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STATISTICS

ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE *in Canada and Other Countries*

data available by
August

1982



ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Toronto

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formerly: Statistical Supplement
to the Annual Report



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PREFACE

Since its inception, the Addiction Research Foundation has had to meet a growing demand for statistical information on the prevalence of alcohol and other psychotropic drug use and on attendant problems. The number and types of data sources which may be relevant to the topic have grown enormously in recent years, particularly as a result of the widespread use of sophisticated electronic systems of data storage. The Statistical Information Section was formed to facilitate fuller exploitation of available documentary sources and of data generated by special surveys and reporting systems.


The Statistical Information Section presents statistical data in accessible and usable form to meet the demand for promptly available information on consumption, morbidity, mortality, health care, legal controls and other areas pertinent to the drug field. Eventually a systematic basis for planning of treatment and/or preventive programs will be established. Finally, a valid data base will be available for monitoring and forecasting, and for assessing the impact of responses to the problems of concern.

This report is the fourth in a series of statistical reports formerly entitled Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Addiction Research Foundation. It is intended to provide the reader with a broad overview of the nature, extent and consequences of the use of psychotropic substances in Canada, and in Ontario in particular, as well as presenting a brief overview of international trends.

The data in this report are compiled from a variety of sources. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy by selecting the most up-to-date sources and utilizing primarily data from special surveys, or information gathered by official statistical bureaus, or by specialized statistical research bureaus, the figures compiled and published are subject to revision and correction of errors and omissions. In all cases, the reader is referred to the source document for fuller information.

In quoting material from this report, the source document should be cited first in all cases, followed by "cited in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario."

In the preparation of this volume, special thanks are due to: Pauline Jull, Senior Research Assistant, who contributed substantially to the preparation of this report; Beth Yeh, Research Assistant; Neville Austin and Arlene Ali for their assistance; Barbara Shimizu for set up and typing of tabular material; Theresa Williams, typist; Sylvia Lambert for editing; Terry Cox for advice; Word Processing, Computer Services and Printing for their contribution; and finally to all individuals and agencies who have made their data available to us for compilation.



M. Adrian,
Head,
Statistical Information Section.

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STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries continues the series initiated in 1978 and entitled Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report. This report is intended to provide the reader with a general overview of recent trends with respect to alcohol and other drug problems in Ontario together with comparative data for the other provinces, the country as a whole, and the rest of the world.

Future issues in this series will provide further information regarding consumption, health, crime, and economics in relation to alcohol, other drugs, tobacco and caffeine, and will provide updates for additional years. Coverage may be extended to other jurisdictions for purposes of comparison. This will permit analysis of results of "natural experiments" with regard to control measures undertaken to limit drug-related damage.

Material Included

The inclusion of material in this report results from the recent availability of new sources of data and from a more thorough exploitation of older ones, rather than from new developments in the alcohol and drug field. While the selection of material for inclusion reflects the current research activities of the Foundation, it also tries to respond to some of the statistical information requests received from the general public of Ontario. The statistical treatment applied to the data themselves is generally consistent with the basic principles of applied statistics as carried out in most statistical bureaus. Commentary is limited to describing obvious trends or to presenting methodological information.

The major substances covered in this report are alcohol, other psychotropic drugs (both licit and illicit), tobacco and caffeine. For all four categories, available information has been presented to give an indication of (1) levels of consumption or use, (2) health problems, both physical and psychological, and including mortality and morbidity, (3) events pertaining to the area of law enforcement and (4) the economic importance to our society of these substances.

Data obtained from periodic surveys and from special surveys commissioned recently by the ARF are incorporated in this report. The results of other such surveys will continue to be included when available and appropriate in future reports.

The report is one-fifth larger than last year's, and contains a variety of data not previously available or compiled, including data on:

- volume in dollars and in units of sales of psychoactive ethical and proprietary pharmaceuticals by manufacturers to retail drug stores and hospital pharmacies available for resale or use in hospitals;
- availability of licenced on-premise consumption facilities by regions of Ontario;
- voluntary and involuntary admissions to mental hospitals and psychiatric units for alcohol-related conditions;
- disability pensions paid for alcohol- and drug-related conditions;
- family expenditures on tobacco and alcohol (including sales for on-and off-premise consumption);
- a comparison of growth rates of consumer price indexes (CPI) of alcohol and tobacco to the CPI for all goods and services; and
- a statistical picture of the economic importance of tobacco production and distribution.

The report further includes a map showing the severity of the social burden imposed by alcohol and other drug problems in each county of Ontario, and an account of student drug consumption for provinces other than Ontario.

The Uses of Statistical Data

Statistical data serve as an indicator of levels of certain real world phenomena. Quantification of social and medical phenomena provides an objective measure of the level of certain activities such as alcohol consumption and allows a comparison with consumption in other places and at other times.

However, numbers alone are not wholly accurate indicators of a situation at any given time or place. They are still subject to certain limitations depending on how they were arrived at. Ideally, statistical data should be obtained by counting every single person, event, or activity of interest. However, in actual practice most compilations of statistics consist of estimates based on surveys or administrative reporting systems which have been set up to detect various activities as they occur.

The data presented in this report are verified as far as possible with regard to validity, reliability and especially regarding their ability to describe accurately the situation as it actually exists. The data selected for inclusion are those which most accurately describe the real situation, although all figures presented are subject to subsequent revision and correction of errors and omissions.

The verification procedures applied to the data are partly based on taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of the various data sources and a few general remarks on these may be useful at this point.

Surveys

While surveys have the advantage of posing questions to obtain the exact information sought for the specific topic or activity under investigation, as well as serving as estimators of the level of certain activities representative of trends in the whole population, they can also be subject to certain limitations. Part of these limitations have to do with incorrect information being entered into the record, whether the respondent or the recording mechanism is the voluntary or involuntary cause. As a result the information may be incorrect or incomplete, or there may be errors in recording, in coding, or in processing, which may persist despite elaborate

program edit checks or other steps taken to maintain reasonable quality control. Because surveys are relatively expensive to conduct with costs increasing in proportion to the sample size, there is a tendency to limit costs by limiting sample size. As a result, despite the fairly elaborate survey sampling techniques used, samples may be biased and not entirely representative of the 'true' population values. Values obtained as a result of surveys may thus be subject to error, and this must be taken into account when interpreting survey data.

Even in the case of relatively unbiased samples, the value reported is the likeliest value located at the midpoint of a range of values which is most likely to encompass the 'true' value. For instance, on a Gallup Poll sample size of about 1,000 cases, 10% of the population may be estimated to be users of a specific drug: the 10% figure is the 'likeliest' value, with the 'true' answer 95% of the time ranging between 8% and 12%.¹ In such a case, if one group is said to be composed of 9% users and another group of 11% users, their ranges would overlap and there would be 'no statistically significant difference' between the two groups. In short, the difference may have been due to chance rather than a 'true' difference in the population.

Reporting Systems

Partly as a result of its easy availability, another source of data increasingly used in recent years is reporting systems. Reporting systems are set up to collect information on certain events or activities as these events occur, are detected, noted, reported, and transmitted to a data collection agency. As information is collected on all events of a certain nature which come to the attention of reporting personnel, the data approach zero-level sampling variability. Thus, if Statistics Canada reports that \$4,697,779,000 of sales of alcohol beverages occurred in Canada in 1979-80, barring computational error, that is in fact the value sold in official liquor outlets. This high level of precision partly derives from the fact that administrative reporting systems are not too dissimilar from accounting systems which have built-in mechanisms to ensure a high level of accuracy.

However, data from reporting systems also have limitations. They consist of reported elements. Elements will only be reported if a topic-specific reporting system exists. In addition, the likelihood of an event being reported depends on the ease of detection and/or the assiduity in ferreting out all incidents of a particular nature and reporting them. Therefore, these data reflect the degree of administrative interest in particular activities.

In addition, the reporting categories used correspond to current topics of interest at a specific point in time and the category boundary lines can change over time, so that the elements contained within them may not be strictly comparable from one year to the next. For instance, geographic boundaries whether county lines or country frontiers change over time and population counts of a jurisdiction of a particular name may vary from year to year (see Technical Notes). Likewise, in the field of drugs an increasing variety of types of chemical substances are becoming known and available, and new categories must be devised to take this into account. Thus, the creation of separate drug categories reported by various official laboratories could be the result of the degree to which there is new drug use resulting in new or special interest in a particular substance on the part of health officials or the general public, and/or innovations in the field of analytical testing of

¹Standard back-up documentation provided with Gallup Poll results, 1979.

substances which more readily facilitate their identification. Some or all of these circumstances might account for phencyclidine being reported separately in 1975 for instance.

The method of communicating reports, whether by interactive computer channels, special courier, registered letter, or ordinary surface mail, will determine how quickly and how completely the information reaches the collating agency, or whether it reaches the central agency at all prior to the end of the collating and tabulating period. The arbitrary cut-off date in Canada is generally set so that over 90% of reporting agencies have time to submit their data.

Ideally, any tardy information received should be incorporated in revised estimates for the year to which it refers -- an expensive undertaking; or it can be added to the numbers for the following year -- which may be statistically inaccurate if rates of tardy responses vary from year to year. Alternately, the tardy data may never be reported. Which method is selected and used is generally well documented by each reporting agency. For instance, this report includes revised figures for earlier years, as do many reports issued by Statistics Canada. Certain reporting agencies may experience publication delays of several years while waiting for the arrival of tardy data to be incorporated; thus Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206) last issued in April 1982, covered the year 1978. Similarly, the World Health Organization (WHO) published data referent to 1979 in 1981.

Publication delays have been dealt with in different ways. For instance, the WHO began publishing all data received within a specified time period regardless of the year to which it referred, so that the volume published in 1976 contained data referring to 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976. For a number of years, an alternate approach was chosen by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health and Welfare Canada: in order to ensure timely publication, it did not incorporate tardy data. This resulted in various degrees of underreporting for each year. Currently, the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs publishes revised data for earlier years, so as to incorporate tardy reports.

Finally, interactive computerized data banks allow the ongoing incorporation of new or tardy data as soon as it reaches the statistical office. As a result, the statistical information is much more current as data may be updated daily or hourly. However, statistical reports purporting to refer to events in a given year will differ, sometimes significantly, depending on the day or hour when the report was compiled. Such is the case with Ontario regional data on alcohol and drug offences compiled by Statistics Canada, or data obtained from CANSIM² which may be subject to daily revision.

In addition to the problems of timeliness, data emanating from administrative reporting systems have several other drawbacks. Because data may be gathered for a variety of administrative reasons and may be reported from a variety of sources or jurisdictions, there is a certain lack of comparability in data from different sources. While overall trends are generally reliable, data for one specific year may not be strictly comparable from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, nor may data for one particular jurisdiction be strictly comparable from year to year. Thus, in Canada, variations in statistics on alcohol and drug-related criminal or traffic offences from province to province may be due to non-comparable provincial definitions of the offence or of

²Registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

the offender. For instance, Liquor Acts differ markedly from province to province. Regulations concerning sale outlets and hours of sale vary. Hence, the rate of offences may reflect the number or stringency of the regulations rather than differences in behaviour. Similarly, provincial differences in defining the age of a child would have an impact on the number of juvenile offences reported (see Technical Notes). The Uniform Crime Reporting System based on data from provincial police reports maintains the definition of liquor act offence or of juvenile as appropriate to each province and does not apply methods to increase interprovincial comparability with regard to laws or age adjustments.

Computerized Data Banks

Because of the widespread availability of electronic data processing equipment, there has been a tendency to store survey or administrative data on computer in order to speed up sophisticated computations, or record retrieval. As more and more information is stored in machine-readable files, it becomes possible to generate additional information of a statistical or other nature not originally planned in the initial data gathering activity. Such additional information may be issued in report form, or the report itself may be stored in computer form in a computerized data bank. Reports which are computer accessible only are obtainable in direct computer-generated printout form. The statistics contained in such reports may depend on the day or hour when the report was generated, as data bank information is subject to on-going updating to incorporate new or revised data (see Reporting Systems above).

International Data

International data included in this report are also subject to certain cautionary remarks. Among other difficulties, international data are subject to problems of definitional variations despite elaborate programs to try to ensure standard classification criteria.

International health statistics which are published by the WHO are based on information emanating from a variety of jurisdictions, and variations in consumption and mortality data for these jurisdictions may be due to changes in geographic boundaries (see Reporting Systems above).

The WHO carefully cautions its readership as to the variable quality of the data. Thus, the availability of mortality statistics by age, sex, and cause of death varies widely: whereas mortality data are estimated to be available to the WHO for over 99% of the population of Europe (excluding the USSR), they are only estimated to be available for less than 10% of the population of Africa. In addition, the quality of cause of death statistics varies widely; thus, in 1973 for instance, "symptoms and ill-defined conditions" account for less than 1% of all causes of death in Canada, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Australia and New Zealand, but they account for over 30% of all causes of death in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, and Thailand. Also, the percentage of deaths medically certified as to cause ranges from 100% for Austria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, and Switzerland, to under 50% for the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Philippines (Tables 148 to 150).³

³The World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I, Vital Statistics and Causes of Death 1973-1976, (World Health Organization, Geneva, 1976), pp. viii - ix.

In addition to the elements listed above, some of the variation in liver cirrhosis mortality between different jurisdictions, or from year to year within jurisdictions, may be due to prevailing medical conditions unrelated to liver cirrhosis that obscure the full effect of liver cirrhosis morbidity on mortality in that society. For instance, an epidemic of cholera may occur resulting in rapid death from cholera among individuals who would eventually have died of liver cirrhosis, had they not died of cholera in the meanwhile.

Despite these drawbacks which are fully documented and well known in the field of health statistics, these data continue to be widely used today and will continue to be used, until such time as better sources are discovered and put into operation. In the future, new data sources will doubtless continue to be developed and become widely accepted as their advantages and limitations become better known.

Advantages of Multiple Data Sources

The existence of multiple methodologies and multiple sources of data serves important functions in the application of standard quality checks on available data. They are particularly useful in checking the results obtained for specific topics from several sources for approximately the same time period and jurisdiction. In certain cases, for instance, information from a survey may have yielded a very low response rate, or the questions may be phrased in such a fashion or directed to such a responding population that the results of the survey are viewed with a certain suspicion as to their accurate representation of the overall reality. The quality of these data can be checked against more complete data obtained from reporting systems from particular overlapping jurisdictions. Similarly, administrative data, because they consist of events which are officially recognized and reported, may not be equipped to detect some particular part of the totality of events. Such administrative data can be checked against survey data so as to determine the degree to which reporting is complete. If the answers obtained from these several sources are fairly close, one may feel somewhat more confident as to the representativeness of the data employed. This is not, however, a guarantee as to the absolute accuracy of the information, for both systems may have some non-compensating inadequacies in providing a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time.

In some cases, discrepancies will persist among answers obtained from several data sources, and such discrepancies may be reconciled by considering additional information peculiar to each data source, its method of data collection, etc. In other cases such discrepancies cannot be reconciled, and this may indicate some inherent deficiencies in one or several of the data sources, deficiencies which additional research and data sources may clarify.

Time Series

This lack of a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time is not necessarily a major problem, particularly when considering time trends. In examining trends, it is necessary to know the variations over time, whether certain rates increase or decrease with the passing years. These rates of variations can be accurately estimated even when reporting systems consistently underreport (or overreport) the actual number of events being studied at any one point in time: so long as there is consistent underreporting at a constant rate of 10%, 20% or even 50% or 90% per year, and so long as this rate remains the same from year to year,

trends such as annual percentage changes may be accurately determined even though every single act or person had not been counted.⁴

Estimations

A final and frequent problem is that actual counts of persons or events are usually not available as required, and proxy measures must serve in their stead to allow one to estimate directly or indirectly the required information. Because alcoholics do not wear club badges and are not as a rule otherwise readily identifiable as alcoholics through their behaviour or their external circumstances, and also because there is no adequate reporting system, they cannot be counted directly.

Hence the Jellinek and Ledermann formulae have been developed in the field of alcohol statistics; these formulae use vital statistics mortality data and alcohol consumption data respectively to arrive at an estimate of the number of alcoholics.

While doubtless invaluable, these and other empirical estimating techniques can be hampered by their lesser or greater applicability over time or in different jurisdictions. It is possible that Jellinek parameters determined on the basis of Ontario data may yield somewhat less satisfactory results for Alberta which has a younger age structure than Ontario, and considerably less satisfactory results from the data of the Dominican Republic where 30% of all causes of death are cited as due to "symptoms and ill-defined conditions" and where less than 50% of deaths are medically certifiable as to cause. These results are less satisfactory in the sense that estimating techniques, like other statistical techniques, are not perfect tools for purposes of measuring in a complete and accurate fashion the true underlying reality, but they are useful in that they can produce fairly close approximations of the real situation as regards the levels of certain types of activities or events.

Conclusion

The quality of the data included in this report varies widely and the variability is consequent to the advantages and disadvantages of the data sources as listed above. This variable quality is generally well documented in the source documents and the reader is referred to the source documents in all cases for fuller documentation.

The reader should be aware of the need to establish a workable balance between two countervailing forces. On the one hand there is the desire to deal only with data of the highest quality which accurately reflect the real world. This tendency would severely restrict the amount of data to be dealt with, so that most information needs could not be met because of the dearth of perfect or near-perfect data. On the other hand there is a vast abundance of less-than-perfect data which can indicate directly or indirectly present conditions or trends with regard to some phenomena. The statistician

⁴It must be noted that in the more sophisticated analyses of time series data, the persistence of consistent under or overreporting may be more troublesome. In the case of linear regression, for instance, the persistence of consistent under or overreporting at a constant rate will result in systematic over or underestimation of the strength of associations between variables. Generally, in such cases, it is preferable that under or overreporting occur in a random fashion so that, in the long run, they will tend to cancel out.

...has to get what he can from such sources as official statistics, which are usually prepared with an object different from his own. Such information is therefore rarely all that one could wish...But however incomplete the data may be, and however tangentially pertinent to his inquiry, the investigator must take what he can get and be thankful. (M.G. Kendall)⁵

Thus some data of less-than-perfect quality have been in widespread use for many years and have therefore acquired a certain degree of acceptability. As new sources of data become available, they are viewed with suspicion until some experience is gained with regard to data quality, validity, reliability, accuracy, and completeness, as well as to the advantages and limitations of using these new sources. Eventually, some of these new sources of data are accepted as they become more widely known and used and as their advantages are recognized and their limitations are better understood.

At the present time we can only operate within the limits imposed by imperfect data, while striving to achieve ever-improving data quality through closely monitoring the situation and by instituting corrective measures wherever these are needed and possible.

⁵G.U. Yule and M.G. Kendall, An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics, 14th ed. (New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956) p. xix.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

ALCOHOL

Consumption

A Gallup survey conducted in Ontario in 1982 indicated that 76.4% of adult respondents aged 18 years and over used alcohol (Table 1). In comparison 75.3% of Ontario high school students in grades 7 to 13, used alcohol in 1981 (Table 67). Of the adults, users were more likely to be males: 80.4% of males were users compared to 72.5% of females (Table 1). In the student population, however, more females (76.1%) reported themselves as users than males (74.7%) (Table 68). The number of users of alcohol among high school students increases with age, from 47.6% aged 13 years and under, to 89.8% aged 18 and over (Table 69). Of adults, almost 81% of persons between 18 and 49 years of age are alcohol users. From age 50 on, the number of users decreases to 67.4% (Table 1). Among adults, users are more likely to live in Metro Toronto, to have a university education, to have an income of \$30,000 and over, or to be in any occupational group other than housewife or student (Table 1). In addition, the most often mentioned frequency of alcohol consumption was once to five times a week (Table 2). An earlier (1978-9) national survey of persons aged 15 years and over showed somewhat similar findings (Tables 3 and 4).

Total consumption in 1979-80 reached 205.3 million litres (45.2 million gallons) in Canada; 75.6 million litres (16.6 million gallons) were consumed in Ontario (Tables 6 and 6A). For each person aged 15 and over, Ontario consumption reached 11.5 litres (2.53 gallons), or 13 drinks per week, unchanged from the previous year; Ontario consumption continued to exceed the national consumption of 11.27 litres (2.48 gallons) (Tables 10, 10A and 11). This corresponds to a per user consumption of 14.36 litres (3.16 gallons) in Ontario, and 14.02 litres (3.08 gallons) nationally. Beer was the most consumed beverage, with spirits in second place, and wine a distant third (Table 9).

In 1979-80 the total amount spent for beverage alcohol reached \$4.7 billion for sales under the liquor control boards (including sales from grocery stores for off-premise consumption) (Table 6), and an estimated \$2.4 billion in 1979 for on-premise sales from restaurants, caterers, taverns, hotels, motels, and tourist courts and cabins. About half of sales receipts for alcoholic beverages consumed outside the home or \$1.1 billion was earned in hotels; of total hotel receipts, 35% were derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages (Tables 7 and 8).

Since 1949 in Ontario, and since 1955 in Canada, the cost of a given volume of absolute alcohol has represented a steadily decreasing percentage of the disposable income of persons aged 15 and over. Since 1955, beer has been the cheapest beverage (on the basis of the cost of absolute alcohol relative to disposable income) of the three main categories (Tables 12 and 12A). In addition, since 1971 in Canada the consumer price indexes (CPI) for alcoholic beverages, for beer from stores and for liquor purchased from liquor stores have grown more slowly than the consumer price index for all items combined, so that alcohol is relatively cheaper in comparison to all items in 1981 than it was 10 years ago (Figure 1). By 1978, expenditure on alcohol in the Canadian family was 1.9% of the family's total

COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL VS ALL ITEMS - CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES,
CANADA 1949-1981



FIGURE 1

expenditures or \$359.50; this amount was divided almost equally between beer and liquor. Most of the alcohol consumer dollar was spent for alcohol purchased from stores for off-premise consumption (Table 13). Total sales receipts from alcoholic beverages consumed outside the home amounted to \$134.24 per person aged 15 and over in Canada. Ontario family alcohol expenditures were the highest in the country at \$396.90, accounting for 2% of total expenditures (Table 14).

Health

Mortality - The number of deaths in Canada classified as directly attributable to alcohol⁶ reached 3,512 in 1979 and 3,458 in 1980. Of these, approximately 76% to 78% are due to liver cirrhosis and most of the remainder to alcohol dependence syndrome (14%), with about 4% due to non-dependent abuse of alcohol (Table 16). Alcohol deaths account for 2% of all deaths occurring in Canada in 1980; Ontario experienced the same percentage (Table 20). Nearly 70% of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths, nearly 80% of the alcohol dependence syndrome deaths, and about 75% of nondependent abuse of alcohol deaths in Canada occur among males (Table 16). Most such deaths occur in individuals aged 60 and over (Table 18). The 60 and over group is most at risk for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths; this is also the most at risk male age group for deaths from alcohol dependence syndrome and alcoholic psychoses. In general, females most at risk for alcohol-related deaths tend to be 5 years younger than males (Table 19).

The Ontario alcohol dependence syndrome death rate per 100,000 adults exceeded the national average in both years, whereas the chronic liver disease and cirrhosis death rate exceeded the national average in 1979, but dropped slightly under it in 1980 (Table 17). Liver cirrhosis represents an increasing proportion of all deaths in Ontario where its occurrence has almost doubled in the 10-year period from 1968 to 1978 (Table 21).

Morbidity - In 1979, the number of alcoholics⁷ in Canada was estimated at about 605,300 of which some 222,400 were in Ontario (Table 22).

Information on morbidity is available for the five-year period from 1974 to 1978 in this report. Whereas Canadian mortality figures increased for this period, the total number of alcohol-related cases⁸ discharged (separated) from hospital decreased, with number of cases of alcoholism and liver cirrhosis showing a drop followed by an increase and another decrease. Alcoholic psychosis cases have so far only shown the initial drop followed by an increase. In contrast to mortality figures, most hospital separations in Canada were for alcoholism in 1978 (about two-thirds), whereas liver cirrhosis accounted for about 25% of all alcohol-related separations (almost a complete reversal from the mortality figures) (Table 25). Alcoholic psychosis was the diagnosis for nearly 8% of all alcohol-related separations (Table 25). In 1978 about 1.3% of all hospital separations in Ontario were due to alcohol morbidity, as

⁶Includes those deaths where alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, non-dependent abuse of alcohol, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis and toxic effects of alcohol are noted as primary cause of death.

⁷See Number of Alcoholics and the Jellinek Formula in Technical Notes.

⁸Includes those hospital separations where alcoholic psychosis, alcoholism or liver cirrhosis are noted as primary diagnosis.

was the case for Canada (Table 29). Ontario hospital separation rates of liver cirrhosis of 77 per 100,000 adults exceeded the national average of 74 (Table 26).

As was the case for mortality, hospital separations for medical conditions directly related to alcohol were predominantly male (about 65% for liver cirrhosis and 80% for alcoholism or alcoholic psychosis) (Table 25). Most hospital separations for the three alcohol diagnoses occurred in the age group 45 to 64 years (Table 27), which was generally the highest at risk group for liver cirrhosis and alcoholic psychosis (Table 28). For males treated for alcohol-related diagnoses, the group aged 45 to 64 was the highest at risk group, as was the case for females, except for alcoholic psychosis and alcoholism for some years when the highest at risk group for females was aged 35 to 44 years (Table 28). The average length of stay in treatment in 1978 varied from the relatively short 10 day stay for alcoholism, to the longer 17 day stay for alcoholic psychosis, with liver cirrhosis having the relatively longest length of stay at 18 to 19 days (Table 30). The length of stay was generally longer for females than for males.

Additional information on morbidity is available from Mental Health Statistics, although there is some overlap between these and Hospital Morbidity figures.⁹

Mental Health Statistics indicate that in Canada the total number of admissions and readmissions for alcoholism increased until 1975, and decreased thereafter to 9,746 admissions and 7,548 readmissions in 1978. For alcoholic psychosis, there also appears to have been an overall decrease in first admissions between 1974 and 1978 when they reached 547; readmissions showed more fluctuating trends in this period, but reached 456 in 1978 (Tables 31 and 32). These two diagnoses accounted for approximately 17% of first admissions and 13.7% of readmissions to inpatient psychiatric institutions in Canada in 1978 (Tables 39 and 40). For these two diagnoses, Ontario rates per 100,000 adults were generally higher than the national average: they reached a total of 75.4 first admissions, and 58.6 readmissions in 1978 (Tables 33 and 34). As was the case for general hospital morbidity, the diagnosis of alcoholism accounts for over 90% of alcohol-related cases (Tables 31 and 32). Again, the male to female sex ratio for these diagnoses was about 4 to 1 (Tables 31 and 32). The median age was 42 for males and 41 for females for alcoholism first admissions and 44 for readmissions of both sexes; whereas, for alcoholic psychosis, it was 49 years for male and 51 for female first admissions, and 51 for male and 54 for female readmissions, or several years older than for alcoholism (Tables 35 and 36). The group aged 40 to 49 years of age was at highest risk of being admitted or readmitted for alcoholism; whereas, for alcoholic psychosis, it was the group aged 50 to 59 (Tables 37 and 38).

Alcohol-related problems¹⁰ accounted for about 3% of all patient-days at inpatient psychiatric institutions in 1978, with first admissions accounting for slightly more than readmissions (3.6 vs 2.9 days) (Tables 39 and 40). The median length of stay at

⁹Based on an analysis of data supplied by the Ontario Ministry of Health, it would appear that during 1975, approximately 60% of psychiatric units in Ontario report to both Mental Health Statistics and Hospital Morbidity recording systems since some of the psychiatric units are located in general hospitals. (Source: Memorandum dated January 20th, 1978 prepared in the context of the Report of the Task Force on Treatment Services for Alcoholics.)

¹⁰Includes those admissions or readmissions to inpatient institutions where alcoholic psychosis or alcoholism is noted as primary diagnosis.

institutions for individuals discharged alive was about 19 days for alcoholism, and it was 23 days for men and 25 days for women for alcoholic psychosis. As a few individuals with the latter diagnosis stayed considerably longer, the mean was raised to over 100 days. For those few individuals discharged at death, the median length of stay was somewhat longer for alcoholism and considerably longer for alcoholic psychosis. Discharges at death are about 10 times more likely to occur for alcoholic psychosis than for alcoholism: the per 1,000 case fatality rate was 29.3 for alcoholic psychosis and 3.5 for alcoholism in 1978 (Table 41).

The median length of time off books of cases readmitted to mental health institutions due to alcohol-related problems ranged from 210 to 279 days during 1978, with a few individuals having considerably longer intervals between hospital stays, enough to raise the mean length of time off books anywhere from 600 to almost 900 days (Table 42).

Of the 10,343 alcohol-related admissions to inpatient psychiatric institutions in Canada in 1978, 82% were voluntary, 11% were the result of commitment, 3% were emergency admissions and 2% were remands for examination (Table 43). The male to female sex ratio for all admissions was almost 4 to 1 for all voluntary and commitment admissions, but it dropped to 2 to 1 for emergency admissions, and rose to 7 to 1 for lieutenant governor's action, and to 13 to 1 for remand for examination (Table 44). Most admissions, both voluntary and involuntary, to inpatient psychiatric institutions for alcohol-related problems occurred in the age group 40 to 64 years; involuntary admissions for remand for examination were concentrated in the 20 to 39 year old age group (Table 45).

A total of 1,734 beneficiaries received disability pensions for alcohol-related conditions during a one-month period in 1980; most of these pensions were payable for liver cirrhosis (46% of alcohol pensions), followed by alcoholism (37%) and alcoholic psychosis (17%). The male to female sex ratio for such pensions was about 10 to 1 for alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis, but only 6 to 1 for liver cirrhosis. For men, the age group 55 to 59 years, and for women, the age group 60 to 64 years accounted for most disability pensions. Although in relationship to all disability pensions paid to each age group, alcohol-related disabilities accounted for 4% of all male beneficiaries in the age groups 40 to 54, for all age groups combined, alcohol-related disability pensions accounted for 2.7% of all pensions to male beneficiaries and almost 1% of all pensions for female beneficiaries (Table 46).

Crime and Traffic Accidents

Alcohol has been implicated in a number of criminal activities and other incidents coming to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

Motor Vehicle Accidents - In 1979, the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels of 60% of individuals involved in the 3,612 fatal accidents in Canada was tested. Of fatalities tested, 58% indicated the presence of alcohol. This figure is probably conservative, since an individual can metabolize all or part of any alcohol in his body before dying and undergoing an autopsy (Table 47).

The number of snowmobile accidents in Ontario fluctuated from 1975-76 to 1980-81 when it reached 756, but the percentage with alcohol-involved drivers remained relatively constant, comprising roughly 20% of all collisions. During the same time period, there appeared to be a drop from a high of 88% in 1975-76 to a low of 38% in 1979-80, rising to 71% in 1980-81 of fatal collisions which involved drivers whose condition was known and described as alcohol-involved (Table 48).

The number of motor vehicle accidents for alcohol-involved drivers in Ontario increased during the 1970s to reach a total in 1980 of 29,927 drivers who were impaired by drink or had been drinking; of these, 589 drivers were involved in accidents with loss of life, 14,057 drivers had accidents in which personal injuries were sustained, and the remaining 15,281 had property damage accidents only. Alcohol-involved drivers accounted for 30.1% of all fatal accidents, 12.4% of all non-fatal accidents and 7% of all property damage accidents (Table 51). Comparable figures are available for Canada from 1974 to 1976, when the Ontario rate of alcohol-involved drivers per kilometres driven was close to twice the national rate (Table 50).

In addition, there were a number of motor vehicle traffic accidents which involved pedestrians who had been drinking or impaired. In 1980 in Ontario, there were 62 fatal and 537 non-fatal accidents to alcohol-involved pedestrians. Alcohol-involved pedestrians accounted for 23% of all fatal accidents and 8% of non-fatal accidents (Table 52).

The fatal to non-fatal accident ratios continue to be higher for pedestrians than for drivers, being about 1 to 9 for pedestrians and 1 to 24 for drivers (Tables 51 and 52). This may be due to the additional protection afforded by the car body to drivers in an accident.

Traffic Offences - The number of alcohol-related traffic offences has grown steadily from 1970 to 1980 in Ontario and in Canada as a whole. By 1980, in Canada, there was a total of 169,216 traffic offences of which 90% consisted of driving while impaired. This corresponds to a total of 157,492 persons charged for traffic offences, of whom 92% were persons charged with driving while impaired. In Ontario, there was a total of 47,211 alcohol-related traffic offences, of which 94% were occasions of driving while impaired. This corresponded to a total of 45,770 persons charged for alcohol-related traffic offences, of which 94% were persons charged with driving while impaired. The number of offences exceeds the number of persons charged, as the same person may be charged several times a year on each occasion that an offence is committed. Approximately 7.4% of persons in Canada and 3% in Ontario were charged with more than one alcohol-related traffic offence during the year. Of all traffic offences under the Criminal Code, 56% in Canada and 49% in Ontario are alcohol-related, and of all persons charged for traffic offences, 77% in Canada and 69% in Ontario are charged for alcohol-related offences. These percentages have been decreasing (with some fluctuations) in Ontario since 1970, whereas, at the national level, there was a slight increase until 1974, with a slight decrease since, resulting in little overall change between 1970 and 1980 (Tables 55 and 56).

Males continued to be the predominant offenders in alcohol-involved traffic offences. About 95% of such offences were committed by males in Ontario, with about the same percentage in Canada as a whole (Table 57).

Liquor Acts - The number and rate of offences against Liquor Acts in Ontario has been increasing since 1976, reaching a rate of 1,724 per 100,000 population in 1980, exceeding the national rate for the last three years (Table 53). Interestingly enough, while most persons charged are male, the reported male to female sex ratios differ markedly between adults and juveniles, being on the average 13 to 1 for adults and 4 to 1 for juveniles. More specific information on juvenile delinquencies indicate that the number of alcohol-related juvenile offenders reached 3,177 in 1980 in Ontario (Table 58). During this period, 4% to 5% of all juvenile delinquencies were alcohol-related (Table 59).

Penitentiaries and Correctional Institutions - In 1979, for the five provinces reporting, the 3,589 alcohol-related admissions to provincial adult correctional institutions accounted for 25% of all male and 20% of all female admissions. Two-thirds or 2,447 of such admissions were for traffic offences, primarily 'driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in the blood' (1,626 admissions), while the remainder were for offences under the Liquor Control Act. Persons admitted were predominantly male (about 95%). The majority of admissions for alcohol-related traffic offences involved persons under 29 years of age. Admissions for offences under the Liquor Control Act in 1978 were generally under 21 years of age (about 25%) (Table 61).

Provincial adult correctional institutions usually contain persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than 2 years. For offences under the Liquor Control Act, the length of most sentences for both sexes combined was under 2 weeks: 61% were for 2 to 5 days and about 15% were for 10 to 14 days. In addition, the length of sentence for persons convicted of alcohol-related traffic offences was generally under one month. Most sentences were for 10 to 14 days for driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in the blood, and 26 to 30 days for driving while ability to drive was impaired. There were some exceptions, however. Of persons convicted of driving while impaired, 17% were sentenced for a period of 2 months and less than 4 months. For persons convicted of driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in the blood, 17% were sentenced for a period of 15 to 20 days, and 15% were sentenced for a period of 26 to 30 days (Table 62).

In addition, alcohol-related traffic offences accounted for 1 admission to Canadian penitentiaries which generally hold convicted persons sentenced to a term of 2 years or more (Table 60).

Economics

The production, control, and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada represent important economic activities and provide a substantial amount of government revenue.

Government Revenue - Total government revenue derived from alcohol during the fiscal year 1978-79 was in excess of \$2.8 billion, of which \$2.1 billion consisted of direct revenue from control, sale, and federal taxation; this represented \$89.60 per capita for the total population of Canada. Direct alcohol revenue accounts for 2.3% of total government revenue, or 3.4% of Ontario provincial revenue and 1.7% of Canadian federal revenue (Table 63).

Employment - In 1980, 19,164 workers were directly employed in alcohol production and related manufacturing activities, for \$447 million in total salaries and wages (Table 65).

Advertising - Eight percent (8%) of all advertising to which Canadians were exposed in 1981 was alcohol-related. The estimated cost of buying advertising time or space in the media was \$91 million, with advertising agency costs being over and above that (Table 64).

Social Costs - Alcohol-related social costs are difficult to estimate precisely, although a number of attempts to do so have been made in recent years. Holmes undertook a cost-benefit analysis of alcohol consumption in Ontario during 1971.¹¹

¹¹K.E. Holmes, The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost-Benefit Comparison for 1971. (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 815, 1976.)

Costs consisted of related health care costs due to excess morbidity resulting from alcohol-related illnesses, reduced labour productivity costs estimated on the basis of accident rates, and law enforcement costs. His method was applied to the more recent figures available for Ontario to arrive at the figures below.

It was estimated that some \$320 million were spent in Ontario in 1976 for medical treatment due to alcohol-related problems. Some \$75 million represented losses in manufacturing due to reduced labour productivity, with an additional \$3 million representing wages and salaries payable for time lost from work due to alcohol-related illness as a result of heavy alcohol consumption in Ontario in 1977. Law enforcement costs due to heavy drinking were estimated at \$40 million in Ontario in 1975-76.¹²

NARCOTICS AND OTHER DRUGS

Student/Youth Drug Use

Drug use data among young Canadians are available for a number of provinces for various years. In all provinces surveyed, alcohol was the most frequently used drug: from as few as 46% of New Brunswick high schoolers as reported in a 1976 survey, to as many as 80% of Nova Scotian high school students in a six-month period (1979 survey) used it. The latest figures from a 1982 survey indicate that 64% of a national sample of youths aged 12 to 19 years had used alcohol at least once in a twelve-month period. The figure for Ontario high schoolers in 1981 exceeded the 1982 national average: 75% of Ontario students used alcohol.

The second most frequently reported drug used was tobacco in all provinces except Nova Scotia where its use by 43% of students was exceeded by 44% who used marihuana. In all other provinces, marihuana was the third most frequently used drug. Nineteen percent (19%) of Canadian youths aged 12 to 19 years surveyed in 1982 indicated that they had used marihuana at least once in the previous twelve months. The comparable figure was 30% for high school students surveyed in Ontario in 1981 (Table 66).

In Ontario, use of prescription barbiturates was reported by 12.5% of high school students, and non-prescription barbiturates by 8%; prescription tranquillizers had been used by 7.5%, and non-prescription tranquillizers by 5%; 6% of students indicated that they had used prescription stimulants, while 12% had used non-prescription stimulants. Over 10% of students had used LSD, 5% had used other hallucinogens, 5% cocaine, 2% glue and 3% other solvents. Finally, speed had been used by 3%, PCP by 2.5%, and heroin by 1.5%. As with the adults, drug use increased, generally speaking, with increasing age, although for all drugs except alcohol there was some indication of a dropping off for the group aged 18 years and

¹²Adapted from K. E. Holmes, *op. cit.*, pp. 36 to 83. Excess morbidity due to alcohol-related illnesses was taken from Holmes for 1971, and 1971 health care costs were augmented by increases in health care costs from 1971 to 1976 (latest year available) and by increases in the number of alcoholics in Ontario from 1971 to 1975 (latest year available). Reduced labour productivity was taken from Holmes for 1971, as applied to 1977 (latest year) salary rates. The proportion of law enforcement costs due to heavy drinking was taken from Holmes 1971, and applied to 1975-76 Ontario expenditures for the Ministries of the Attorney General, of the Solicitor General and of Correctional Services.

over. Only the use of glue and other solvents decreased steadily with increasing age (Tables 67 and 69). Generally, more males reported themselves as drug users, except that more females reported using alcohol and tobacco (Table 68).

Adult Drug Use

Illicit Drug Use - According to a 1982 survey, almost 9% of Ontario adults aged 18 years and over had used marihuana within the previous twelve months. There was a greater percentage of users among males (13%), among those aged 18 to 29 years (23%), those living in Metro Toronto (13%), or in communities of over 100,000 inhabitants (11%). These findings are consistent with those of earlier surveys. In 1982 however, users were more numerous among those in labouring or sales and clerical occupations, as opposed to professional and executive occupations - the highest users in earlier years; furthermore, users were more common among those with secondary or high school education, as opposed to earlier years when users predominantly had a university education; and finally, users were most numerous among the highest income group followed by those in the lowest income group. This is in contrast to 1977 results when users decreased with increasing income (Table 79). Among users, most (42%) reported a frequency of use of marihuana of less than once a month, followed by 16.5% who used it once a month, while 11% of users reported daily use (Table 80). (See also Convictions and Juvenile Delinquencies below.)

Legal Drug Use - A 1978-79 Canada-wide survey of drugs taken by adults aged 15 years and over during a two-day period indicated that 50% had taken no drugs, 16% had taken pain relievers, 6% had taken tranquillizers and sleeping pills, and 5% cough and cold remedies. Generally, drug use increased with increasing age (Table 73).

The average expenditure for drugs per Canadian family reached \$65.40 in 1978, or 0.3% of family expenditures for all goods and services. Prescribed medicines accounted for \$46 and non-prescribed medicines for \$19.40. Overall, expenditures were greatest in rural areas (\$77.50), and in the highest family income group (Table 78).

A survey conducted in 1982 among Ontario adults aged 18 years and over indicated that about 9% had used tranquillizers in the previous twelve months. This represents a decrease relative to the results of earlier surveys. As was shown by earlier surveys, the highest proportion of tranquillizer users was reportedly women (11% users), persons over the age of 50 years (14.5% users), those residing in Northern Ontario (13% users) or in communities of 10,000 to 100,000 persons (10% users), persons having an elementary or public school education (10% users), persons in the \$10,000 to \$14,999 income group (18% users) or in the lowest income group (13.5% users), and those having a professional and executive occupation (11% users) or in the occupation category "other" which includes primarily housewives or students (10% users) (Table 71). Tranquillizer users are almost equally divided between those whose frequency of use is less than once a month (34% of users) and those whose use is almost daily (32.5% of users) (Table 72).

Sleeping pill use is analogous to the situation for tranquillizers: about 7% of Ontario adults use sleeping pills, a decrease from the results of earlier surveys. Users were more likely to be female (9% users), aged 50 years and over (12% users), living in Northern Ontario (10% users), in medium sized communities (10% users), having an elementary or public school education (14% users), in the lowest income group (10.5% users), or in the occupational group "other" consisting primarily of housewives or students (9% users) (Table 71). Almost half of all sleeping pill users

have a frequency of use of less than once a month, although 17% use them two to three times a week (Table 72).

The situation is slightly different with regard to use of stimulants or pep pills. Their use has been increasing over time, 3% of Ontario adults using stimulants by 1982. Men and women are equally likely to use stimulants (3%). Persons in the age group 18 to 29 years are more likely to be users (7%), as are those living in Metro Toronto (4.5% users) or in medium sized communities of 10,000 to 100,000 persons (6% users); users are more likely to have a secondary or high school education (4% users), to be in the "Labour" occupation group (5% users), or to be in the highest or in the second lowest income group (4% users in each) (Table 71). Half of all stimulant users have a frequency of use of less than once a month, with the next most likely frequency of use being either once a month, two to five times a week, or almost daily (12.5% of users in each category) (Table 72).

A survey of retail pharmacists conducted in 1981 asked respondents to list the five prescription drugs most commonly prescribed by proper name (generically). The retail pharmacies that replied stated that psychoactive drugs comprised 17% of all drugs mentioned as being part of the five most frequently prescribed drugs in Canada, and 18% in Ontario. This rose to a high of 23% in Quebec and a low of 8% in Alberta. Diazepam was by far the most popular psychotropic drug being dispensed (14% nationally), with chlordiazepoxide a distant second (1.1%) (Table 74).

IMS of Canada Ltd. produces estimates on volume of sales of pharmaceutical products to retail pharmacies and hospitals based on monthly purchase invoices issued by suppliers (wholesalers, manufacturers, distributors) for all items (including ethical and proprietary pharmaceutical and diagnostic products) bought by a sample of drug stores and hospitals.

IMS data indicate that psychoactive ethical and proprietary pharmaceuticals purchased for resale or use by retail outlets and hospitals in Canada reached a wholesale value of \$153.5 million, of which 53% was for analgesics (28% for non-narcotic analgesics and 25% for narcotic analgesics), and the remaining 47% was for psychotherapeutics consisting primarily of psychostimulants (12%), tranquillizers (10%), and non-barbiturate sedatives (8%). Almost 90% of these sales were made to drug stores, the remainder being made to hospitals. In terms of dollar values, sales to drug stores showed the greatest rate of increase since 1977, being 67% for analgesics and 51% for psychotherapeutics, whereas hospitals showed a more moderate rate of growth of only 21% for analgesics and 15% for psychotherapeutics. Analgesics represent 8.3% of all sales made to drug stores, whereas they represent only 2.9% of all sales made to hospitals; the market share for psychotherapeutics is more evenly divided between drug stores and hospitals being 6.8% and 5% respectively (Table 75). Despite the increase in dollar values, the relative market share of these products has been decreasing since 1977, partly as a result of slower price growth in these products relative to price increases for all other products.

In terms of sales of drug units, proprietary non-narcotic analgesics with an estimated minimum of 489 million units were in the top position (particularly popular were ASA 324 mg dosage, with 286 million units sold) followed by ASA, with estimated sales of 255 million units (the 625 to 650 mg dosage was popular, with sales of 180 million units), and acetaminophen, with sales of 215 million units (the 500 mg dosage was popular with sales of 103 million units); among the narcotic analgesics, there were an estimated 259 million units of (non-prescription) ASA with codeine (the ASA 375 mg/codeine 8 mg/cafeine 10 to 30 mg dosage was popular, with 228 million units sold), followed by 181 million units of acetaminophen with codeine (the acetaminophen 300 to 325 mg/codeine 8 mg/cafeine 15 to 30 mg

dosage was popular with sales of 82 million units) (Tables 75 and 77). In terms of drug units, in general there was an increase in analgesics unit sales in the period 1977 to 1981.

In the case of psychotherapeutics, for a number of drug types with large volume of sales, there appears to have been a decrease in drug units sold in the period 1977 to 1981. By 1981, there were 346 million units of benzodiazepine minor tranquillizers sold; particularly popular were: diazepam 5 mg with sales of 159 million units, oxazepam 15 mg, with sales of 40 million units, and chlordiazepoxide HCl 10 mg with sales of 36 million units; sales of phenothiazine major tranquillizers were 80 million units, tricyclic and related psychostimulants reached sales of 85 million units (amitriptyline 25 mg was popular with sales of 37 million units), non-barbiturate sedatives other than bromides reached 124 million units (the flurazepam 30 mg was popular with sales of 45 million units), whereas barbiturate sedatives sales were 68 million units (the phenobarbital 30 mg was popular with sales of 17 million units) (Tables 75 and 77).

Narcotics - The officially recorded number of habitual narcotic drug users in Canada shows an increasing trend from 1977 to 1979. These figures represent "known users" and not convictions. Commencing with the 1980 statistics, the definition of a habitual narcotic drug user was changed resulting in a drop in the number of users to 13,983. Most users came from British Columbia (4,706), or from Ontario (4,410). Most habitual narcotic drug users (93%) are illicit users (Table 81). Most illicit narcotic drug users are male (79%), in the 25 to 29 age group, and the usual drug used is heroin, although the relative use of heroin has decreased (down from 78% in 1975 to 46% in 1980). There has been a rise in the use of cocaine during the same period (up from 8% to 19%), as well as in the use of phencyclidine (up from 7% to 17%) (Table 82).

Hallucinogens - The number of new hallucinogen users had been decreasing until 1979, but it increased again in 1980 to 1,097. Of these cases, most were male (almost 90%), and most appeared to be under age 25. In 1980, the most frequently used drug was LSD (76%) followed far behind by Psilocybin (10%) and MDA (9%) (Tables 83 to 85).

Type of Drugs

The preponderance of cannabis use is indicated by the fact that, of all narcotic or controlled drug samples submitted to Health Protection Branch Laboratories for analysis between fiscal year 1978-79 and 1981-82, the great majority were cannabinoids, of which over half came from Ontario. Whereas the preponderance of cannabinoids has decreased somewhat from 84% in 1978-79 to 82% in 1981-82, the percentage of cocaine and LSD samples has increased from 3% to 5% each, while PCP samples increased from 1 to 2.5% of all samples (Table 86).

Tests on samples submitted to the Drug Analysis Laboratories of the Addiction Research Foundation have shown that samples are not always what they are alleged to be: in 1981-82, only 49% of drug samples were the same as alleged at source (Table 87).

Health

Mortality - There were 4 deaths reported as due to drug dependence¹³ in Canada in 1980 and another 12 due to non-dependent abuse of drugs, most of which occurred in

¹³Includes those deaths where drug dependence is noted as primary cause of death.

Ontario. In addition, there were 514 deaths due to poisonings by analgesics (162 deaths), by sedatives and hypnotics (234 deaths, 173 of which were due to barbiturates), and by psychotropic agents (118 deaths) (Table 90). In terms of external cause of death, 127 deaths were accidental poisonings, and 276 were suicides (Table 91). Overall, drug-related deaths are almost equally divided among the sexes. Almost half of all drug related deaths occur in Ontario (Tables 90 and 91).

Morbidity - Information on cases separated from hospital due to drug dependence¹⁴ is available for the five-year period from 1974 to 1978, and indicates some levelling off until 1976, with a subsequent increase for Ontario and for Canada, cases numbering 948 in Ontario and 2,191 in Canada in 1978 (Table 92). Ontario rates per 100,000 adults exceeded the national average in the last five years, although they fell below it in 1976. They rose above it to 16.9 in 1978 (Table 93).

Hospital separations for drug dependence were predominantly male at the national level and in Ontario, but with a tendency towards overall sexual equalization over the years as the percentage of males declines nationally from 57% to 53% or becomes a minority in some provinces in some years (Table 92).

The most frequently seen age group in hospitalized drug dependence cases occurred in the 20 to 24 years group for males in the early part of the 5-year period, progressively replaced by the older 25 to 34 age group. For females, there was also a seeming aging of the most frequently hospitalized age group, which was 19 years and under in 1974 but 45 to 64 in 1978 (Table 94). This tendency has been observed throughout most of the decade of the 1970s and may correspond to a cohort phenomenon: the same age cohort has been involved in drug dependency morbidity throughout 1970, the apparent aging of hospitalized cases corresponding to the aging of the age cohort. On the basis of age-and sex-specific separation rates, the most at-risk age group in the general population appears to be those aged 20 to 24 (Table 95). The average length of stay in hospitals is 11.3 days for males and 14.0 days for females in 1978 (Table 96).

Additional information from Mental Health Statistics confirms that the number of admissions and readmissions to inpatient psychiatric institutions for drug dependence levelled off in the 1974 to 1978 period as was shown by Hospital Morbidity figures (Tables 97 and 98). During 1978, drug dependence accounted for 1.8% of all first admissions and 1.4% of all readmissions to inpatient psychiatric institutions in Canada (Tables 105 and 106).

For the 5-year period under consideration, Ontario rates of admissions and readmissions per 100,000 persons aged 15 and over have been declining but have consistently continued to exceed the national average (Tables 99 and 100).

As happened for cases separated from general hospitals, admissions and readmissions to mental hospitals for drug dependence were predominantly male both at the national level and in Ontario, but again there appears to be a tendency towards sexual equalization, with a preponderance of females in some provinces in some years (Tables 97 and 98).

The median age for first admissions has increased from 23 to 26 years for males, and from 26 to 31 years for females. The median age on readmission has been higher by

¹⁴Includes those hospital separations where drug dependence is noted as primary diagnosis.

one to seven years for corresponding years, and has increased from 26 to 27 years for males, and from 30 to 35 for females (Tables 101 and 102). This same tendency was shown with Hospital Morbidity statistics and may correspond to aging of the age cohort (see above).

On the basis of age-and sex-specific ratios, the age group at highest risk of entering hospital as a first admission consisted of persons aged 20 to 29 years. In the case of readmissions, the highest at risk age group for males was again the group aged 20 to 29 years. For females, it appears to be shifting gradually from the group aged 20 to 29 in 1974 to the group aged 30 to 39 in 1975 and 1976, with the group aged 40 to 49 most at risk in 1978 (Tables 103 and 104).

Almost all individuals in inpatient psychiatric institutions with a diagnosis of drug dependence were discharged alive from 1974 to 1978, and their median length of stay decreased from 20 to 19 days for males and 22 to 20 days for females (Table 107).

The median length of time off books for cases readmitted to mental health institutions due to drug dependence was between five to six months in 1978, with some individuals having considerably longer intervals between hospital stays, enough to raise the mean length of time off books to over a year. Females as a rule stayed out of hospital slightly longer than males, except in 1977, when the reverse occurred (Table 108).

There were a total of 9 individuals receiving disability pensions for drug dependency during a one-month period in 1980 (Table 109).

Criminal, Judiciary and Police Statistics

Convictions - The number of drug-related convictions in Canada increased until 1977, and decreased thereafter until 1979 showing an increase again in 1980 when there were 41,698 convictions for drug-related offences in Canada, consisting of 93% convictions under the Narcotic Control Act, 5.6% under the Food and Drugs Act and 1% under the Criminal Code (Tables 110 and 111).

In the period 1976 to 1980, about 90% of all convictions were due to cannabis, followed far behind by LSD which accounted for 4.3% of convictions by 1980, almost double the 1976 figure. In this period, heroin decreased from 737 to 248 convictions, while cocaine increased from 374 to 687 convictions (Table 111).

Of the 37,244 marihuana convictions in Canada in 1980, 87% were for possession, 6% for trafficking, 7% for possession for purpose of trafficking, and the remainder for importing and cultivating (Table 112).

Ontario accounted for 41% of all drug convictions in Canada, with the rate of 198 convictions per 100,000 population exceeding the national average of 174 (Table 110). Ontario accounted for 41% of all marihuana convictions (Table 112).

In 1980, there were 1,415 reported thefts and other losses involving narcotic and controlled drugs in Canada: 66% were due to breaking and entering, 14% to pilferage, and 13% to armed robbery; almost all of these were directed towards pharmacies (Table 113). In addition, there were 526 drug-related convictions under the general criminal code of Canada: 315 were convictions for conspiracy, 92 were for forgery, and 105 were for altering a forged document. In 1980, the most frequently involved drug was cannabis (37% of drug-related criminal code convictions), followed by hydromorphone (29%), and cocaine (9%) and oxycodone (8%) (Table 114).

Juvenile Delinquencies - In the case of juveniles, 2.4% of total juvenile delinquencies were drug-related in 1980 in Canada. Of the 2,354 drug-related delinquencies in Canada, 32% occurred in Ontario (Table 115). As was the case for adults, 88% of drug-related delinquencies in Canada were due to cannabis, followed far behind by LSD (3.7%) (Table 116). The pattern in Ontario is similar, but cannabis accounts for 91% of drug-delinquencies, while LSD accounts for about 2% (Table 117).

Penitentiaries and Correctional Institutions - In 1979, about 6% or 820 of all admissions to provincial adult correctional institutions were for drug-related offences. Of such admissions, 94% were for offences under the Narcotic Control Act, with the remaining 6% for offences under the Food and Drugs Act. Persons admitted under the Narcotic Control Act were predominantly male (97%). About 90% of persons admitted were under the age of 30: 40% were under 21 years of age and 33% were aged 21 to 24 years (Table 120).

Provincial adult correctional institutions generally contain persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than 2 years. For offences under the Narcotic Control Act, the length of sentence was from 2 to 4 months for 28% of cases, 26 to 30 days for 13% and 4 to 8 months for 14% (Table 121).

In addition, drug-related offences accounted for 11% or 482 admissions to Canadian penitentiaries. As for the provincial correctional institutions, 93% of all drug-related penitentiary admissions were for offences under the Narcotic Control Act, predominantly for trafficking (180 admissions) or for possession for purpose of trafficking (157 admissions). Most persons admitted for offences under the Narcotic Control Act were male (90%), and most (76%) were aged 21 to 34 (Table 118).

Most (81% of males and 98% of females) had no previous penitentiary committal and another 11% of males and 2% of females had one previous penitentiary committal (Table 119).

Federal penitentiaries generally contain persons convicted and sentenced to a term of more than two years. Most persons admitted to Canadian penitentiaries for offences under the Narcotic Control Act had lengths of sentence of three to four years (34% of males and 39% of females); the next most frequent length of sentence was for two to three years which affected 24% of males and 14% of females, and a sentence of six to ten years which affected 18% of males and 36% of females. Information on region where sentenced was available for males only: 43% were sentenced in Quebec, 19% in the Pacific region and 17% in Ontario (Table 119).

TOBACCO

Consumption

The 1978-79 Canada Health Survey identified 40.5% of the population aged 15 years and over as users of cigarettes (37.3% daily users, 3.2% occasional users); 53.3% of the population consisted of non-users, 22.5% of whom had been former users while 30.8% had never used cigarettes.¹⁵ There were more male than female users (44%

¹⁵These figures differ from those emanating from the Labour force survey and published in the previous report in this series; this may be due to the fact that Canada Health survey figures are based on individuals' reports on their own behaviour, whereas the Labour Force survey is based on reports of one family member regarding his own behaviour and that of other family members.

COMPARISON OF TOBACCO VS ALL ITEMS - CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES. CANADA 1949-1981

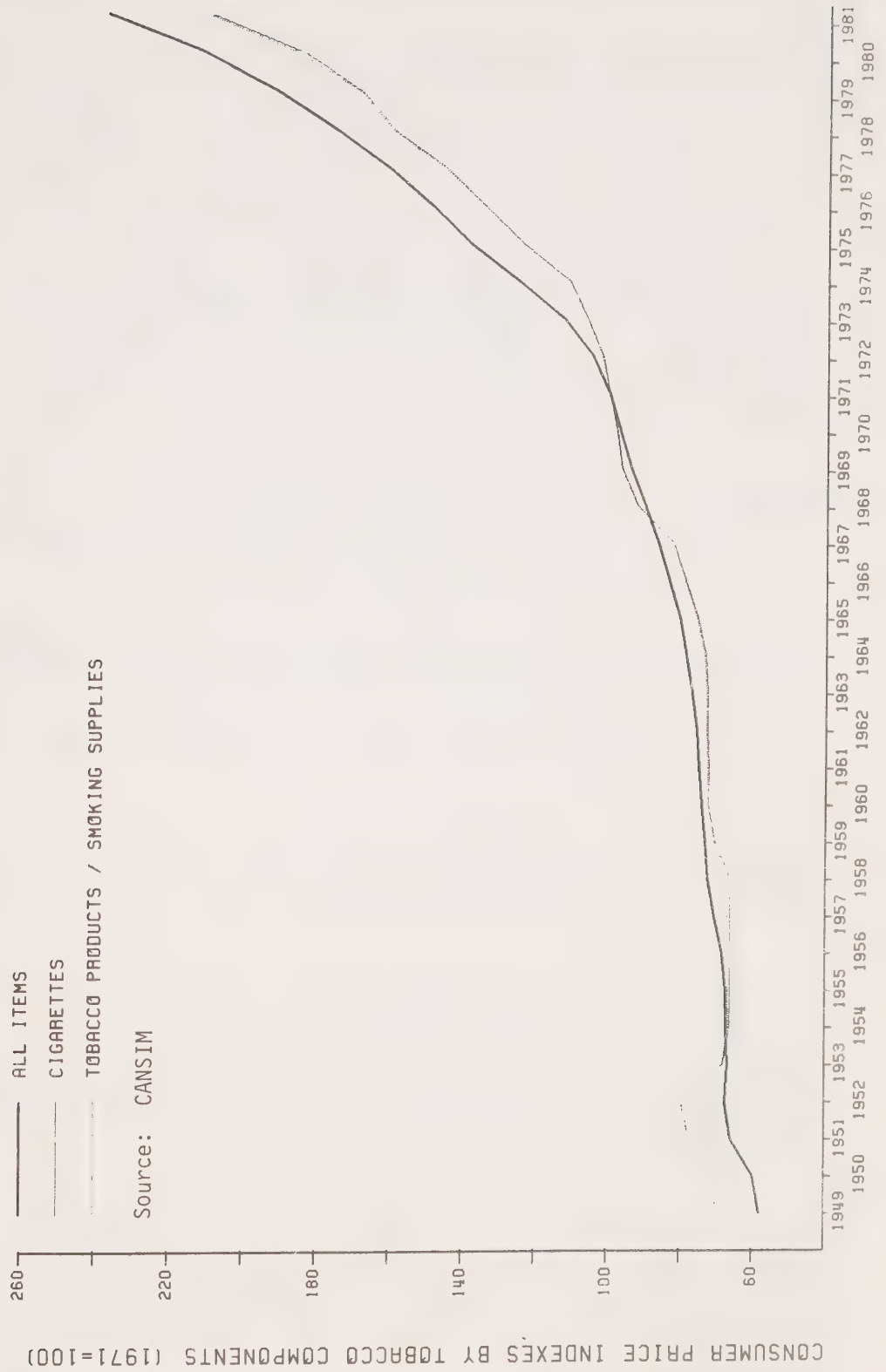


FIGURE 2

vs 37%). The greatest number were: in the age group 20 to 24; those who were working or who described their work status as "other"; or who were living in Quebec (Table 122). Among those who smoked, 37% smoked 13 to 22 cigarettes a day (Table 123).

On the basis of provincial government tobacco tax revenue, an estimated 67.1 billion cigarettes were sold in Canada during 1978-79; this represents an annual Canadian per capita consumption of 2,848 cigarettes (2,714 in Ontario) which corresponds to a daily consumption of 10.3 cigarettes (9.7 in Ontario) for every person aged 15 and over, an increase from previous years (Tables 124, 125 and 126). Actual consumption by adults who usually smoke cigarettes is much higher, being closer to 25.4 cigarettes a day in Canada and 26.8 cigarettes a day in Ontario in 1978-79.

By 1978, Canadian family expenditure on tobacco and smokers supplies reached 1.3% of all expenditures or \$254.10, consisting almost entirely of expenditures for cigarettes (Table 127). Since 1953, changes in the consumer price indexes of cigarettes and tobacco products and smoking supplies have generally increased less than the consumer price index for all goods and services combined so that tobacco is relatively cheaper in comparison to all items in 1981 than it was 10 years ago (Figure 2).

Economics

The production, control and sale of tobacco in Canada represent important economic activities and provide a substantial amount of government revenue.

Production, Employment and Trade - There were 3,596 census farms or almost 40,000 hectares (over 98,000 acres) planted to tobacco during the 1976 Census year; over 80% of farms and planted area were located in Ontario (Tables 134 and 134A).

Some 8,522 workers were directly employed in tobacco processing, manufacturing and related activities in 1980 for \$170 million in total salaries and wages (Table 131).

During the 1971 Census year in Canada there were some 4,000 paid employees in the tobacco wholesale trade and another 2,762 employed in retail tobacco stores and stands, at a payroll of \$26.3 million and \$9.3 million respectively (Tables 132 and 133).

Tobacco is an important commodity in Canadian international trade, amounting to \$33 million in imports and \$141 million in exports in 1981 (Table 135).

Advertising - Of all advertising to which Canadians were exposed in 1981, 2.2% was for smoking supplies. The estimated cost of buying advertising time or space in the media was nearly \$25 million, with advertising agency costs over and above that (Table 130).

Government Revenue - Total government revenue derived from tobacco during the fiscal year 1978-79 was in excess of \$1.6 billion, of which \$1.4 billion consisted of direct revenue from provincial and federal taxation. This represented \$58.02 per capita for the total population of Canada. Direct tobacco revenue accounts for 1.5% of total government revenue, or 1.8% of Ontario revenue and 1.7% of Canadian federal revenue (Table 129).

CAFFEINE

Coffee Consumption

In 1981, the annual apparent per capita disappearance of coffee was 4.80 kilograms, or 10.6 pounds in green bean equivalents, the highest level since 1957, and higher than the 3.52 kilograms or 7.75 pounds of 1977, which was the lowest apparent per capita consumption in the 25-year period under consideration simultaneous with the rapid growth in coffee prices that year (Tables 136 and 136A).

Tea Consumption

In 1981, the annual per capita disappearance of tea was 0.94 kilograms or 2.07 pounds of tea leaf equivalent, the lowest level since 1957. While tea consumption appears to have declined overall in this period, a number of intermittent peaks have occurred, most notably in 1977, when coffee consumption was at a 25-year low (Tables 136 and 136A).

Cocoa Consumption

The annual apparent per capita disappearance of cocoa has generally decreased since 1971, when statistics first became available, to a low of 1.23 kilograms (or 2.71 pounds) in 1979 before beginning to climb again reaching 1.51 kilograms (or 3.32 pounds) in 1981 (Tables 136 and 136A).

Cola Consumption

In 1981, the annual per capita disappearance of soft drinks was 69.15 kilograms (or 152.13 pounds), consumption having risen steadily since 1974 when statistics became available (Tables 136 and 136A).

Economics

Caffeine-containing products represent an important factor in Canadian international trade. In 1981, the value of imported coffee reached \$441 million, tea reached \$62 million and cocoa and chocolate reached \$108 million (Table 137).

ONTARIO REGIONAL DATA

Because of the recent availability of regional alcohol- and drug-related statistics, a more detailed picture of the situation in Ontario is now possible. Information is available on a county-by-county level, and is presented in this format as well as in terms of groupings of counties into ARF regional centres in tabular, graph and map form.

Statistics on Alcohol

Availability - In 1981, there were 8,956 licenced drinking establishments in Ontario, of which 84% were public establishments (60% restaurants, 13% hotels, 5% taverns, 3% recreational facilities, 1% universities and colleges, 1% hospitals and rest homes), 15% clubs, and 1% military messes (Table 138). These licenced drinking establishments held a total of 11,996 licences which consisted of 83% public establishments (52% drinking lounges, 18% lounges, 7% dining rooms, 5% patios, 1% public houses), 16% clubs (11% serving liquor without meals, 3% serving liquor with

meals and 2% patios), and 2% messes. In addition, there were a total of 154,965 special occasion permits issued in Ontario in 1981 (Table 139).

The provincial rate of licenced drinking establishments was 104 per 100,000 population, while that for licences was 139. The region of Cochrane, Nipissing and Timiskaming had the highest rate of both licenced drinking establishments and of liquor licences, followed by the region of Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay (Tables 140 and 141).

Consumption - Ontario regional statistics for 1979 were available in terms of alcohol consumption data. Alcohol consumption figures were based on sales data reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) converted into absolute alcohol on the basis of the percentage alcohol content for each beverage, with estimated absolute alcohol conversion factors applied to a few products for which exact figures were unavailable. Figures included sales data from LCBO outlets for spirits and wine and from Brewers Retail for beer, and estimates of independent wine store sales. County figures were corrected for the effect of seasonal tourism and refer to store location.¹⁶

The total amount of absolute alcohol consumed in 1979 was 75.9 million litres (16.7 million gallons), which corresponds to a per capita consumption of 8.9 litres (1.96 gallons) (Tables 142 and 143). Per person aged 15 and over, this corresponds to an alcohol consumption of 11.5 litres (2.53 gallons) (Table 144). Most of this alcohol was consumed in Metro Toronto which contains the largest population concentration in Ontario (Table 142). To correct for the effect of population size, rates per capita were considered.

The highest consumption per person aged 15 years and over was 18.28 litres (4.02 gallons) in Kenora, followed by Sudbury T.D. (16.64 litres or 3.66 gallons), Manitoulin (16.23 litres or 3.57 gallons), Muskoka (15.71 litres or 3.46 gallons), and Thunder Bay (15.01 litres or 3.3 gallons), all of which have consumption rates of 15.0 litres or more per person aged 15 and over. The lowest alcohol consumption rate was 7.56 litres (1.66 gallons) in Prince Edward, followed by York (9.05 litres or 1.99 gallons), Oxford (9.15 litres or 2.01 gallons), Elgin (9.26 litres or 2.04 gallons) and Wellington (9.95 litres or 2.19 gallons), all of which had consumption rates of less than 10 litres per person aged 15 and over.

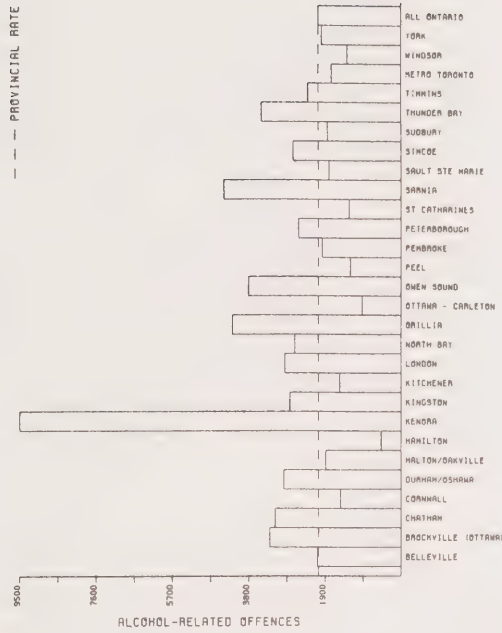
It is possible to estimate the prevalence of alcoholism on the basis of alcohol consumption data by the application of the Ledermann formula (see Technical Notes). The estimated number of alcoholics was 273,200 in Ontario in 1979 or a rate of 41.6 alcoholics per 1,000 population aged 15 and over. The highest rate of alcoholics was 81.2 in Kenora, followed by Sudbury T.D. (68.0), Manitoulin (67.6), Muskoka (63.3) and Thunder Bay (59.9) all of which had rates in excess of 55.0 alcoholics per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over. The lowest rate of alcoholics was 21.6 in Prince Edward, followed by York (23.0), Halton (27.7), Durham (28.1), Oxford (29.0) and Elgin (29.5), all of which had rates of less than 30 alcoholics per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over (Table 144).

In addition, regional Ontario alcohol-related data were available for 1979, consisting of alcohol consumption, alcohol-related offences, alcohol-related hospital separations, and deaths from liver cirrhosis. Data were presented in terms of

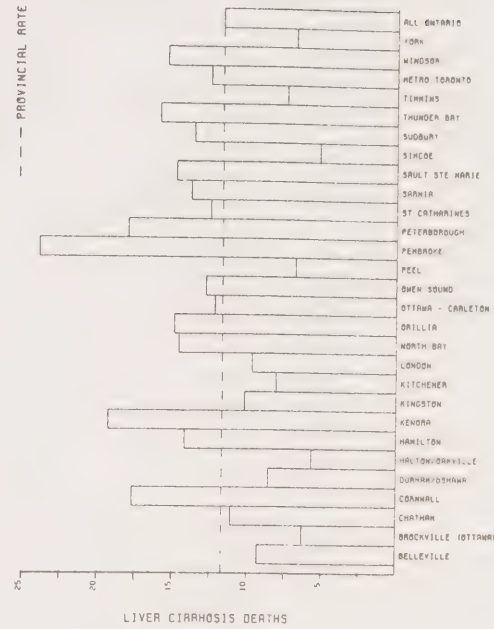
¹⁶B. Rush, S. Macdonald, N. Giesbrecht, Estimating the Number of Alcoholics in Ontario: An Analysis by County (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1163, 1981).

ALCOHOL-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

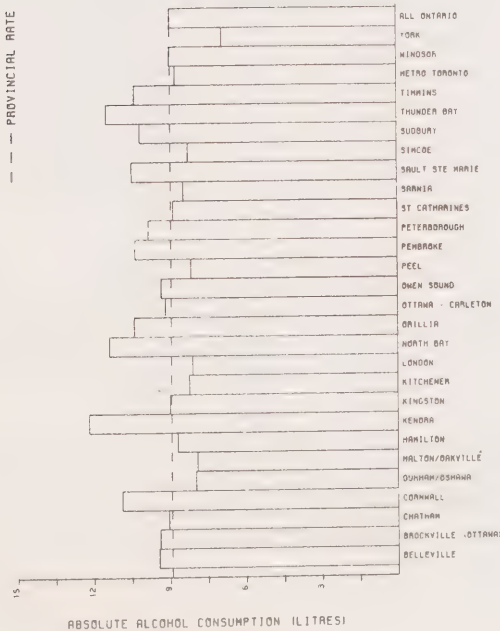
RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION,
ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1979



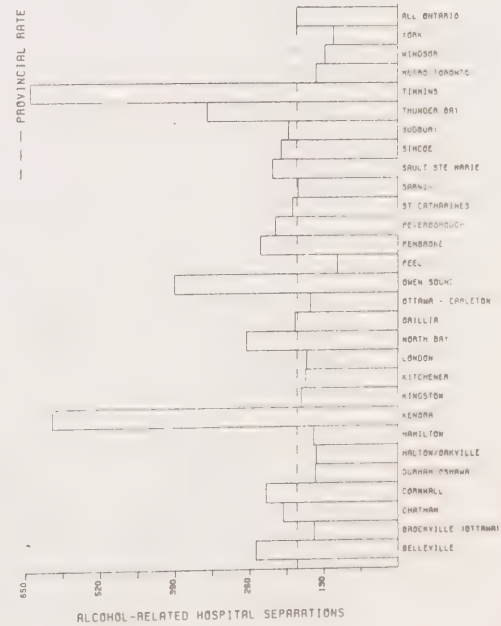
RATES OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION,
ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1979



PER CAPITA RATES OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION,
ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1979



RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION,
ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1979



absolute numbers, and in terms of rates per capita for alcohol consumption, and in rates per 100,000 population for alcohol offences, morbidity and mortality.

Figures on alcohol-related offences are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario as reported by all police forces policing Ontario, including those headquartered outside Ontario. All cases reported or known to the police in urban and rural areas are included in terms of place of occurrence of the event. The figures refer to offences, not to persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that an offence is known or reported to the police. Not all known or reported alcohol-related offences are included, as only the most serious offence is recorded in the case of multiple offences. Metro Toronto, where all offences are counted, is an exception.

The total number of alcohol-related offences in Ontario in 1979 was 175,048, consisting of 75% liquor act infractions, 23% impaired driving, and 2% refusal of breath sample (Table 142). Most of these offences occurred in Metro Toronto both because of its population size and because of counting all offences in multiple offences (see above).

The Ontario rate of alcohol-related offences per 100,000 population was 2,059, consisting of a rate of 1,545 for Liquor Act offences, 482 for impaired driving, and 32 for refusing a breath sample. The highest rate of alcohol-related offences occurred in Rainy River and Kenora (9,639 and 9,428 respectively), followed by Manitoulin (6,183), and Muskoka (5,146), all with rates in excess of 5,000. The lowest rate of alcohol offences was reported in Hamilton-Wentworth (496), followed by Prescott and Russell (708.5), and Ottawa-Carleton (992.5), all with rates of less than 1,000.

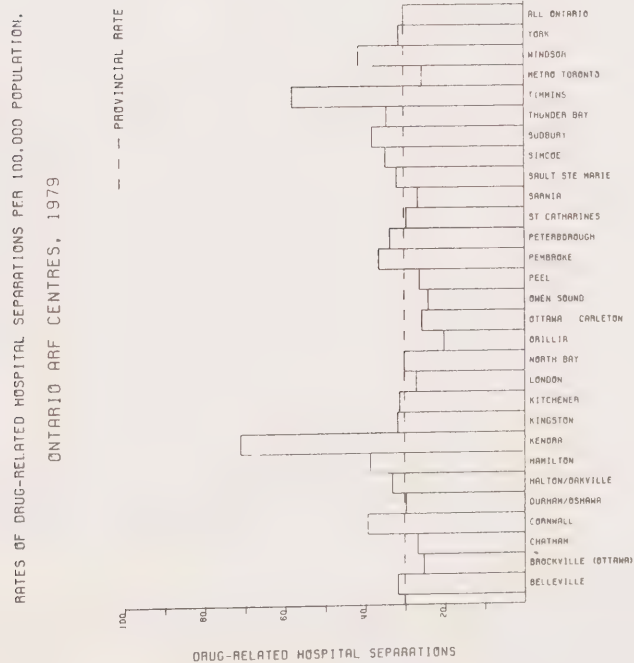
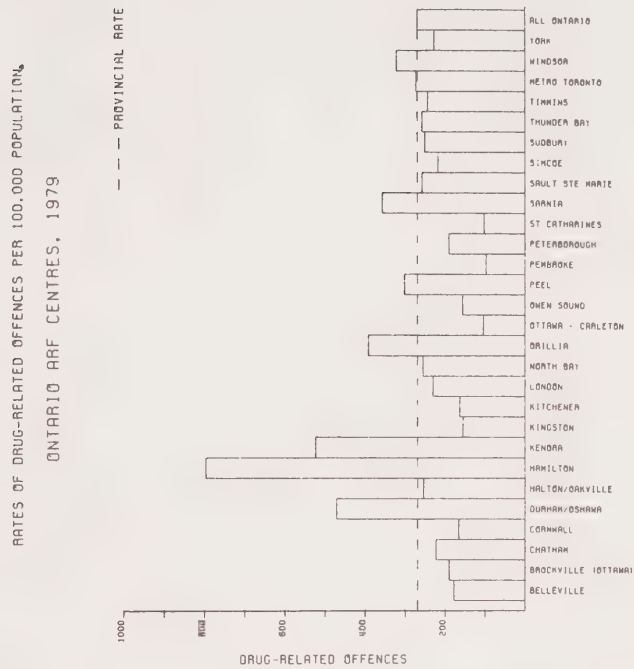
In almost all counties, most alcohol offences involved Liquor Act infractions which were between two to ten times more common than impaired driving offences, the next most common alcohol offence. However, in Hamilton-Wentworth, and Prescott and Russell, two of the counties with the lowest rate of alcohol offences, there were more cases of impaired driving than of Liquor Act infractions (Table 143).

Alcohol morbidity figures are based on separations from hospital for cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis for the medically established diagnoses of alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and toxic effect of alcohol, when these are noted as the primary diagnosis responsible for hospitalization. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital inpatient basis for alcohol-related secondary, underlying or complicating diagnoses solely or cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis through office-based physician services, nonhospital-based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

Total alcohol-related hospital separations in Ontario in 1979 numbered 15,025, most of which were for alcohol dependence syndrome (54%), followed by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (27%), alcoholic psychoses (9%) and nondependent abuse of alcohol (8%), with most of these cases residing in Metro Toronto (Table 142).

The provincial rate per 100,000 population was 177. The highest rate of alcohol-related separations was reported for residents of Cochrane (640), followed closely by Rainy River (631), and Kenora (592), all having rates in excess of 500 cases per 100,000 population. The lowest rate was reported from Leeds-Grenville (104), followed by Peel (107) and York (112), each having rates of less than 120 cases per 100,000 population (Table 143).

DRUG-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES
GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979



These figures are conservative, as they exclude inpatient hospital treatment of cases with an alcohol-related secondary, underlying or complicating diagnosis solely. An unpublished study¹⁷ indicates that for every case treated for a primary alcohol diagnosis, there were another up to two cases treated for a secondary, underlying or complicating alcohol or drug diagnosis.

Data on liver cirrhosis mortality were available for those deaths where liver cirrhosis was noted as the primary cause of death; county data refer to place of residence of the decedent. There was a total of 994 deaths due to liver cirrhosis in Ontario in 1979, which corresponds to a rate of 11.7 deaths per 100,000 population. The highest rate of deaths was 29 for Haliburton, followed by Renfrew (24), Rainy River (20), Victoria (20), Timiskaming (19), Kenora (19), Muskoka (18), and Manitoulin (18), all having rates in excess of 18.0 deaths per 100,000 population. The lowest rate was in Dufferin (0), followed by Haldimand-Norfolk (4.4) and Lanark (4.4), each of which had rates of less than 5 deaths per 100,000 population (Tables 142 and 143).

Statistics on Drugs

County-by-county Ontario figures were available for drug-related offences and hospital separations for the year 1979.

Figures on drug-related offences are based on the same source as used for alcohol-related offences, and all attendant remarks apply as above. There was a total of 22,874 drug-related offences in Ontario, of which 91% were imputable to marihuana, 0.3% to heroin, 1% to cocaine, 6% to restricted drugs and 2% to other drugs. This corresponded to an Ontario rate of 269 offences per 100,000 population, 245 of which were for marihuana, 0.9 for heroin, 3 for cocaine, 16 for restricted drugs and 4 for other drugs.

The highest rate of drug offences was 1,300 for Rainy River, followed by Hamilton-Wentworth (797), Durham (471), Simcoe (391), Nipissing (370), and Lambton (356), all of which had a rate in excess of 350 offences per 100,000 population. The lowest rate was 34 in Dufferin, followed by Lanark (49) which had rates of less than 50 offences per 100,000 population.

Figures on drug-related morbidity are based on the same source as that used for the alcohol-related morbidity, and all attendant remarks apply as above. There was a total of 2,569 drug-related hospital separations in Ontario, which corresponds to a rate of 30 separations per 100,000 population. Of these, 48% consisted of poisoning by salicylates, 20% of drug dependence, 16% of non-dependent abuse of drugs, 10% of drug psychoses and 5% of poisoning by opiates and related narcotics. The highest rate of drug-related hospital separations was 84 for Kenora, followed by Cochrane (58), Lanark (53), and Muskoka (53), all with rates in excess of 50 separations per 100,000 population. The lowest rate of drug-related separations was 10 which occurred in Leeds-Grenville, followed by Sudbury (T.D.) (11), Prince Edward (13), and Prescott and Russell (15) (Tables 145 and 146).

These hospital inpatient drug-morbidity figures are conservative as cases treated for a primary diagnosis of drug dependence only are included, whereas those treated for this condition as a secondary, underlying or complicating diagnosis are not included.

¹⁷Statistical Information Section - HMRI Special Study I - Alcohol and Drug-Related Morbidity Including Primary and Secondary Diagnoses by Hospital, Age-Group, Number of Cases Treated and Average Length of Stay for Hospitals in the Ottawa Region. November-December 1980, special tabulations.

FIGURE 5 - MAP OF SEVERITY OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROBLEMS IN ONTARIO BY COUNTY, 1979



Alcohol- and drug-related problems are shown in Figures 3 and 4. The bar graphs indicate the rates of specific alcohol and drug problems in each ARF region. The provincial average is shown as well, so that it is possible to quickly detect ARF regions which exceed or fall below the provincial average.

In addition, a map (Figure 5) shows the severity of the social burden imposed by alcohol and drug problems on Ontario Counties. Rates of alcohol and drug problems have been combined and are expressed in terms of index numbers relative to the provincial average which equals 100.¹⁸ Kenora and Rainy River have alcohol and drug problems twice as severe as the provincial average. Another eleven counties have alcohol problems higher than the provincial average by a factor of between 20% and 100%. Sixteen counties exceed the provincial average by up to 20%. Seventeen counties fall below the provincial average by up to 20%, and four counties fall below the provincial average by over 20%. In sum, three-fifths of all counties exceed the provincial average.

INTERNATIONAL ALCOHOL STATISTICS

To meet the demand for statistics on international alcohol-related activities, some data on worldwide alcohol consumption and liver cirrhosis mortality are presented. (The data have been presented for countries grouped within continental areas, arranged in alphabetical order. The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.) Figures have not been adjusted for changes in jurisdiction of countries during the reported period. Variations in methods of reporting between jurisdictions in a given year, or between years for a given jurisdiction may account for some variability from year to year or between nations, so that the figures are not strictly comparable.

Alcohol Consumption

Data on per capita total consumption of alcohol, including distilled alcoholic beverages, beer, wine, vermouths and similar beverages, and other fermented beverages are presented for the eight-year period 1970 to 1977. They are based on statistics compiled by the Statistical Information Section of the Addiction Research Foundation as a collaborating centre of the World Health Organization. Of the 164 countries reporting figures for this period, two thirds reported an increase in per capita consumption, 10% showing a virtual doubling of per capita consumption. About 30% of all countries showed a decrease in per capita consumption, but only 2% showed a decrease of 50% or more. Europe and South America had the highest percentage of countries having increases in per capita alcohol consumption (83% and 85% respectively). Africa, Oceania and North America had about 40% of their countries reporting a decrease in per capita consumption. Oceania had the highest percentage of countries (20%) with a virtual doubling of per capita consumption, followed by Asia (14%). Asia had the highest percentage (9%) of countries with a halving in per capita consumption.

¹⁸The method of calculation of these index numbers is given in M. Adrian, The Impact of Social and Economic Forces on Alcohol and Drug Problems in Ontario, Working Paper Series (Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation, 1982).

Countries with the highest apparent per capita consumption of alcohol are Burundi and Uganda in Africa, Barbados¹⁹ and Martinique¹⁹ in North America, Argentina and French Guiana in South America, Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland in Europe. All of these countries have a per capita consumption in excess of 10 litres of absolute alcohol. France has had the highest alcohol consumption during the 1970 to 1977 period (Table 147).

In the period 1970 to 1977, for the latest year for which data are available for each country, 36% of all countries had per capita consumptions of under 2 litres of absolute alcohol, 25% having a consumption of under 1 litre. Asia had 63% and Africa had 51% of its countries with consumption of less than 2 litres. Asia had 54% of its countries with consumption of alcohol of less than 1 litre, and Oceania had 40%. Europe had only one country with an alcohol consumption of under 2 litres (Table 147).

Liver Cirrhosis Mortality

Figures on liver cirrhosis mortality are presented for the period 1973 to 1979. They are as submitted to the World Health Organization and were the latest available at time of publication. They consist of absolute numbers, rates per 100,000 population, and rates of liver cirrhosis deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes of death.

Countries having apparently the largest absolute number of deaths from liver cirrhosis include the U.S.A., France, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Mexico, all with consistently over 10,000 deaths per year for the period under consideration. Countries having apparently the smallest absolute number of deaths include Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Jordan, Kuwait, Iceland, Malta, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea, all consistently below 50 deaths per year for the period under consideration (Table 148).

To take into account differing population sizes, figures have also been presented in terms of rates per 100,000 population. Countries having the highest apparent rates of mortality for liver cirrhosis include Chile, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal, rates being over 25 per 100,000 population for the period under consideration. Countries having apparently the lowest rate of mortality, that is to say under 4 per 100,000 for the period under consideration, include Belize, Columbia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Iceland, Ireland, the United Kingdom-England and Wales and Northern Ireland, and Papua New Guinea (Table 149).

Similarly, countries having apparently the highest proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes, (over 30 per 1,000), include Bahamas, Bermuda, Chile, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, France, Italy, and Portugal. Countries having apparently the lowest proportion of deaths due to liver cirrhosis (under 5 per 1,000) include Columbia, Dominica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab

¹⁹Some of the apparent high alcohol consumption in these countries may be due to purchases of alcohol by tourists for consumption locally or in their country of origin.

Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, the United-Kingdom-England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland (Table 150).

In comparing rates of alcohol consumption and liver cirrhosis mortality per population for the countries and time period under consideration, a strong association was found between the two, with jurisdictions with high consumption rates also having high cirrhosis mortality rates, and jurisdictions with low consumption rates also having low cirrhosis mortality rates (Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.62 to 0.75 depending on the year, with the probability of this occurring by chance alone being less than 0.0001).

In comparing rates of alcohol consumption and liver cirrhosis mortality rates for each sex separately, the association was slightly stronger for females, the correlation coefficient varying from 0.65 to 0.77 ($p < 0.0001$), whereas it varied from 0.59 to 0.72 for males ($p < 0.0001$).

In comparing rates of alcohol consumption to rates of liver cirrhosis deaths relative to deaths from all causes, there was also a fair degree of association found between the two, with those jurisdictions having high consumption rates also having high death rates, and those jurisdictions having low consumption rates having low death rates. (The Pearson correlation coefficient was 0.38 to 0.60 depending on the year, with a probability of this occurring by chance alone being less than 0.005.) In comparing rates of alcohol consumption and sex-specific rates of liver cirrhosis deaths relative to deaths from all causes, the association was again slightly stronger for females with a correlation coefficient of 0.39 to 0.64 ($p < 0.005$) than for males, whose correlation coefficients varied from 0.39 to 0.59 depending on the year ($p < 0.005$).

CANADIAN STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL .

KEY

"_"	zero or nil
".."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

A version of relevant tables in imperial measures is presented in Appendix A.

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 1
ALCOHOL USE AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER ACCORDING TO
A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1982

Characteristics of Population	Users ¹ %	Abstainers %	Total Number
All	76.4	23.6	1,040
Sex:			
Male	80.4	19.6	520
Female	72.5	27.5	520
Age: ²			
18 - 29	80.9	19.1	320
30 - 49	80.8	19.2	365
50 and over	67.4	32.6	340
Region:			
Metro Toronto	80.0	20.0	335
Metro outskirts	71.6	28.4	141
Eastern Ontario	75.9	24.1	199
Western Ontario	77.1	22.9	275
Northern Ontario	69.7	30.3	89
Occupation: ²			
Professional and executive	82.1	17.9	196
Sales and clerical	85.0	15.0	147
Labour	81.4	18.6	221
Other ³	69.3	30.7	459
Education: ²			
Public school	64.8	35.2	162
High school	76.6	23.4	713
University	85.2	14.8	162
Income: ²			
Under \$10,000	59.0	41.0	105
\$10,000 - \$ 14,999	78.2	21.8	124
\$15,000 - \$19,999	76.5	23.5	115
\$20,000 - \$29,999	78.2	21.8	220
\$30,000 and over	86.5	13.5	245

¹ Data based on Gallup household survey. "Users" are defined as anyone who has ever used alcohol. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² Excludes data for 15 respondents who did not state their age, 17 who omitted their occupation, 3 their education and 231 their income.

³ In the 1982 survey, "other" occupation was defined primarily as housewife or student.

Source: R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Trends in Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1982 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1234, 1982).

TABLE 2

FREQUENCY OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG USERS,¹
ONTARIO, 1982

Frequency of Use	1982	
	Number	Percentage
Less than once a month	134	16.9
Once a month	96	12.1
2 - 3 times a month	134	16.9
Once a week	174	21.9
2 - 5 times a week	172	21.6
Almost daily	85	10.7
Total ²	795	100.0

¹ Data based on Gallup household survey of sample size 1,040. "Users" are defined as anyone who has ever used alcohol. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² Due to rounding, percentage totals do not necessarily add up to 100.0%.

Source: R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Trends in Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1982 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1234, 1982).

TABLE 3

ALCOHOL USE AMONG ADULTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER ACCORDING TO A SURVEY
CONDUCTED IN CANADA, ¹ 1978-79

Characteristics of Population	Users			Non-Users			Type of User Unknown %	Total Number ²
	Total Users %	Current Users %	Occasional Users %	Total Non-Users %	Former Users %	Never Used %		
Total	80.4	65.3	15.1	15.2	3.7	11.5	4.4	17,492
Sex and Age:								
Male:	85.0	75.2	9.8	11.2	4.4	6.8	3.8	8,584
15 - 19	74.4	60.7	13.7	17.1	1.3 ³	15.8	8.4	1,187
20 - 24	92.9	87.2	5.7	5.5	2.1	3.4	1.6 ³	1,106
25 - 44	91.1	81.3	9.8	6.9	3.5	3.4	1.9	3,230
45 - 64	84.6	76.5	8.1	11.8	6.2	5.6	3.6	2,174
65 and over	67.7	53.9	13.8	24.3	10.0	14.3	8.0	887
Female:	75.9	55.7	20.2	19.1	3.1	16.0	5.0	8,907
15 - 19	70.6	52.1	18.5	23.9	3.1 ³	20.8	5.4	1,146
20 - 24	88.0	71.1	16.9	9.8	2.6	7.2	2.2 ³	1,108
25 - 44	86.1	63.9	22.2	11.1	2.8	8.3	2.8	3,242
45 - 64	70.7	51.5	19.2	22.9	3.2	19.7	6.3	2,279
65 and over	50.9	29.3	21.6	38.2	4.0 ³	34.2	10.8	1,132
Region:								
Atlantic	68.0	54.7	13.3	25.0	5.4	19.6	7.0	1,585
Quebec	81.9	63.4	18.5	13.8	3.2	10.6	4.3	4,759
Ontario	80.1	65.4	14.7	15.1	3.3	11.8	4.7	6,372
Prairies	82.9	68.5	14.4	14.0	4.3	9.7	3.1	2,857
British Columbia	83.7	73.2	10.5	12.8	4.4	8.4	3.5	1,918
Employment Status:								
Working	88.2	76.7	11.5	9.2	3.3	5.9	2.6	9,114
Housework	72.6	49.9	22.7	21.6	3.8	17.8	5.8	4,240
School	73.3	57.0	16.3	20.3	1.9	18.4	6.4	2,209
Retired	64.1	49.5	14.6	27.0	8.2	18.8	8.9	1,359
Other	78.6	66.1	12.5	17.0	6.6	10.4	4.5 ³	571

¹ Data are based on the results of a Canada-wide survey conducted May 1978 to March 1979 in which respondents were asked how often they had taken at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage during the past twelve months. Anyone who reported drinking less than one drink per month was defined as an occasional user of alcohol, while those who reported they drank one drink or more per month were defined as current users.

² Due to sample weighting procedures, the components will not necessarily add to the totals.

³ Subject to sampling error of 20 - 39% of cell entry.

Note: Due to rounding, the row totals may not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Canada Health Survey, The Health of Canadians- Report of the Canada Health Survey (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-538, 1981).

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY OF DRINKING AND VOLUME OF ALCOHOL CONSUMED AMONG CURRENT DRINKERS AGED 15 YEARS
AND OVER ACCORDING TO A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN CANADA,¹ 1978-79

Frequency of Drinking Episodes								
Sex	At Least Once a Day %	4 - 6 Times/Week %	2 - 3 Times/Week %	Once a Week %	2 - 3 Times/Month %	About Once a Month %	Unknown %	Total Number ³
Total	14.7	9.4	21.1	21.2	16.5	13.2	3.9	11,418
Male	20.4	11.8	24.3	19.1	12.7	9.2	2.6	6,453
Female	7.3	6.3	17.0	24.0	21.4	18.5	5.6	4,965

Weekly ² Volume of Alcohol Consumption						
Sex and Age	Zero Drinks %	1 - 6 Drinks %	7 - 13 Drinks %	14 and over Drinks %	Unknown %	Total Number ³
Total	11.8	40.2	20.2	18.3	9.5	11,418
Male:	9.0	33.1	22.7	25.8	9.3	6,453
15 - 19	16.6	37.0	18.3	20.7	7.2	721
20 - 24	8.4	29.3	23.8	35.5	2.9	965
25 - 44	7.2	34.6	23.9	26.6	7.7	2,626
45 - 64	7.9	33.3	22.3	23.4	13.0	1,664
65 and over	12.6	25.9	22.0	17.8	21.8	478
Female:	15.5	49.3	16.9	8.6	9.7	4,965
15 - 19	17.6	45.6	19.4	10.6	6.9	597
20 - 24	18.6	51.1	16.6	11.4	2.3 ⁴	789
25 - 44	15.3	53.3	17.1	7.8	6.4 ⁴	2,073
45 - 64	12.4	46.8	16.6	7.9	16.3	1,174
65 and over	17.2	35.2	12.7	5.4 ⁴	29.2	332

¹ Data are based on the results of a Canada-wide survey conducted May 1978 to March 1979 in which respondents were asked how often they had taken at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage during the past twelve months. Anyone who reported drinking one drink or more per month was defined as a current user of alcohol.

² Weekly consumption refers to consumption in the last seven days prior to the survey.

³ Due to sample weighting procedures, the components will not necessarily add to the totals.

⁴ Subject to sampling error of 20 - 39% of cell entry.

Note: Due to rounding, the row totals may not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Canada Health Survey, The Health of Canadians - Report of the Canada Health Survey (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-538, 1981).

TABLE 5

DOLLAR SALES¹ AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978-79

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Province	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	\$ 62,874	\$ 5,436	\$ 42,509	\$ 110,819
P.E.I.	9,985	1,715	12,017	23,717
N.S.	65,133	14,891	76,497	156,521
N.B.	58,456	9,484	47,683	115,623
Que.	421,274	219,603	358,394	999,271
Ont.	587,386	232,629	729,098	1,549,113
Man.	64,531	19,736	98,571	182,838
Sask.	72,269	13,096	88,077	173,442
Alta.	145,899	58,448	249,743	454,090
B.C.	177,297	109,049	299,768	586,114
Yukon	3,627	1,460	4,829	9,916
N.W.T.	4,850	1,327	6,606	12,783
Canada	\$1,673,581	\$686,874	\$2,013,792	\$4,374,247

Thousands of Litres of Absolute Alcohol² in:

Province	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	2,444.8	173.8	1,545.6	4,164.2
P.E.I.	469.6	62.7	461.2	993.5
N.S.	3,136.0	542.0	2,847.6	6,525.6
N.B.	2,622.8	327.5	1,782.0	4,732.3
Que.	29,423.0	7,475.9	13,605.6	50,504.5
Ont.	36,743.3	8,640.1	29,212.8	74,596.2
Man.	3,529.6	822.5	3,986.0	8,338.1
Sask.	3,372.4	533.6	3,271.2	7,177.2
Alta.	7,441.6	2,221.6	9,468.0	19,131.2
B.C.	9,303.6	4,246.2	11,752.4	25,302.2
Yukon	135.2	37.8	152.8	325.8
N.W.T.	152.8	33.0	196.4	382.2
Canada ³	98,774.7	25,116.7	78,281.6	202,173.0

¹ See also sales receipts for alcoholic beverages consumed outside the home (Tables 7, 8, 13, 14).

² To convert litres of beverage to litres of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

³ Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1980).

TABLE 6

DOLLAR SALES¹ AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Province	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	\$ 70,532	\$ 6,333	\$ 46,016	\$ 122,881
P.E.I.	10,602	2,126	13,172	25,900
N.S.	70,791	16,780	83,124	170,695
N.B.	63,934	10,599	50,879	125,412
Que.	463,560	228,321	313,389	1,005,270
Ont.	606,639	266,036	788,531	1,661,206
Man.	80,325	21,810	100,941	203,076
Sask.	77,079	14,406	91,128	182,613
Alta.	168,049	71,185	277,486	516,720
B.C.	222,697	121,672	315,690	660,059
Yukon	4,017	1,562	4,988	10,567
N.W.T.	5,190	1,389	6,801	13,380
Canada	\$1,843,415	\$762,219	\$2,092,145	\$4,697,779

Thousands of Litres of Absolute Alcohol² in:

Province	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	2,616.0	190.1	1,589.2	4,395.3
P.E.I.	454.2	62.8	445.2	962.2
N.S.	3,165.4	555.5	2,881.2	6,602.1
N.B.	2,689.8	348.3	1,780.8	4,818.9
Que.	29,511.7	7,507.8	11,196.0	48,215.5
Ont.	37,116.8	9,014.2	29,518.4	75,649.4
Man.	3,976.8	824.8	3,819.6	8,621.2
Sask.	3,398.8	556.8	3,334.8	7,290.4
Alta.	8,362.1	2,450.1	9,974.8	20,787.0
B.C.	11,449.6	4,368.5	11,410.4	27,228.5
Yukon	164.6	44.1	146.4	355.1
N.W.T.	150.2	33.4	189.6	373.2
Canada ³	103,055.9	25,956.3	76,286.4	205,298.6

¹ See also sales receipts for alcoholic beverages consumed outside the home (Tables 7, 8, 13, 14).

² To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13%, and spirits - 40%.

³ Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1981).

TABLE 7
TOTAL SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979

Thousands of Dollars of Sales Receipts ¹

Province	Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 32,400	\$ 10,285	\$ 3,082	\$ x	\$ 46,099
P.E.I.	3,380	775	x	x	4,491
N.S.	35,380	8,496	x	x	45,303
N.B.	26,290	5,971	x	x	33,731
Que.	480,520	207,491	19,287	x	708,240
Ont.	382,170	290,692	12,333	347	685,540
Man.	19,820	69,739	x	x	90,393
Sask.	25,370	90,883	1,105	-	117,357
Alta.	85,420	225,789	1,978	104	313,291
B.C.	142,720	222,130	2,353	24	367,228
Yukon and N.W.T.	4,000	13,651	x	x	18,642
Canada	\$1,237,470	\$1,145,902	\$45,141	\$1,802	\$2,430,315

Sales Receipts from Alcoholic Beverages ⁴ as a Percentage of Total Receipts ⁴

Province	Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	27.1	26.7	35.3	x	27.6
P.E.I.	11.3	8.9	x	x	10.1
N.S.	18.4	14.3	x	x	16.6
N.B.	17.5	15.3	x	x	16.1
Que.	23.8	32.0	24.2	x	25.7
Ont.	13.7	29.8	9.0	1.1	17.4
Man.	7.2	35.9	x	x	18.6
Sask.	11.4	47.6	5.1	-	26.8
Alta.	11.6	42.9	2.9	1.9	23.4
B.C.	14.1	39.8	2.5	0.3	22.0
Yukon and N.W.T.	22.1	34.7	x	x	30.3
Canada	16.5	34.9	9.6	2.9	21.3

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes tourist homes as well as recreation vacation camps.

⁴ Percentages are based on total reported receipts for each type of business establishment both licensed and unlicensed.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - December 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-011, March 1982); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-204, 1981).

SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979

Sales Receipts ¹ Per Person Aged 15 and Over					
Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$82.13	\$ 26.07	\$7.81	\$ x	\$116.85
P.E.I.	37.10	8.51	x	x	49.30
N.S.	55.28	13.28	x	x	70.79
N.B.	50.66	11.50	x	x	64.99
Que.	98.89	42.70	3.97	x	145.76
Ont.	58.32	44.36	1.88	0.05	104.61
Man.	25.30	89.03	x	x	115.40
Sask.	35.34	126.61	1.54	-	163.50
Alta.	56.84	150.24	1.32	0.07	208.46
B.C.	71.35	111.05	1.18	0.01	183.60
Yukon & N.W.T.	92.38	315.27	x	x	430.53
Canada	\$68.35	\$ 63.29	\$2.49	\$0.10	\$134.24

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes tourist homes as well as recreation vacation camps.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - December 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-011, March 1982); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-204, 1981).

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE ¹ CONTRIBUTION OF EACH BEVERAGE ² TO THE APPARENT TOTAL ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974-75 TO 1979-80

Province	Beer %					Wine %					Spirits %							
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Nfld.	61	64	59	58	59	60	4	3	4	4	4	4	35	33	37	38	37	36
P.E.I.	44	44	44	45	47	47	6	6	6	6	6	7	50	50	50	49	47	46
N.S.	49	49	47	48	48	48	8	8	8	8	8	8	43	43	45	44	44	44
N.B.	54	54	53	55	55	56	8	7	8	7	7	7	38	39	39	38	38	37
Que.	62	62	61	60	58	61	11	11	12	13	15	16	27	27	27	27	27	23
Ont.	52	51	49	49	49	49	8	9	10	11	12	12	40	40	41	40	39	39
Man.	48	49	48	47	42	46	8	8	8	9	10	10	44	43	44	44	48	44
Sask.	44	48	45	43	47	46	6	6	6	7	7	8	50	46	49	50	46	46
Alta.	45	44	43	42	39	40	9	10	10	11	12	12	46	46	47	47	49	48
B.C.	44	42	43	44	37	42	12	14	13	14	17	16	44	44	44	42	46	42
Yukon	48	37	48	46	41	46	9	9	10	10	12	13	43	54	42	44	47	41
N.W.T.	42	44	44	43	40	40	10	8	8	8	9	9	48	48	48	49	51	51
Canada	53	52	51	50	49	50	9	10	10	11	12	13	38	38	39	39	39	37

¹ Percentage adjusted to total 100%.

² Based on volume of sales of absolute alcohol using the following conversion factors: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1978 and 1979* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 10

LITRES OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL¹ PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974-75 TO 1979-80

Province	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Nfld.	10.45	10.59	10.59	10.68	10.68	11.03
P.E.I.	10.05	10.36	10.14	10.64	11.00	10.49
N.S.	10.00	9.55	10.00	10.32	10.32	10.26
N.B.	8.95	9.41	9.27	8.18	9.23	9.22
Que.	10.27	10.55	10.46	10.41	10.50	9.89
Ont.	11.45	11.41	11.36	11.50	11.50	11.48
Man.	11.36	11.45	11.36	11.36	10.68	11.01
Sask.	10.41	10.05	10.54	10.41	10.14	10.10
Alta.	11.82	12.14	12.64	12.86	13.05	13.64
B.C.	13.00	13.18	12.32	13.27	12.82	13.47
Yukon	21.14	18.36	20.14	20.82	20.87	22.33
N.W.T.	15.41	14.86	14.32	14.54	13.91	13.47
Canada	11.14	11.23	11.14	11.32	11.27	11.27

¹ To convert litres of beverage to litres of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 11

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,¹ IN DRINKS² PER WEEK, PER PERSON
AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974-75 TO 1979-80

Province	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Nfld.	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.5
P.E.I.	11.3	11.7	11.5	12.0	12.4	11.8
N.S.	11.3	10.8	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.6
N.B.	10.1	10.6	10.5	9.2	10.4	10.4
Que.	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.2
Ont.	12.9	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.9
Man.	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.1	12.4
Sask.	11.7	11.4	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.4
Alta.	13.3	13.7	14.3	14.5	14.7	15.4
B.C.	14.7	14.9	13.9	15.0	14.5	15.2
Yukon	23.8	20.7	22.7	23.5	23.5	25.2
N.W.T.	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.7	15.2
Canada	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.7

¹ Based on volume of sales of absolute alcohol using the following conversion factors: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

² One drink = 0.6 oz. of absolute alcohol.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 12

THE COST OF 10 LITRES OF ABSOLUTE¹ ALCOHOL AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL DISPOSABLE
INCOME PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, ONTARIO, 1949-79 AND CANADA,² 1955-79³

Year	Ontario				Canada			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
1949	4.55	4.25	8.51	5.57				
50	4.42	3.98	8.12	5.41				
51	4.14	4.05	7.57	5.06				
52	3.94	4.11	7.24	4.86				
53	3.85	4.09	7.02	4.73				
54	3.83	4.16	6.97	4.73				
55	3.63	4.03	6.60	4.51	4.31	4.75	7.79	5.37
56	3.45	3.87	6.36	4.33	4.00	4.47	7.33	5.04
57	3.39	3.81	6.20	4.25	3.89	4.47	7.24	4.95
58	3.26	3.61	5.90	4.18	3.81	4.27	6.95	4.84
59	3.28	3.56	5.92	4.14	3.76	4.25	6.97	4.80
60	3.30	3.52	5.85	4.14	3.74	4.18	6.89	4.73
61	3.30	3.59	5.85	4.14	3.76	4.33	7.00	4.82
62	3.12	3.59	5.57	3.96	3.52	4.29	6.64	4.55
63	2.99	3.63	5.32	3.83	3.37	4.20	6.40	4.38
64	2.90	3.76	5.39	3.81	3.28	4.27	6.36	4.31
65	2.75	3.81	5.15	3.65	3.12	4.20	6.01	4.16
66	2.55	3.81	4.95	3.50	2.95	4.09	5.72	3.98
67	2.46	3.83	4.84	3.45	2.86	4.14	5.61	3.89
68	2.51	3.81	4.82	3.54	2.84	4.14	5.61	3.89
69	2.40	3.70	4.55	3.32	2.79	4.03	5.37	3.76
70	2.31	3.67	4.40	3.19	2.77	4.00	5.19	3.70
71	2.20	3.59	4.09	2.99	2.64	3.87	4.80	3.50
72	2.11	3.61	3.78	2.86	2.44	3.81	4.40	3.26
73	1.94	3.45	3.41	2.62	2.22	3.61	3.92	2.97
74	1.83	3.30	3.10	2.44	2.07	3.43	3.54	2.75
75	1.76	3.17	2.95	2.35	2.00	3.32	3.34	2.64
76	1.76	3.01	2.84	2.31	1.98	3.23	3.19	2.57
77	1.69	2.88	2.73	2.24	1.96	3.15	3.08	2.51
78	1.67	2.84	2.64	2.18	1.91	3.10	2.95	2.46
79	1.59	2.83	2.57	2.12	1.85	3.03	2.83	2.37

¹ To convert litres of beverage to litres of absolute alcohol, the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume; wine - 16% alcohol by volume until 1960, decreasing steadily to 13% for 1974 and subsequent years; spirits - 40% alcohol by volume.

² Yukon and Northwest Territories excluded until 1971, and excluding Prince Edward Island from 1955 to 1962. Prince Edward Island did not report wine volume in 1962, so value of wine for that year in that province was also deducted.

³ Calendar years were used which were approximated for the fiscal years used for volume and value of sales in the source material, e.g., 1969 calendar = 1/4 1968 fiscal + 3/4 1969 fiscal.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202 from 1950 to 1981); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Volume I - The Annual Estimates 1926-1974 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 13-531, 1976); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (1965-1979) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 13-201, 1980).

Adapted from: S.M. Israelstam, Some Statistics Concerning Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages and Deaths by Liver Cirrhosis, for Ontario and Canada, 1945-74, with International Comparisons (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 846, 1977).

TABLE 13
DETAILED AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES PER FAMILY, ¹ CANADA, ² 1969 AND 1978

Detailed Expenditure	Average Dollar Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Per Family		Percentage Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Relative to Total Expen- diture for Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages		Percentage Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Relative to Total Expen- diture for All Goods and Services	
	1969	1978	1969 %	1978 %	1969 %	1978 %
Alcoholic Beverages						
Beer:						
Purchased from stores	\$ 45.0	\$ 95.7	14.6	15.6	0.6	0.5
Consumed on licensed premises	25.9	60.7	8.4	9.9	0.3	0.3
Total Beer	70.9	156.5	23.0	25.5	0.9	0.8
Liquor (incl. liqueurs):						
Purchased from stores	48.7	105.3	15.8	17.2	0.6	0.6
Consumed on licensed premises	15.7	44.9	5.1	7.3	0.2	0.2
Total Liquor	64.4	150.2	20.9	24.5	0.8	0.8
Wine:						
Purchased from stores	12.3	41.0	4.0	6.7	0.2	0.2
Consumed on licensed premises	2.4	11.8	0.8	1.9	..	0.1
Total Wine	14.7	52.8	4.8	8.6	0.2	0.3
Total Alcoholic Beverages	\$ 150.1	\$ 359.5	48.7	58.6	1.8	1.9
Total Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages ^a	\$ 308.2	\$ 613.6	100.0	100.0	3.8	3.2
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	\$8,161.1	\$19,033.7	...	...	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.

² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

^a See also Expenditure for Tobacco (Table 127).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973).

TABLE 14
DETAILED FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, CANADA² AND PROVINCES, 1978

Detailed Expenditure	Average Dollar Expenditure										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcoholic Beverages											
Beer:											
Purchased from stores	83.0	58.0	78.1	81.6	109.5	109.6	64.9	65.1	74.4	69.2	95.7
Consumed on licensed premises	58.0	18.6	40.7	35.1	70.7	61.6	66.0	53.9	47.8	59.1	60.7
Total Beer	141.1	76.6	118.8	116.7	180.2	171.2	130.9	118.9	122.2	128.3	156.5
Liquor (incl. liqueurs):											
Purchased from stores	90.5	65.3	74.1	73.9	86.9	117.9	112.6	108.3	117.8	115.3	105.3
Consumed on licensed premises	27.7	20.6	24.8	17.8	28.5	54.5	49.1	46.2	64.4	51.4	44.9
Total Liquor	118.2	85.9	98.9	91.8	115.4	172.4	161.7	154.4	182.3	166.6	150.2
Wine:											
Purchased from stores	15.7	12.7	18.9	17.1	58.4	40.2	24.9	16.9	35.0	39.9	41.0
Consumed on licensed premises	2.8	...	3.5	3.6	12.3	13.1	6.7	5.3	13.1	16.1	11.8
Total Wine	18.5	14.5	22.4	20.7	70.7	53.3	31.6	22.2	48.1	56.0	52.8
Total Alcoholic Beverages	277.8	177.1	240.2	229.2	366.4	396.9	324.2	295.6	352.6	350.9	359.5
Total Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages ^a	560.8	417.0	489.2	484.4	677.3	648.5	520.1	493.2	558.4	557.1	613.6
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	16,033.0	15,355.0	16,274.2	16,107.8	18,873.1	19,878.5	16,185.4	16,983.7	20,336.8	19,700.4	19,033.7
Percentage Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Relative to Total Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages ^a											
Detailed Expenditure	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcoholic Beverages											
Beer:											
Purchased from stores	14.8	13.9	16.0	16.8	16.2	16.9	12.5	13.2	13.3	12.4	15.6
Consumed on licensed premises	10.3	4.5	8.3	5.2	10.4	9.5	12.7	10.9	8.6	10.6	9.9
Total Beer	25.2	18.4	24.3	24.1	26.6	26.4	25.2	24.1	21.9	23.0	25.5
Liquor (incl. liqueurs):											
Purchased from stores	16.1	15.7	15.1	15.3	12.8	18.2	21.6	22.0	21.1	20.6	17.2
Consumed on licensed premises	4.9	4.9	5.1	3.7	4.2	8.4	9.4	9.4	11.5	9.2	7.3
Total Liquor	21.1	20.6	20.2	19.0	17.0	26.6	31.1	31.3	32.6	29.8	24.5
Wine:											
Purchased from stores	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.5	8.6	6.2	4.8	3.4	6.3	7.1	6.7
Consumed on licensed premises	0.5	...	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.1	2.3	2.9	1.9
Total Wine	3.3	3.5	4.6	4.3	10.4	8.2	6.1	4.5	8.6	10.0	8.6
Total Alcoholic Beverages	49.5	42.5	49.1	47.3	54.1	61.2	62.3	59.9	63.1	62.8	58.6

TABLE 14 (Continued)

DETAILED FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, CANADA² AND PROVINCES, 1978

Percentage Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Relative to Total Expenditure for All Goods and Services

Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. %	P.E.I. %	N.S. %	N.B. %	Que. %	Ont. %	Man. %	Sask. %	Alta. %	B.C. %	Canada %
Alcoholic Beverages											
Beer:											
Purchased from stores	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Consumed on licensed premises	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Beer	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Liquor (incl. liqueurs):											
Purchased from stores	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Consumed on licensed premises	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total Liquor	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Wine:											
Purchased from stores	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Consumed on licensed premises	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Wine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Alcoholic Beverages	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Total Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages ³	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.³ See also Expenditure for Tobacco (Table 128).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973).

TABLE 15

SUMMARY OF FAMILY ¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY SOCIOECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS AND PROVINCE, CANADA, ² 1969 AND 1978

	Average Dollar Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcohol Per Family		Percentage Expenditure Per Family Relative to Total Expenditure	
	1969	1978	1969 %	1978 %
Province:				
Nfld.	\$ 297.1	\$ 560.8	3.6	2.9
P.E.I.	250.6	417.0	3.1	2.2
N.S.	269.7	489.0	3.3	2.6
N.B.	248.2	484.4	3.0	2.5
Que.	353.3	677.3	4.3	3.6
Ont.	322.6	648.5	4.0	3.4
Man.	259.9	520.1	3.2	2.7
Sask.	221.6	493.2	2.7	2.6
Alta.	247.4	558.4	3.0	2.9
B.C.	282.1	557.1	3.5	2.9
Canada	308.2	613.6	3.8	3.2
Total Expenditure ³	8,161.1	19,033.7	100.0	100.0
Family Type:				
1 adult	\$ 186.2	\$ 386.8	2.3	2.0
2 adults	282.6	604.4	3.5	3.2
3 adults	343.8	711.3	4.2	3.7
4 adults	419.5	874.5	5.1	4.6
1 adult, 1 or more children	128.7	336.8	1.6	1.8
2 adults, 1 child	334.3	676.9	4.1	3.6
2 adults, 2 children	350.5	610.6	4.3	3.2
2 adults, 3 or more children	n.a.	579.6	n.a.	3.0
2 adults, 3 children	337.6	n.a.	4.1	n.a.
2 adults, 4 children	345.7	n.a.	4.2	n.a.
2 adults, 5 children	305.9	n.a.	3.7	n.a.
3 adults, 1 child	379.5	743.2	4.7	3.9
3 adults, 2 or more children	356.3	726.2	4.4	3.8
Other families	466.0	939.8	5.7	4.9
Total Expenditure ³	8,161.1	19,033.7	100.0	100.0
Age of Head of Family:				
All ages	\$ 308.2	\$ 613.6	3.8	3.2
Under 25	316.1	684.6	3.9	3.6
25 - 34	359.8 ⁴	670.3	4.4 ⁴	3.5
35 - 44		669.0		3.5
45 - 54		781.2		4.1
55 - 64	338.7 ⁵	596.2	4.2 ⁵	3.1
65 and over	130.2	288.1	1.6	1.5
Total Expenditure ³	8,161.1	19,033.7	100.0	100.0
Number of Full-Time Earners:				
All classes	\$ n.a.	\$ 613.6	n.a.	3.2
No earner	205.8	451.9	2.5	2.4
1 earner	335.5	643.1	4.1	3.4
2 earners	439.8	874.1	5.4	4.6
3 or more earners	n.a.	1,295.6	n.a.	6.8
3 earners	631.2	n.a.	7.7	n.a.
4 or more earners	1,032.0	n.a.	12.6	n.a.
Total Expenditure ³	8,161.1	19,033.7	100.0	100.0
Source of Family Income: ⁶				
Wages and salaries	\$ 363.1	\$ 705.2	4.4	3.7
Income from self-employment	291.8	659.0	3.6	3.5
Investment income	138.7	329.8	1.7	1.7
Government transfer income	98.0	292.7	1.2	1.5
Miscellaneous income	185.0	422.2	2.3	2.2
Total Expenditure ³	8,160.0	19,033.7	100.0	100.0

TABLE 15 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF FAMILY ¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY SOCIOECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS AND PROVINCE, CANADA, ² 1969 AND 1978

	Average Dollar Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcohol Per Family		Percentage Expenditure Per Family Relative to Total Expenditure	
	1969	1978	1969 %	1978 %
Class of Tenure of Residence:				
All homeowners:	\$ 300.2	\$ 600.3	3.7	3.2
Homeowners without mortgage	250.9	473.4	3.1	2.5
Homeowners with mortgage	357.0	714.6	4.4	3.8
All tenants:	316.1	628.6	3.9	3.3
Tenants - regular	334.7	631.7	4.1	3.3
roomers	248.3	658.3	3.0	3.5
rent-free	202.3	512.4	2.5	2.7
Mixed tenure	343.9	693.5	4.2	3.6
Total Expenditure ³	8,161.1	19,033.7	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals (spending units).

² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ Includes total expenditure for all goods and services.

⁴ The figures refer to the age group 25 - 44.

⁵ The figures refer to the age group 45 - 64.

⁶ Source of income. Wages and salaries include employment income including military pay and allowances and salary paid to owner of incorporated business. Income from self-employment includes net profit to proprietor or partner of unincorporated business or farm and gross income from roomers and boarders. Investment income includes interest and dividends, net rents on owned property, trust and estate income. Government transfer income includes Family Allowances, Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Canada or Quebec Pension Plan and Social Assistance. Miscellaneous income includes pensions arising out of previous employment, individually purchased annuities and other money income.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-551, (1982); Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume 1, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973).

MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 17

DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979 AND 1980

Province	Mental Disorders				Diseases of the Digestive System		Injury and Poisoning			
	Alcoholic Psychoses		Alcohol Dependence Syndrome		Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol		Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis		Toxic Effects of Alcohol ²	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Nfld.	-	-	1.2	1.8	-	0.6	6.6	9.4	0.3	0.6
P.E.I.	1.3	-	9.0	1.2	3.9	-	12.8	8.8	2.6	1.2
N.S.	-	-	2.5	4.1	0.9	1.4	11.8	10.1	0.5	0.7
N.B.	-	-	3.6	3.7	0.2	1.1	12.6	11.9	0.9	0.2
Que.	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	15.7	15.5	0.3	0.3
Ont.	0.3	0.2	3.9	3.1	0.8	0.8	17.4	16.6	0.9	0.6
Man.	-	-	2.2	1.6	0.9	2.0	16.7	15.3	0.9	0.4
Sask.	-	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.3	10.3	13.3	0.6	2.0
Alta.	0.1	0.4	4.2	5.6	1.8	1.6	17.1	16.9	2.4	2.4
B.C.	0.3	0.2	4.1	3.1	1.8	1.6	25.4	26.4	3.4	1.3
Yukon	-	-	22.6	30.3	-	-	22.6	-	30.1	7.6
N.W.T.	-	-	13.4	9.0	-	-	13.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Canada	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.0	0.9	0.9	16.9	16.7	1.1	0.8
									0.8	0.4

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Age 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 18
DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1979 AND 1980

Mental Disorders												
Age	Alcoholic Psychoses				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome				Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			
	Male %		Female %		Male %		Female %		Male %		Female %	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Under 20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	3	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	..	1	-	-	4	6	6	-
25 - 29	-	4	-	-	2	1	1	1	7	3	6	5
30 - 34	-	9	-	-	3	3	3	3	7	5	6	11
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	7	3	11	12	13
40 - 44	11	-	-	-	6	6	11	5	10	17	6	8
45 - 49	4	4	-	33	10	11	9	16	15	12	18	8
50 - 54	-	13	-	33	14	13	16	9	8	12	15	26
55 - 59	15	9	-	-	16	14	18	16	15	9	9	16
60 and over	70	61	100	33	42	46	40	43	28	20	18	13
Unstated	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ^a	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	27	23	2	3	400	378	111	97	102	108	33	38
Diseases of the Digestive System												
Age	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis				Toxic Effects of Alcohol ^a				Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol ^a			
	Male %		Female %		Male %		Female %		Male %		Female %	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Under 20	..	1	..	1	3	-	4	5	1	-	7	4
20 - 24	..	..	..	..	10	9	9	2	11	10	7	4
25 - 29	..	..	1	1	3	5	7	5	3	2	3	-
30 - 34	1	2	1	2	3	6	7	12	4	6	3	17
35 - 39	3	3	5	5	13	10	11	12	11	16	10	9
40 - 44	7	5	6	7	13	8	14	10	11	10	20	17
45 - 49	11	10	10	7	8	13	16	12	10	10	7	9
50 - 54	15	15	13	14	13	15	12	7	12	10	13	-
55 - 59	17	16	13	15	9	18	4	12	8	16	7	17
60 and over	44	47	49	48	24	17	16	22	28	18	23	22
Unstated	..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ^a	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,801	1,848	856	834	124	88	56	41	90	49	30	23

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

³ Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 19
AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA, 1979 AND 1980

Mental Disorders												
Age	Alcoholic Psychoses				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome				Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Under 20	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	..	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.5	0.2	-
25 - 29	-	0.1	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
30 - 34	-	0.2	-	-	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.7
40 - 44	0.5	-	-	-	3.9	3.2	1.9	0.8	1.6	2.8	0.3	0.5
45 - 49	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	6.1	6.6	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.0	0.5
50 - 54	-	0.5	-	0.2	9.5	7.9	2.9	1.5	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.6
55 - 59	0.7	0.4	-	-	11.6	9.1	3.3	2.5	2.7	1.8	0.5	1.0
60 and over	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	12.3	12.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.3
Unstated	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.2	0.2	..	..	3.4	3.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3

Diseases of the Digestive System												
Age	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis				Toxic Effects of Alcohol ²				Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol ²			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Under 20	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	..	0.1	..	-	..	..
20 - 24	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
30 - 34	2.7	3.3	1.4	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
35 - 39	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.2	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.3
40 - 44	19.7	15.4	8.4	9.1	2.5	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.6
45 - 49	32.2	29.8	13.2	10.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.3
50 - 54	44.6	46.8	17.9	18.7	2.7	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.6	-
55 - 59	56.8	53.4	19.3	20.0	2.0	2.9	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.7
60 and over	57.1	61.3	24.1	22.4	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
Unstated	...	-	-	-	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	15.3	15.6	7.2	6.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 20

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS ¹ RELATIVE
TO TOTAL DEATHS FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979 AND 1980

Province	1979	1980
Nfld.	0.9	1.3
P.E.I.	2.2	0.9
N.S.	1.3	1.3
N.B.	1.5	1.5
Que.	1.8	1.8
Ont.	2.2	2.0
Man.	1.7	1.6
Sask.	1.0	1.5
Alta.	2.7	2.9
B.C.	3.2	3.1
Yukon	7.9	3.9
N.W.T.	3.4	1.7
Canada	2.1	2.0

¹ Includes deaths attributable to alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis and toxic effects of alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of the restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981 and 1982 respectively).

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

TABLE 21

DEATHS FROM LIVER CIRRHOSIS¹ AND ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1968 AND 1978

Liver Cirrhosis

Province	Total Deaths		Per 100,000 Population (Aged 20 and over)		Per 1,000 Deaths (From all causes)	
	1968	1978	1968	1978	1968	1978
Nfld.	19	33	7.6	10.2	6.1	10.6
P.E.I.	5	5	8.1	6.5	5.0	5.0
N.S.	33	57	7.5	10.6	5.0	8.3
N.B.	21	63	6.1	14.5	4.3	12.2
Que.	458	789	13.3	19.0	11.6	18.1
Ont.	628	1,020	14.3	18.2	11.3	16.7
Man.	60	112	10.3	16.6	7.6	13.5
Sask.	39	81	7.0	13.4	5.2	10.4
Alta.	83	204	9.6	16.4	8.3	17.1
B.C.	170	470	13.8	27.5	10.1	24.7
Canada ³	1,516	2,834	12.5	18.4	9.9	16.9

Alcoholism

Province	Number of Alcoholics ²		Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population (Total population)		Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population (Aged 20 and over)	
	1968	1978	1968	1978	1968	1978
Nfld.	4,000	6,600	800	1,200	1,600	2,000
P.E.I.	1,100	1,500	1,000	1,200	1,800	2,000
N.S.	7,700	13,400	1,000	1,600	1,700	2,500
N.B.	6,100	13,500	1,000	1,900	1,800	3,100
Que.	103,600	168,900	1,700	2,700	3,000	4,100
Ont.	136,700	228,600	1,900	2,700	3,100	4,100
Man.	13,700	24,000	1,400	2,300	2,400	3,500
Sask.	10,500	16,800	1,100	1,800	1,900	2,800
Alta.	19,000	46,200	1,200	2,400	2,200	3,700
B.C.	40,600	100,200	2,000	4,000	3,300	5,900
Canada ³	343,000	619,700	1,700	2,600	2,800	4,000

¹ For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1967, 1968, 1969, 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 22

DEATHS FROM LIVER CIRRHOSIS¹ AND ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1969 AND 1979

Liver Cirrhosis

Province	Total Deaths		Per 100,000 Population (Aged 20 and over)		Per 1,000 Deaths (From all causes)	
	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979
Nfld.	13	22	5.0	6.6	4.3	7.0
P.E.I.	5	10	7.9	12.8	5.0	9.8
N.S.	47	65	10.4	11.8	7.1	9.5
N.B.	32	56	9.2	12.6	6.6	10.8
Que.	475	660	13.5	15.7	11.8	15.2
Ont.	644	994	14.3	17.4	11.6	16.2
Man.	63	114	10.7	16.7	7.8	13.9
Sask.	56	64	10.0	10.3	7.5	8.7
Alta.	97	221	10.8	17.1	9.8	18.2
B.C.	212	445	16.6	25.4	12.2	23.2
Canada ³	1,644	2,651	13.2	16.9	10.7	15.8

Alcoholism

Province	Number of Alcoholics ²		Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population (Total population)		Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population (Aged 20 and over)	
	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979
Nfld.	3,600	6,100	700	1,100	1,400	1,800
P.E.I.	1,200	1,800	1,100	1,500	1,900	2,300
N.S.	9,300	13,700	1,200	1,600	2,100	2,500
N.B.	7,100	12,800	1,100	1,800	2,000	2,900
Que.	106,400	155,200	1,800	2,500	3,000	3,700
Ont.	148,350	222,400	2,000	2,600	3,300	3,900
Man.	14,100	24,900	1,400	2,400	2,400	3,650
Sask.	11,200	16,400	1,200	1,700	2,000	2,600
Alta.	21,100	49,000	1,400	2,400	2,400	3,800
B.C.	47,000	103,000	2,300	4,000	3,700	5,900
Canada ³	369,350	605,300	1,800	2,600	3,000	3,900

¹ For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1968, 1969, 1970, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1970, 1971, 1971, 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 23

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM¹ BY SEX AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1968 AND 1978

Province	Number of Alcoholics ²			
	1968		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nfld.	2,800	1,200	4,400	2,200
P.E.I.	600	500	1,100	400
N.S.	5,000	2,700	8,950	4,450
N.B.	4,500	1,600	10,250	3,250
Que.	70,350	33,250	121,250	47,650
Ont.	87,350	49,350	155,000	73,600
Man.	7,800	5,900	16,300	7,700
Sask.	7,450	3,050	12,000	4,800
Alta.	12,050	6,950	30,950	15,250
B.C.	24,950	15,650	64,650	35,550
Canada ³	222,850	120,150	424,850	194,850

Sex-Specific Rates Per 100,000 Population Aged 20 and Over

Province				
	1968		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nfld.	2,200	1,000	2,700	1,400
P.E.I.	1,950	1,600	2,900	1,050
N.S.	2,300	1,200	3,400	1,600
N.B.	2,650	950	4,800	1,500
Que.	4,200	1,900	6,000	2,250
Ont.	4,050	2,200	5,700	2,550
Man.	2,700	2,000	4,950	2,200
Sask.	2,650	1,100	3,950	1,600
Alta.	2,750	1,650	4,950	2,500
B.C.	4,050	2,550	7,700	4,100
Canada ³	3,700	1,950	5,650	2,500

¹ Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism assumed to be the same for both sexes and equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000 (see Technical Notes).

² Based on centred two-year moving averages of deaths from liver cirrhosis by sex weighted by the moving average for both sexes combined.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1967, 1968, 1969, 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 24

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM¹ BY SEX AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1969 AND 1979

Number of Alcoholics²

Province	1969		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nfld.	2,550	1,050	4,050	2,050
P.E.I.	650	550	1,250	550
N.S.	6,050	3,250	9,800	3,900
N.B.	5,000	2,100	9,400	3,400
Que.	72,150	34,250	109,200	46,000
Ont.	96,500	51,850	152,300	70,100
Man.	8,100	6,000	16,100	8,800
Sask.	7,600	3,600	11,800	4,600
Alta.	13,900	7,200	32,250	16,750
B.C.	28,800	18,200	66,800	36,200
Canada ³	241,300	128,050	412,950	192,350

Sex-Specific Rates Per 100,000 Population Aged 20 and Over

Province	1969		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nfld.	1,950	850	2,450	1,250
P.E.I.	2,050	1,750	3,250	1,400
N.S.	2,700	1,450	3,600	1,400
N.B.	2,900	1,200	4,300	1,500
Que.	4,200	1,900	5,350	2,100
Ont.	4,350	2,250	5,500	2,400
Man.	2,750	2,000	4,850	2,500
Sask.	2,650	1,300	3,800	1,500
Alta.	3,050	1,650	4,950	2,600
B.C.	4,500	2,850	7,750	4,050
Canada ³	3,900	2,050	5,400	2,400

¹ Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism assumed to be the same for both sexes and equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000 (see Technical Notes).

² Based on centred two-year moving averages of deaths from liver cirrhosis by sex weighted by the moving average for both sexes combined.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1968, 1969, 1970, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1970, 1971, 1971, 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 25

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES BY SEX,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978Alcoholic Psychosis³

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	91	91 ⁵	90	89	93	9	9 ⁵	10	11	7	53	53 ⁵	62	81	54
P.E.I.	86 ⁴	73	83 ⁶	83	80	14 ⁴	27	17 ⁶	17	20	7 ⁴	11	6 ⁶	6	5
N.S.	94	86	89	92	90	6	14	11	8	10	47	51	44	49	70
N.B.	79	87	87 ⁷	94	94	21	13	13 ⁷	6	6	53	47	47 ⁷	53	47
Que.	86	85	88	83	89	14	15	12	17	11	578	609	519	553	521
Ont.	83	81	78	79	79	17	19	22	21	21	824	773	597	682	828
Man.	79	80	77	80	78	21	20	23	20	22	299	290	263	244	171
Sask.	78	71	75	74	70	22	29	25	26	30	336	387	545	533	629
Alta.	76	76	77	73	75	24	24	23	27	25	599	533	703	630	732
B.C.	81	80	79	78	76	19	20	21	22	24	1,105	912	705	727	742
Canada ⁸	82	80	79	78	78	18	20	21	22	22	3,901	3,666	3,491	3,558	3,799

Alcoholism³

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	90	90 ⁵	86	89	91	10	10 ⁵	14	11	9	492	492 ⁵	657	685	679
P.E.I.	89 ⁴	90	87 ⁶	87	80	11 ⁴	10	13 ⁶	13	20	275 ⁴	381	531 ⁶	531	337
N.S.	87	87	84	90	85	13	13	16	10	15	279	315	354	383	493
N.B.	88	90	90 ⁷	90	89	12	10 ⁷	10 ⁷	10	11	936	946	946 ⁷	1,884	1,877
Que.	87	85	85	84	86	13	15	15	16	14	8,373	8,166	7,176	7,183	7,035
Ont.	79	78	76	75	75	21	22	24	25	25	12,022	11,994	11,680	11,641	11,182
Man.	78	78	75	75	75	22	22	25	25	25	2,483	1,906	1,577	1,773	1,654
Sask.	79	75	76	75	74	21	25	24	25	26	1,482	1,481	1,610	1,728	1,603
Alta.	79	79	78	78	77	21	21	22	22	23	3,433	3,370	3,616	3,124	3,355
B.C.	77	74	74	76	74	23	26	26	24	26	2,348	2,631	2,598	2,964	3,302
Canada ⁸	81	80	79	79	79	19	20	21	21	21	32,123	31,682	30,745	31,897	31,517

Liver Cirrhosis

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	75	75 ⁵	70	77	70	25	25 ⁵	30	23	30	117	117 ⁵	142	150	125
P.E.I.	82 ⁴	77	66 ⁶	66	59	18 ⁴	23	34 ⁶	34	41	40 ⁴	48	50 ⁶	50	34
N.S.	70	67	63	64	66	30	33	37	36	34	291	295	336	324	281
N.B.	75	77 ⁷	77 ⁷	72	72	25	23	23 ⁷	28	28	249	207	207 ⁷	226	240
Que.	72	73	72	70	70	28	27	28	30	30	2,760	2,764	2,588	2,959	2,916
Ont.	66	66	66	66	63	34	34	34	34	37	5,086	4,768	4,795	4,946	4,329
Man.	67	61	67	66	61	33	39	33	34	39	555	513	537	480	592
Sask.	70	76	68	67	68	30	24	32	33	32	383	355	422	444	421
Alta.	65	63	64	61	60	35	37	36	39	40	721	676	709	697	799
B.C.	62	64	62	64	62	38	36	38	36	38	1,624	1,706	1,652	1,615	1,696
Canada ⁸	67	68	67	67	65	33	32	33	33	35	11,826	11,449	11,438	11,891	11,433

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Hospital Morbidity figures given in these tables, and those emanating from Mental Health Statistics (presented in Tables 31, 32) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ 1973 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁵ 1974 data for Newfoundland.

⁶ 1977 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁷ 1975 data for New Brunswick.

⁸ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 26

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Alcoholic Psychosis³

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	18.3	17.7 ⁵	20.2	25.7	16.7
P.E.I.	10.1 ⁴	15.5	8.3 ⁶	8.1	6.5
N.S.	9.4	10.0	8.5	9.3	13.0
N.B.	13.7	11.8	11.5 ⁷	12.6	10.8
Que.	15.0	15.5	12.9	13.5	12.5
Ont.	16.0	14.6	11.1	12.4	14.8
Man.	47.1	44.9	40.1	36.6	25.3
Sask.	60.9	68.7	94.6	90.0	103.8
Alta.	57.5	48.8	61.6	52.8	58.9
B.C.	71.5	57.1	43.2	43.6	43.4
Canada ⁸	27.8	25.5	23.7	23.6	24.7

Alcoholism³

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	169.7	164.7 ⁵	213.9	217.6	210.1
P.E.I.	398.3 ⁴	537.4	736.5 ⁶	715.6	440.5
N.S.	56.1	62.1	68.3	72.4	91.3
N.B.	241.5	237.0	230.6 ⁷	446.2	433.0
Que.	217.5	207.2	178.6	175.2	169.4
Ont.	233.4	227.2	217.0	211.8	199.2
Man.	391.0	295.1	240.4	265.7	244.6
Sask.	268.6	263.0	279.3	291.7	264.6
Alta.	329.5	308.6	316.7	262.0	270.0
B.C.	152.0	164.7	159.0	177.7	193.1
Canada ⁸	228.6	220.1	208.9	211.8	205.0

Liver Cirrhosis

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	40.3	39.2 ⁵	46.2	47.6	38.7
P.E.I.	57.9 ⁴	67.7	69.3 ⁶	67.4	44.4
N.S.	58.5	58.1	64.8	61.3	52.0
N.B.	64.2	51.8	50.5 ⁷	53.5	55.4
Que.	71.7	70.1	64.4	72.2	70.2
Ont.	98.7	90.3	89.1	90.0	77.1
Man.	87.4	79.4	81.9	71.9	87.5
Sask.	69.4	63.0	73.2	75.0	69.5
Alta.	69.2	61.9	62.1	58.5	64.3
B.C.	105.1	106.8	101.1	96.8	99.2
Canada ⁸	84.2	79.5	77.7	79.0	74.4

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Hospital Morbidity figures given in these tables, and those emanating from Mental Health Statistics (presented in Tables 33, 34) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ 1973 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁵ 1974 data for Newfoundland.

⁶ 1977 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁷ 1975 data for New Brunswick.

⁸ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 27

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978Alcoholic Psychosis³

Age	1974 ⁴		1975 ⁵		1976 ⁶		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	2	4	2	4	1	3	2	5	2	4
20 - 24	2	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	5
25 - 34	12	13	11	13	13	16	13	16	13	16
35 - 44	24	27	25	21	23	21	21	23	24	25
45 - 64	51	44	49	50	49	44	51	43	46	41
65 and over	10	8	10	8	10	10	10	9	12	9
Total (%) ⁷	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁸	3,182	719	2,922	744	2,773	718	2,785	773	2,979	820

Alcoholism³

Age	1974 ⁴		1975 ⁵		1976 ⁶		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	2	5	2	5	2	6	2	6	3	6
20 - 24	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
25 - 34	14	16	14	16	14	15	15	16	16	16
35 - 44	26	26	25	26	24	24	24	24	23	24
45 - 64	47	42	47	42	47	42	46	41	46	41
65 and over	8	7	8	7	9	8	9	8	9	8
Total (%) ⁷	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁸	26,127	5,996	25,404	6,278	24,361	6,384	25,204	6,693	24,828	6,689

Liver Cirrhosis

Age	1974 ⁴		1975 ⁵		1976 ⁶		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2
20 - 24	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
25 - 34	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	6	6
35 - 44	18	15	18	15	17	15	16	14	15	13
45 - 64	59	56	59	55	59	54	59	54	59	56
65 and over	16	18	16	19	17	20	18	22	18	20
Total (%) ⁷	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁸	7,976	3,850	7,731	3,718	7,674	3,764	7,923	3,968	7,424	4,009

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Hospital Morbidity figures given in these tables, and those emanating from Mental Health Statistics (presented in Tables 35, 36) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ Includes 1973 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁵ Includes 1974 data for Newfoundland.

⁶ Includes 1977 data for Prince Edward Island and 1975 data for New Brunswick.

⁷ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁸ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 28

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES²
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Alcoholic Psychosis³

Age	1974 ⁴		1975 ⁵		1976 ⁶		1977		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.9
20 - 24	6.4	3.1	7.0	2.6	8.7	3.7	8.6	2.4	8.1	3.5
25 - 34	22.3	5.4	18.8	5.7	20.4	6.2	18.7	6.7	20.7	7.0
35 - 44	57.9	15.4	55.8	12.5	47.6	11.9	44.1	13.4	53.3	15.3
45 - 64	77.4	14.5	68.0	16.9	63.0	14.2	64.8	14.8	61.9	14.5
65 and over	39.2	5.8	34.4	5.2	33.0	6.3	32.1	6.2	37.2	6.1
All Ages ⁷	28.5	6.4	25.8	6.5	24.2	6.2	24.1	6.6	25.6	7.0

Alcoholism³

Age	1974 ⁴		1975 ⁵		1976 ⁶		1977		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	14.0	7.6	13.9	7.5	13.6	8.9	14.9	10.0	16.7	9.9
20 - 24	83.4	24.4	93.0	29.1	87.6	31.0	89.6	30.6	86.5	29.7
25 - 34	216.0	57.3	206.5	57.4	192.9	54.7	205.5	57.5	206.6	57.5
35 - 44	520.8	123.0	477.8	127.3	444.7	121.3	447.2	125.0	421.4	119.3
45 - 64	589.3	117.5	564.4	119.7	527.9	118.9	531.0	121.2	515.8	120.8
65 and over	245.5	39.0	238.0	39.1	241.5	43.3	244.1	43.4	233.2	43.1
All Ages ⁷	234.1	53.5	224.5	55.2	212.8	55.3	217.8	57.3	213.4	56.8

Liver Cirrhosis

Age	1974 ⁴		1975 ⁵		1976 ⁶		1977		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
20 - 24	5.5	5.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.0	6.6	5.9	5.7	7.9
25 - 34	24.4	13.6	21.5	13.6	20.4	11.9	22.2	13.1	21.7	12.9
35 - 44	112.4	47.5	106.2	44.8	98.1	45.4	97.6	42.6	82.8	40.2
45 - 64	224.1	99.5	214.1	92.2	208.8	90.8	212.7	95.3	200.5	98.4
65 and over	155.6	67.6	146.8	66.4	153.0	65.8	158.3	73.3	143.9	66.3
All Ages ⁷	71.5	34.4	68.3	32.7	67.0	32.6	68.5	34.0	63.8	34.0

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Hospital Morbidity figures given in these tables, and those emanating from Mental Health Statistics (presented in Tables 37, 38) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ Includes 1973 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁵ Includes 1974 data for Newfoundland.

⁶ Includes 1977 data for Prince Edward Island and 1975 data for New Brunswick.

⁷ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 29

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ AND PATIENT-DAYS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
CASES² RELATIVE TO TOTAL³ FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Hospital Separations					
Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	0.7	0.7 ⁵	0.9	1.0	0.9
P.E.I.	1.4 ⁴	1.7	2.1 ⁶	2.1	1.5
N.S.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
N.B.	1.0	1.0	1.0 ⁷	1.9	1.8
Que.	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ont.	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Man.	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Sask.	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Alta.	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
B.C.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Canada ⁸	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

Patient-Days					
Canada ⁸	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes cases treated for alcoholic psychosis, alcoholism and liver cirrhosis. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Hospital Morbidity figures given in these tables and those emanating from Mental Health Statistics (presented in Tables 39, 40) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ 1973 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁵ 1974 data for Newfoundland.

⁶ 1977 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁷ 1975 data for New Brunswick.

⁸ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 30

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY¹ PER HOSPITAL SEPARATION FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
PROBLEMS BY SEX², CANADA³, 1974 TO 1978

Year	Alcoholic Psychosis		Alcoholism		Liver Cirrhosis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1974	17.8	24.4	9.6	10.2	19.9	22.2
1975	15.4	19.3	9.9	10.9	19.6	21.2
1976	16.3	20.3	10.0	10.4	18.3	21.6
1977	16.9	20.5	9.4	10.1	18.9	21.8
1978	16.7	16.6	9.6	10.3	18.5	19.4

¹ The average length of stay for patients admitted to General and Allied Special Hospitals is considerably shorter than for patients admitted to inpatient psychiatric institutions, since the former function primarily as acute care hospitals while the latter provide mainly long-term care for chronic cases. (Length of stay is expressed in days.)

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 31

FIRST ADMISSIONS¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS² BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Alcoholic Psychosis³

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	83	100	94	96	90	17	-	6	4	10	12	11	17	23	10
P.E.I.	100	100	86	100	80	-	-	14	-	20	6	7	7	3	5
N.S.	77	79	88	90	80	23	21	12	10	20	31	24	25	21	20
N.B.	75	88	88	85	96	25	12	12	15	4	12	32	24	20	23
Que.	82	86	85	84	77	18	14	15	16	23	154	148	141	132	84
Ont.	76	79	74	80	74	24	21	26	20	26	333	292	237	226	244
Man.	88	72	75	73	79	12	28	25	27	21	48	58	24	37	14
Sask.	86	82	81	94	73	14	18	19	6	27	21	17	37	31	26
Alta.	78	74	72	76	69	22	26	28	24	31	79	72	50	55	36
B.C.	80	70	80	80	76	20	30	20	20	24	103	110	90	95	85
Canada	79	79	79	82	76	21	21	21	18	24	819	771	652	643	547

Alcoholism³

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	93	90	92	93	89	7	10	8	7	11	71	147	145	153	166
P.E.I.	92	86	89	88	89	8	14	11	12	11	343	298	336	276	202
N.S.	89	85	89	89	83	11	15	11	11	17	650	558	283	180	208
N.B.	77	87	80	87	85	23	13	20	13	15	170	109	85	107	107
Que.	89	86	86	84	83	11	14	14	16	17	2,247	3,116	2,876	2,810	2,500
Ont.	82	80	80	79	78	18	20	20	21	22	4,010	4,187	3,593	3,728	3,989
Man.	78	80	80	73	72	22	20	20	27	28	784	925	994	1,112	1,193
Sask.	87	79	80	82	79	13	21	20	18	21	188	203	251	218	243
Alta.	82	81	81	80	82	18	19	19	20	18	778	1,155	1,082	939	927
B.C.	83	71	70	75	73	17	29	30	25	27	115	157	189	224	211
Canada	84	83	83	80	79	16	17	17	20	21	9,356	10,855	9,834	9,747	9,746

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 25) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 32

READMISSIONS¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
PROBLEMS² BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Alcoholic Psychosis³

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	100	82	78	90	85	-	18	22	10	15	19	11	9	20	13
P.E.I.	89	100	100	100	100	11	-	-	-	-	9	9	12	5	4
N.S.	75	89	74	75	80	25	11	26	25	20	28	18	31	24	15
N.B.	89	86	74	75	93	11	14	16	25	7	28	14	25	20	14
Que.	86	87	85	80	88	14	13	15	20	12	110	104	102	125	57
Ont.	78	72	75	76	74	22	28	25	24	26	287	237	263	211	230
Man.	79	79	71	72	53	21	21	29	28	47	29	34	38	43	17
Sask.	70	90	87	75	76	30	10	13	25	24	23	21	31	20	21
Alta.	72	83	75	71	65	28	17	25	29	35	61	53	53	51	49
B.C.	69	81	82	71	58	31	19	18	29	42	65	68	76	65	36
Canada	79	79	79	76	74	21	21	21	24	26	659	569	640	584	456

Alcoholism³

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	95	90	88	91	86	5	10	12	9	14	100	166	232	223	214
P.E.I.	91	93	93	92	92	9	7	7	8	8	744	918	995	1,027	876
N.S.	87	86	85	83	84	13	14	15	17	16	942	854	500	285	296
N.B.	79	87	81	78	82	21	13	19	22	18	187	167	128	144	126
Que.	89	89	89	88	89	11	11	11	12	11	2,098	2,097	2,099	2,208	1,863
Ont.	80	78	76	76	74	20	22	24	24	26	3,658	3,576	3,180	3,447	3,060
Man.	57	79	80	77	87	43	21	20	23	13	340	380	367	421	314
Sask.	83	78	78	74	71	17	22	22	26	29	161	194	180	175	140
Alta.	77	81	81	82	76	23	19	19	18	24	481	588	645	557	495
B.C.	71	72	74	67	64	29	28	26	33	36	112	127	151	201	164
Canada	83	83	83	82	81	17	17	17	18	19	8,823	9,067	8,477	8,688	7,548

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 25) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 33

FIRST ADMISSION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER,
TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Alcoholic Psychosis³

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	4.1	3.7	5.5	7.3	3.1
P.E.I.	8.7	9.9	9.7	4.0	6.5
N.S.	6.2	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.7
N.B.	3.1	8.0	5.8	4.7	5.3
Que.	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.0
Ont.	6.9	5.5	4.4	4.1	4.3
Man.	7.6	9.0	3.7	5.5	2.1
Sask.	3.8	3.0	6.4	5.2	4.3
Alta.	7.6	6.6	4.4	4.6	2.9
B.C.	6.7	6.9	5.5	5.7	5.0
Canada	5.8	5.3	4.4	4.3	3.6

Alcoholism³

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	24.5	49.2	47.1	48.5	51.4
P.E.I.	496.8	420.1	464.7	372.0	264.0
N.S.	130.7	109.9	54.5	34.0	38.5
N.B.	43.9	27.3	20.7	25.3	24.7
Que.	58.4	79.1	71.4	68.5	60.2
Ont.	77.8	79.3	66.6	67.8	71.1
Man.	123.4	143.2	151.3	166.7	176.4
Sask.	34.1	36.0	43.4	36.8	40.1
Alta.	74.7	105.8	94.4	78.7	74.6
B.C.	7.4	9.8	11.5	13.4	12.3
Canada	66.6	75.2	66.7	64.7	63.4

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 26) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

READMISSION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER,
TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Alcoholic Psychosis³

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	6.6	3.7	2.9	6.3	4.0
P.E.I.	13.0	12.7	16.6	6.7	5.2
N.S.	5.6	3.5	6.0	4.5	2.7
N.B.	7.2	3.5	6.1	4.7	3.2
Que.	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	1.4
Ont.	5.6	4.5	4.9	3.8	4.1
Man.	4.6	5.3	5.8	6.4	2.5
Sask.	4.2	3.7	5.4	3.4	3.5
Alta.	5.9	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.9
B.C.	4.2	4.3	4.6	3.9	2.1
Canada	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.0

Alcoholism³

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	34.5	55.5	75.3	70.7	66.2
P.E.I.	1,077.6	1,294.2	1,376.2	1,384.1	1,145.1
N.S.	189.4	168.2	96.3	53.9	54.8
N.B.	48.2	41.8	31.1	34.1	29.1
Que.	54.5	53.2	52.1	53.9	44.9
Ont.	71.0	67.7	58.9	62.7	54.5
Man.	53.5	58.8	55.9	63.1	46.4
Sask.	29.2	34.4	31.2	29.5	23.1
Alta.	46.2	53.8	56.3	46.7	39.8
B.C.	7.3	7.9	9.2	12.0	9.6
Canada	62.8	62.8	57.5	57.7	49.1

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 26) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 35

FIRST ADMISSIONS¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS²
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Alcoholic Psychosis³

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
20 - 29	8	2	9	6	9	7	8	7	12	8
30 - 39	15	15	14	12	19	13	18	15	15	19
40 - 49	28	27	29	32	22	28	25	30	23	19
50 - 59	27	24	26	31	27	24	26	31	26	24
60 and over	21	30	20	17	21	25	20	16	22	27
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	647	172	610	161	517	135	526	117	416	131
Median Age	49	52	49	50	49	50	49	49	49	51

Alcoholism³

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	4	3	5
20 - 29	14	13	15	15	17	15	17	17	17	18
30 - 39	26	23	25	24	25	26	25	25	24	25
40 - 49	30	32	29	30	28	29	27	29	25	25
50 - 59	20	20	21	19	20	18	20	17	21	19
60 and over	8	9	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	8
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	7,903	1,453	8,967	1,888	8,118	1,716	7,822	1,925	7,734	2,012
Median Age	43	43	43	43	42	42	42	41	42	41

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 27) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 36

READMISSIONS¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS²
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Alcoholic Psychosis³

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	..	-	..	1	..	1	1	1	-	2
20 - 29	7	3	6	4	7	6	4	6	3	8
30 - 39	18	16	21	13	16	10	17	15	16	11
40 - 49	28	32	25	30	24	39	27	24	27	16
50 - 59	24	29	26	29	29	26	26	22	26	31
60 and over	22	19	22	24	24	18	25	31	27	32
Total (%) ^a	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	519	140	451	118	504	136	444	140	339	117
Median Age	49	50	49	51	51	48	50	52	51	54

Alcoholism³

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
20 - 29	10	11	12	13	12	11	12	11	13	11
30 - 39	24	24	24	21	24	24	24	22	24	26
40 - 49	33	32	31	32	30	30	30	31	28	29
50 - 59	23	21	23	22	23	23	23	21	24	21
60 and over	9	11	10	11	11	10	10	13	10	10
Total (%) ^a	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	7,306	1,517	7,531	1,536	7,012	1,465	7,084	1,604	6,124	1,424
Median Age	45	44	44	45	44	44	44	45	44	44

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 27) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

^a Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 37

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC FIRST ADMISSION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS
FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS,² CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Alcoholic Psychosis³

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	0.2	..	0.1	0.1
20 - 29	2.8	0.2	2.8	0.5	2.4	0.5	2.1	0.4	2.4	0.5
30 - 39	7.2	1.8	6.0	1.4	6.6	1.2	6.2	1.2	3.9	1.6
40 - 49	14.1	3.8	14.0	4.1	9.1	3.0	10.5	2.8	7.6	2.0
50 - 59	16.4	3.8	15.1	4.5	13.0	2.9	12.6	3.1	9.8	2.7
60 and over	10.7	3.4	9.5	1.8	8.2	2.1	7.9	1.2	6.6	2.1
All Ages	5.8	1.5	5.4	1.4	4.5	1.2	4.6	1.0	3.6	1.1

Alcoholism³

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	3.2	0.9	4.4	1.5	4.3	1.6	4.4	2.2	5.9	2.7
20 - 29	59.3	10.2	69.2	14.2	67.6	12.9	64.9	16.0	62.8	17.3
30 - 39	148.1	25.1	156.1	32.7	135.2	30.3	122.9	30.8	114.0	31.0
40 - 49	188.6	37.0	203.7	44.9	177.3	40.0	166.1	44.7	153.2	40.3
50 - 59	148.3	26.0	173.0	32.5	147.0	27.0	141.7	27.6	146.7	31.9
60 and over	49.9	9.0	56.6	10.5	52.1	8.5	50.6	9.2	50.9	9.3
All Ages	71.0	13.0	79.5	16.6	71.1	14.9	67.8	16.5	66.5	17.1

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 28) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 38

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC READMISSION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS
FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS,² CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Age	Alcoholic Psychosis ³					
	1974		1975		1976	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	..	-	..	..	..	..
20 - 29	2.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.4
30 - 39	6.9	1.7	6.6	1.1	5.4	0.9
40 - 49	11.3	3.6	8.8	2.8	9.5	4.3
50 - 59	12.0	3.7	10.9	3.0	13.3	3.1
60 and over	9.2	1.8	7.9	1.8	9.2	1.5
All Ages	4.7	1.2	4.0	1.0	4.4	1.2
					3.8	1.2
					2.9	1.0

Age	Alcoholism ³					
	1974		1975		1976	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.7
20 - 29	38.9	8.7	44.3	9.7	40.9	7.8
30 - 39	125.6	26.3	126.5	23.1	115.1	24.1
40 - 49	188.7	39.2	185.0	39.2	164.2	35.7
50 - 59	161.4	28.8	159.7	30.7	145.8	29.5
60 and over	54.3	11.3	56.0	11.0	56.5	9.0
All Ages	65.7	13.6	66.8	13.5	61.4	12.7
					61.4	13.8
					52.6	12.1

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 28) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 39

PERCENTAGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS¹ AND PATIENT-DAYS AT INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC
INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS² RELATIVE TO TOTAL³ FOR
ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

First Admissions					
Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	10.8	14.2	14.1	13.5	12.7
P.E.I.	62.9	61.6	65.1	62.7	56.4
N.S.	26.0	23.3	15.1	11.2	11.2
N.B.	14.7	12.2	9.8	10.3	9.7
Que.	20.3	25.1	24.2	23.8	28.1
Ont.	15.8	16.0	14.3	14.3	14.0
Man.	28.9	31.1	31.6	34.5	38.7
Sask.	14.1	14.5	17.6	17.5	16.0
Alta.	18.5	23.9	21.6	19.3	18.4
B.C.	3.4	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.5
Canada	16.9	18.6	17.5	17.0	16.9

Patient-Days ⁴					
Canada	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.6

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² Includes cases treated for alcoholic psychosis and alcoholism. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 29) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ Percentage of alcohol-related patient-days relative to total patient-days for first admissions to inpatient psychiatric facilities weighted by average length of stay for all deaths and discharges during that year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 40

PERCENTAGE OF READMISSIONS¹ AND PATIENT-DAYS AT INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC
INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS² RELATIVE TO TOTAL³ FOR
ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Readmissions					
Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	11.5	12.3	14.9	15.6	13.1
P.E.I.	68.7	72.4	74.5	76.1	72.8
N.S.	32.6	29.4	19.3	12.2	13.8
N.B.	14.0	12.2	10.0	10.7	8.8
Que.	15.8	15.1	15.0	14.9	18.8
Ont.	15.8	14.5	12.2	13.6	12.1
Man.	15.2	16.2	15.3	18.0	13.8
Sask.	7.8	8.6	9.7	8.4	8.2
Alta.	12.5	15.7	16.0	14.7	14.0
B.C.	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.4
Canada	15.5	15.2	13.8	14.2	13.7

Patient-Days ⁴					
Canada	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.9

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² Includes cases treated for alcoholic psychosis and alcoholism. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 29) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ Percentage of alcohol-related patient-days relative to total patient-days for readmissions to inpatient psychiatric facilities weighted by average length of stay for all deaths and discharges during that year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 41

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY¹ AT INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DISCHARGES²
AND DEATHS,² OF CASES HOSPITALIZED FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS³
BY SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Discharges

Year	Alcoholic Psychosis				Alcoholism			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1974	115	133	24	27	23	27	19	21
1975	129	210	24	26	25	24	19	19
1976	118	193	23	24	22	23	19	19
1977	119	158	23	26	23	25	19	19
1978	127	143	23	25	22	23	19	19

Deaths

Year	Alcoholic Psychosis				Alcoholism			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1974	1,955	3,503	1,229	...	656	1,444	27	...
1975	1,536	2,122	457	1,462	492	35	29	46
1976	2,093	4,630	1,044	1,096	974	3,233	61	122
1977	2,081	2,364	1,462	1,827	565	529	54	77
1978	1,496	2,012	1,096	2,740	198	154	22	25

¹ The average length of stay for patients admitted to inpatient psychiatric institutions is considerably longer than for patients admitted to General and Allied Special Hospitals, since the former function primarily as chronic-care hospitals while the latter provide mainly short-term care for acute cases. (Length of stay is expressed in days.)

² The total number of yearly discharges and deaths between 1974 and 1978 by diagnostic classification were as follows:

	Alcoholic Psychosis		Alcoholism	
	Discharges	Deaths	Discharges	Deaths
1974	1,499	57	18,143	27
1975	1,342	55	20,000	36
1976	1,325	61	18,774	33
1977	1,274	51	18,887	22
1978	1,127	34	17,588	61

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 42

TIME OFF BOOKS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED² READMISSIONS TO INPATIENT
PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS BY SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Year	Alcoholic Psychosis				Alcoholism			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1974	858	632	249	194	593	553	236	195
1975	638	689	231	214	611	584	239	212
1976	719	697	204	168	608	591	234	196
1977	748	628	195	173	650	578	224	173
1978	791	887	269	279	668	607	232	210

¹ Time off books is expressed in days.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 43

ADMISSIONS ¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS ²
BY TYPE OF ADMISSION, ³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978

Province	Voluntary	Involuntary					Total Involuntary	Not Stated	Total
		Emergency	Commitment	Lieutenant Governor's Action	Remand for Examination	Other			
Nfld.	293	44	25	2	22	11	104	6	403
P.E.I.	94	1	108	-	2	-	111	-	205
N.S.	255	6	235	-	35	-	276	4	535
N.B.	113	2	129	-	25	-	156	1	270
Que. ⁴	1,248	47	15	3	16	24	105	4	1,357
Ont.	5,475	123	443	2	75	73	716	1	6,192
Man.	91	15	47	-	2	-	64	-	155
Sask.	221	-	43	-	4	-	47	-	268
Alta.	342	26	52	-	32	8	118	9	469
B.C.	317	67	81	1	13	3	165	7	489
Canada	8,449	331	1,178	8	226	119	1,862	32	10,343

¹ Admissions include both first admissions and readmissions to public mental hospitals, public psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units in general hospitals. These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Tables 25 to 30) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ Type of admission includes voluntary (persons admitted on either a voluntary or informal basis) and involuntary. Involuntary includes emergency (persons detained in a facility for observation, examination and general assessment, but not admitted for further care or treatment), commitment (involuntary admissions to a facility, excluding Lieutenant Governor's Action and remand for examination), Lieutenant Governor's Action (any person admitted to a facility on the basis of a warrant or order issued under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor), remand for examination (persons remanded for observation by court order pursuant to either the Criminal Code of Canada, or when applicable, any statute embodying remand provisions, e.g., provincial mental health statute), and other specific statutes or acts.

⁴ Quebec admissions to psychiatric units are based on figures for the first 3 months of 1978.

Source: Statistics Canada, [Group 10 - 1978 and Involuntary - 1978], special printout (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Program, Institutional Care Statistics Section, Health Division, 1981).

TOTAL 44

ADMISSIONS ¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS ²

BY TYPE OF ADMISSION, ³ BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978

Male									
Province	Voluntary	Involuntary					Total Involuntary	Not Stated	Total
		Emergency	Commitment	Lieutenant Governor's Action	Remand for Examination	Other			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nfld.	87	80	92	100	95	100	88	100	87
P.E.I.	90	100	90	-	100	-	90	-	90
N.S.	84	67	81	-	97	-	83	100	83
N.B.	81	100	86	-	92	-	87	100	85
Que. ⁴	85	83	73	67	94	88	84	25	84
Ont.	76	65	75	100	93	70	75	100	76
Man.	67	53	79	-	100	-	73	-	70
Sask.	79	-	67	-	100	-	70	-	78
Alta.	73	58	75	-	84	75	74	67	73
B.C.	67	70	70	100	100	100	73	86	69
Canada	78	70	79	87.5	93	77	79	78	78
Total Number	6,557	231	926	7	211	92	1,467	25	8,049

Female									
Province	Voluntary	Involuntary					Total Involuntary	Not Stated	Total
		Emergency	Commitment	Lieutenant Governor's Action	Remand for Examination	Other			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nfld.	13	20	8	-	5	-	12	-	13
P.E.I.	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
N.S.	16	33	19	-	3	-	17	-	17
N.B.	19	-	14	-	8	-	13	-	15
Que. ⁴	15	17	27	33	6	12	16	75	16
Ont.	24	35	25	-	7	30	25	-	24
Man.	33	47	21	-	-	-	27	-	30
Sask.	21	-	33	-	-	-	30	-	22
Alta.	27	42	25	-	16	25	26	33	27
B.C.	33	30	30	-	-	-	27	14	31
Canada	22	30	21	12.5	7	23	21	22	22
Total Number	1,892	100	252	1	15	27	395	7	2,294

¹ Admissions include both first admissions and readmissions to public mental hospitals, public psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units in general hospitals. These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Tables 25 to 30) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ Type of admission includes voluntary (persons admitted on either a voluntary or informal basis) and involuntary. Involuntary includes emergency (persons detained in a facility for observation, examination and general assessment, but not admitted for further care or treatment), commitment (involuntary admissions to a facility, excluding Lieutenant Governor's Action and remand for examination), Lieutenant Governor's Action (any person admitted to a facility on the basis of a warrant or order issued under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor), remand for examination (persons remanded for observation by court order pursuant to either the Criminal Code of Canada, or when applicable, any statute embodying remand provisions, e.g., provincial mental health statute), and other specific statutes or acts.

⁴ Quebec admissions to psychiatric units are based on figures for the first 3 months of 1978.

Source: Statistics Canada, [Group 10 - 1978 and Involuntary - 1978], special printout (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Program, Institutional Care Statistics Section, Health Division, 1981).

TABLE 45
ADMISSIONS ¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS ²
BY TYPE OF ADMISSION, ³ BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, ⁴ 1978

Male									
Age	Involuntary							Not Stated	Total
	Voluntary	Emergency	Commitment	Lieutenant Governor's Action	Remand for Examination	Other	Total Involuntary		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 15	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
15 - 19	1	1	2	-	11	3	3	-	2
20 - 39	36	35	41	14	47	38	41	48	37
40 - 64	57	56	49	86	39	49	49	44	55
65 and over	5	8	7	-	3	10	7	8	7
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	6,557	231	926	7	211	92	1,467	25	8,049

Female									
Age	Involuntary							Not Stated	Total
	Voluntary	Emergency	Commitment	Lieutenant Governor's Action	Remand for Examination	Other	Total Involuntary		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 15	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
15 - 19	2	7	4	-	13	4	5	-	3
20 - 39	36	33	33	-	60	33	34	71	36
40 - 64	55	54	55	100	27	63	54	29	55
65 and over	6	6	8	-	-	-	7	-	6
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,892	100	252	1	15	27	395	7	1,294

¹ Admissions include both first admissions and readmissions to public mental hospitals, public psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units in general hospitals. These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Tables 25 to 30) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ Type of admission includes voluntary (persons admitted on either a voluntary or informal basis) and involuntary. Involuntary includes emergency (persons detained in a facility for observation, examination and general assessment, but not admitted for further care or treatment), commitment (involuntary admissions to a facility, excluding Lieutenant Governor's Action and remand for examination), Lieutenant Governor's Action (any person admitted to a facility on the basis of a warrant or order issued under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor), remand for examination (persons remanded for observation by court order pursuant to either the Criminal Code of Canada, or when applicable, any statute embodying remand provisions, e.g., provincial mental health statute), and other specific statutes or acts.

⁴ Quebec admissions to psychiatric units are based on figures for the first 3 months of 1978.

⁵ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, [Group 10 - 1978 and Involuntary - 1978], special printout (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Program, Institutional Care Statistics Section, Health Division, 1981).

TABLE 46

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING A DISABILITY PENSION FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CONDITIONS DURING A ONE-MONTH PERIOD, BY SEX AND AGE OF BENEFICIARY AT COMMENCEMENT OF DISABILITY PENSION, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1980

Age and Sex Distribution of Beneficiaries by Medical Disability¹

Age	Alcoholic Psychosis		Alcoholism		Liver Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol		Total Numbers	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male	Female
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	..	4	..	..	..	1	-	-	2	1
40 - 44	..	-	2	4	..	1	-	-	7	2
45 - 49	5	4	6	-	6	4	-	-	25	2
50 - 54	11	4	12	8	9	11	-	-	90	5
55 - 59	22	30	20	21	19	23	-	-	161	17
60 - 64	33	22	31	31	33	28	-	-	306	44
	29	37	27	37	32	33	100	-	497	53
							-	-	456	66
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-		
Total Number	264	27	596	52	682	111	2	-	1,544	190

Age- and Sex-Specific Rate Per 1,000 Beneficiaries by Medical Disability¹

Age	Alcoholic Psychosis		Alcoholism		Liver Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol		Total Numbers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	1.0	2.3	2.4	-	2.4	5.4	-	-	4.7	5.4
40 - 44	0.7	-	3.1	-	3.1	2.3	-	-	7.2	4.6
45 - 49	5.8	1.3	9.4	3.7	8.0	-	-	-	18.1	3.7
50 - 54	7.3	0.6	16.1	-	18.3	5.1	-	-	40.3	6.4
55 - 59	7.7	2.8	18.0	2.6	15.5	7.8	-	-	40.8	11.0
60 - 64	5.8	1.0	16.4	3.8	17.1	8.7	-	-	41.2	15.2
	2.9	1.0	12.6	2.7	14.9	5.2	0.1	-	33.5	8.9
			6.2	1.9	8.2	3.6	-	-	17.3	6.4
Total	4.6	1.2	10.3	2.3	11.8	4.1	..	-	26.8	8.4

¹ Medical conditions included under each diagnostic category correspond to ICD-8 (see Technical Notes).

² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Disability Pensions: Distribution of Beneficiaries by Code and Age, February 1980 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Income Security Programs, Computer Printout, 1980).

CRIME AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS

TABLE 47

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT AMONG MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES¹ BY TYPE OF COLLISION,
CANADA (SEVEN PROVINCES), 1977, 1978 AND 1979

	1977				1978				1979			
	Number of Fatalities	Tested for Alcohol %	Of Fatalities Tested		Number of Fatalities	Tested for Alcohol %	Of Fatalities Tested		Number of Fatalities	Tested for Alcohol %	Of Fatalities Tested	
			No Alcohol Involved %	Alcohol Involved ² %			No Alcohol Involved %	Alcohol Involved ² %			No Alcohol Involved %	Alcohol Involved ² %
Single Vehicle Accident Involving:												
Fixed Object												
Drivers	359	74.1	21.1	78.9	355	76.9	25.3	74.7	474	73.2	25.1	74.9
Passengers	201	46.8	17.0	83.0	168	45.8	28.6	71.4	197	51.3	26.7	73.3
Rollover												
Drivers	425	73.9	26.1	73.9	376	74.7	24.6	75.4	374	73.8	27.9	72.1
Passengers	223	42.1	18.1	81.9	187	48.7	28.6	71.4	180	48.9	29.5	70.5
Multiple Vehicle Accidents												
Drivers	1,121	69.6	56.2	43.8	1,007	72.6	55.4	44.6	1,228	67.3	54.1	45.9
Passengers	517	25.7	42.1	57.9	482	36.5	52.8	47.2	591	33.5	48.5	51.5
Pedestrians	448	59.6	45.7	54.3	492	65.9	49.1	50.9	568	59.5	44.7	55.3
Total	3,294	59.1	40.4	59.6	3,067	63.7	43.2	56.8	3,612	60.2	41.9	58.1

¹ Includes victims 14 years of age and older.

² Alcohol involvement occurred at blood alcohol concentration (BAC) greater than .01 mg. percent.

Source: Data made available through the courtesy of Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada.

TABLE 48

REPORTED ALCOHOL CONDITION OF MOTORIZED SNOW VEHICLE DRIVERS INVOLVED IN COLLISIONS, ¹ ONTARIO,
WINTER SEASON NOVEMBER TO APRIL, ² 1975-76 TO 1980-81

Reported Condition of Driver	Collision Type	Absolute Numbers						Percentage					
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Alcohol *	Fatal	15	12	10	12	5	15	54	44	40	32	22	60
	Non-Fatal	139	127	177	155	114	127	17	17	21	19	18	17
	All Collisions	154	139	187	167	119	142	18	18	21	20	18	19
No Alcohol	Fatal	2	2	5	10	8	6	7	7	20	27	35	24
	Non-Fatal	534	526	572	535	402	522	66	69	66	65	65	71
	All Collisions	536	528	577	545	410	528	64	66	65	64	64	70
Not Stated *	Fatal	11	13	10	15	10	4	39	48	40	41	43	16
	Non-Fatal	137	114	114	129	106	82	17	15	13	16	17	11
	All Collisions	148	127	124	144	116	86	18	16	14	17	18	11
Total	Fatal	28	27	25	37	23	25	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Non-Fatal	810	767	863	819	622	731	100	100	100	100	100	100
	All Collisions	838	794	888	856	645	756	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Includes collisions occurring both on and off the highway.

² The 1976-77 season was October to April. The first month noted signifies the first month in which a collision occurred, and the last month signifies the last month in which a collision occurred, for a given winter.

³ Driver condition was described as driving with "blood alcohol level exceeding 80 mg per 100 ml," or driving when "ability impaired" or "had been drinking."

⁴ Includes persons for whom no information on alcohol condition was available.

Source: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Statistics Relating to Motorized Snow Vehicle Collisions: Winter Season 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 49
MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS BY NATURE OF INJURY,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978¹

Number of Drivers Involved in Accidents with Ability Impaired by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking

Province	Fatal Accidents					Non-Fatal Accidents					All Accidents with Alcohol Involvement ²				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	35	27	27	n.a.	n.a.	269	255	184	n.a.	n.a.	1,038	946	731	n.a.	n.a.
P.E.I.	17	16	6	n.a.	n.a.	114	89	84	n.a.	n.a.	356	335	290	n.a.	n.a.
N.S.	73	64	61	48	66	414	399	401	361	495	1,569	1,481	1,525	1,449	1,674
N.B.	56 ^a	55 ^a	48 ^a	53 ^a	62 ^a	650 ^a	632 ^a	664 ^a	681 ^a	772	2,081 ^a	1,873 ^a	1,960 ^a	2,121 ^a	2,292
Que.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ont.	611	604	512	535	543	13,219	12,694	11,467	13,112	13,043	31,277	30,920	29,298	30,774	28,112
Man.	60	62	49	n.a.	n.a.	894	684	730	n.a.	n.a.	2,293	1,836	1,896	n.a.	n.a.
Sask.	89	84	78	78	81	1,414	1,412	1,319	1,286	1,166	3,870	3,869	3,756	3,854	3,917
Alta.	123	133	128	169	159	2,217	2,122	2,102	1,513	2,885	8,067	8,192	7,652	6,056	9,445
B.C.	120 ^a	105 ^a	95 ^a	n.a.	n.a.	848 ^a	70 ^a	101 ^a	n.a.	n.a.	2,783 ^a	355 ^a	409 ^a	n.a.	n.a.
Yukon	4	1	4	3	n.a.	55	47	37	38	n.a.	151	138	109	85	n.a.
N.W.T.	4	5	2	n.a.	n.a.	42	40	23	n.a.	n.a.	126	124	102	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	1,192 ^a	1,156 ^a	1,010 ^a	n.a.	n.a.	20,136 ^a	18,444 ^a	17,112 ^a	n.a.	n.a.	53,611 ^a	50,069 ^a	47,728 ^a	n.a.	n.a.

¹ The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death). Data for several of the provinces are not available for all categories of accidents, as not all provinces report accident detail according to the format recommended by the 1954 Dominion Provincial Conference on Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident Statistics.

² Includes fatal, non-fatal and property damage accidents with alcohol involvement.

³ Not restricted to alcohol impaired but includes all drivers with impaired abilities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-206, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977 and 1978 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated). Other provincial traffic data subsequent to 1976 were made available through the courtesy of Transport Canada.

TABLE 50

RATE OF ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS¹ INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS PER 100,000,000 VEHICLE KILOMETRES²
BY NATURE OF INJURY, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Province	Fatal Accidents				Non-Fatal Accidents				All Accidents with Alcohol Involvement ^a						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	1.2	0.9	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	9.5	8.4	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	36.7	31.2	23.6	n.a.	n.a.
P.E.I.	2.1	1.9	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	14.0	10.4	9.7	n.a.	n.a.	43.7	39.0	33.6	n.a.	n.a.
N.S.	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	7.7	7.1	6.9	5.9	7.6	29.2	26.2	26.2	23.7	25.9
N.B.	1.2 ^a	1.1 ^a	0.9 ^a	1.0 ^a	1.1 ^a	13.7 ^a	12.5 ^a	12.7 ^a	12.7 ^a	13.3 ^a	44.0	37.0	37.6 ^a	39.4 ^a	39.2 ^a
Que.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ont.	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	21.2	19.8	17.6	19.7	18.8	50.3	48.3	45.0	46.3	40.5
Man.	0.9	0.8	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	12.8	9.4	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	33.0	25.2	25.4	n.a.	n.a.
Sask.	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	20.6	19.0	16.8	16.0	14.1	56.4	52.1	48.0	48.0	47.5
Alta.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6 ^a	14.8	13.1	11.9	7.9	10.8 ^a	53.7	50.6	43.4	31.7	35.3 ^a
B.C.	0.7 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.5 ^a	n.a.	n.a.	4.7 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.5 ^a	n.a.	n.a.	15.5 ^a	2.0 ^a	2.2 ^a	n.a.	n.a.
Yukon ,	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.7	n.a.	12.1	9.5	9.4	8.4	n.a.	33.1	28.0	27.8	18.8	n.a.
N.W.T.	1.0	1.2	0.6	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	9.3	7.0	n.a.	n.a.	32.4	28.8	31.3	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	0.7 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.6 ^a	n.a.	n.a.	12.1 ^a	10.6 ^a	9.6 ^a	n.a.	n.a.	32.2 ^a	28.7 ^a	26.7 ^a	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Includes drivers involved in accidents with ability impaired by drink or who had been drinking.

² Based on sales of petroleum fuels on which taxes were remitted at road-use rates, and an estimated 20.6 litres per 100 kilometres.

³ Includes fatal, non-fatal and property damage accidents with alcohol involvement.

⁴ Not restricted to alcohol impaired but includes all drivers with impaired abilities.

⁵ Based on estimated yearly fuel sales due to the removal of the road tax in Alberta in 1978.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-206, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Road Motor Vehicles - Fuel Sales 1976 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-218, 1978 and 1980 respectively); Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977 and 1978 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated). Other provincial traffic data subsequent to 1976 were made available through the courtesy of Transport Canada.

TABLE 51

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS
- BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1970 TO 1980¹

Number of Drivers Involved in Accidents with Ability
Impaired by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1970	459	7,707	10,155	18,321
1971	509	9,513	11,908	21,930
1972	621	11,368	14,841	26,830
1973	628	12,396	15,755	28,779
1974	611	13,219	17,447	31,277
1975	604	12,694	17,622	30,920
1976	512	11,467	17,319	29,298
1977	535	13,112	17,127	30,774
1978	543	13,043	14,526	28,112
1979	590	14,108	15,711	30,409
1980	589	14,057	15,281	29,927

Percentage of Drivers Involved in Accidents with Ability Impaired
by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking Relative to Total Drivers²

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1970	24.1	9.4	6.5	7.6
1971	23.0	10.3	6.7	8.1
1972	25.8	10.8	7.0	8.4
1973	25.5	11.6	7.4	8.9
1974	27.7	12.3	7.7	9.3
1975	26.5	11.9	7.3	8.8
1976	26.3	12.2	6.8	8.4
1977	27.8	11.8	6.4	8.0
1978	28.7	12.2	6.7	8.7
1979	29.2	12.4	7.0	9.0
1980	30.1	12.4	7.0	8.9

¹ The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

² For each class of accident, percentages are based on the total number of alcohol-involved drivers relative to total drivers within that class irrespective of driver condition.

Sources: For 1970 to 1976, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-206, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); for 1977 to 1980, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 52

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1970 TO 1980¹

Number of Accidents Involving Pedestrians with Ability
Impaired by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1970	68 ²	379 ²	447 ²
1971	86	405	491
1972	95	569	664
1973	81	522	603
1974	44	488	532
1975	65	511	576
1976	51	456	507
1977	73	606	679
1978	62	545	607
1979	83	636	719
1980	62	537	599

Percentage of Accidents Involving Pedestrians with Ability Impaired
by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking Relative to Total Accidents³

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1970	18.6 ²	5.0 ²	5.7 ²
1971	24.1	5.4	6.2
1972	24.8	7.2	8.0
1973	23.4	6.9	7.6
1974	15.4	7.3	7.6
1975	22.1	7.0	7.6
1976	22.4	7.0	7.5
1977	29.0	8.7	9.4
1978	21.8	8.6	9.2
1979	30.4	9.9	10.7
1980	23.3	8.2	8.8

¹ The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

² Not restricted to alcohol impaired but includes all pedestrians with impaired abilities.

³ For each class of accident, percentages are based on the total number of accidents for alcohol-involved pedestrians relative to total pedestrian-related accidents within that class irrespective of pedestrian condition.

Sources: For 1970 to 1976, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-206, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); for 1977 to 1980, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 53

RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME AND TRAFFIC OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975 TO 1980

Liquor Acts

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	367.2	358.6	357.4	457.3	621.6	825.6
P.E.I.	3,795.6	3,476.4	4,024.9	4,018.0	3,560.2	3,207.4
N.S.	2,819.6	2,913.9	3,089.0	3,513.1	3,804.7	3,723.7
N.B.	1,402.6	1,325.4	1,465.0	1,493.2	1,716.3	1,662.0
Que.	111.0	106.6	110.3	114.0	52.2	49.9
Ont.	1,616.1	1,261.2	1,350.9	1,453.4	1,666.9	1,723.6
Man.	1,039.7	1,266.7	1,442.4	1,321.2	1,413.7	1,365.6
Sask.	5,262.5	5,647.0	5,472.0	5,475.9	5,453.7	5,289.7
Alta.	3,377.3	3,724.1	3,827.3	3,410.3	3,879.4	3,834.5
B.C.	456.5	490.0	553.9	616.2	814.4	813.4
Yukon	14,644.9	13,662.1	10,066.0	10,834.1	11,138.2	12,630.8
N.W.T.	15,840.2	14,264.6	20,675.1	26,064.1	24,562.2	21,911.6
Canada	1,396.7	1,325.6	1,402.7	1,443.6	1,589.3	1,596.0
Total Number	317,418	305,209	326,558	338,883	376,364	382,011

Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	94.3	92.0	107.9	111.8	126.9	119.7
P.E.I.	382.5	415.5	455.1	465.2	466.7	384.2
N.S.	155.2	187.3	216.4	257.5	305.8	292.7
N.B.	184.3	184.7	216.2	213.0	249.6	241.2
Que.	15.9	12.7	13.3	11.6	14.0	13.1
Ont.	36.0	34.6	33.1	35.6	34.7	34.0
Man.	74.4	82.1	92.8	105.3	87.8	80.6
Sask.	169.1	176.7	183.7	176.6	146.1	132.4
Alta.	71.8	67.0	59.7	43.2	83.1	76.7
B.C.	53.3	60.0	93.8	89.8	100.8	131.7
Yukon	252.3	200.9	122.6	124.4	142.9	154.2
N.W.T.	135.6	138.2	142.9	148.7	138.2	148.8
Canada	54.5	55.4	61.4	62.0	68.2	68.5
Total Number	12,378	12,759	14,300	14,560	16,145	16,403

Driving While Impaired

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	647.9	590.0	647.7	567.7	655.3	604.7
P.E.I.	880.7	684.1	674.4	913.2	993.5	807.1
N.S.	541.1	473.1	490.7	481.0	495.0	517.1
N.B.	521.5	480.0	499.3	526.2	567.3	490.1
Que.	456.7	461.2	434.2	414.4	478.4	484.1
Ont.	511.7	497.8	511.7	500.0	493.9	516.6
Man.	535.7	554.4	729.3	786.5	718.1	649.0
Sask.	866.0	877.1	905.1	906.1	1,081.9	1,040.5
Alta.	773.7	840.2	997.2	1,105.9	1,135.9	1,187.5
B.C.	979.5	968.5	901.3	852.1	826.9	870.2
Yukon	2,168.2	2,077.6	2,047.2	2,069.1	1,852.5	2,383.2
N.W.T.	2,123.5	1,679.2	1,790.3	1,665.9	1,500.0	1,395.4
Canada	593.7	589.0	604.5	602.0	626.0	638.4
Total Number	134,936	135,609	140,731	141,328	148,234	152,813

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 54

RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 16 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975 TO 1980

Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	150.1	144.3	166.6	170.3	190.9	177.8
P.E.I.	558.5	598.5	648.5	654.4	650.1	529.3
N.S.	221.7	264.8	302.1	355.0	416.7	394.4
N.B.	269.5	267.2	308.8	300.1	347.2	331.7
Que.	22.0	17.4	18.2	15.6	18.6	17.3
Ont.	50.0	47.6	45.0	47.9	46.3	44.9
Man.	104.4	114.1	127.8	143.6	118.6	108.1
Sask.	241.4	249.5	257.1	244.9	200.9	180.6
Alta.	103.4	95.4	83.9	60.0	114.4	104.7
B.C.	73.2	81.3	125.8	119.3	132.8	172.3
Yukon	377.6	295.3	178.1	177.6	202.6	217.1
N.W.T.	234.3	234.1	239.4	247.1	227.3	242.4
Canada	76.3	76.8	84.2	84.1	91.5	91.2
Total Number	12,378	12,759	14,300	14,560	16,145	16,403

Driving While Impaired

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	1,030.7	924.8	1,000.3	864.8	985.3	897.8
P.E.I.	1,286.1	985.4	960.9	1,284.6	1,383.9	1,111.8
N.S.	773.2	668.7	685.0	662.9	674.7	696.9
N.B.	762.3	694.4	713.0	741.4	788.9	673.9
Que.	633.9	632.8	588.3	555.7	635.5	637.6
Ont.	710.4	684.4	695.6	672.3	657.4	681.4
Man.	752.0	770.4	1,004.1	1,072.4	970.8	870.5
Sask.	1,236.1	1,238.8	1,266.8	1,256.3	1,487.7	1,419.5
Alta.	1,114.3	1,195.9	1,402.5	1,536.8	1,563.7	1,621.0
B.C.	1,343.8	1,312.5	1,209.1	1,131.5	1,088.9	1,137.9
Yukon	3,244.8	3,053.7	2,972.6	2,953.9	2,627.5	3,355.3
N.W.T.	3,669.5	2,845.2	3,000.0	2,768.1	2,465.9	2,272.7
Canada	832.1	816.5	828.4	816.2	840.4	849.7
Total Number	134,936	135,609	140,731	141,328	148,234	152,813

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 55
ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES - NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND PERSONS
CHARGED BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, ONTARIO, 1970 TO 1980

Year	Number of Offences				Percentage of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences Relative to Total Traffic Offences Under the Criminal Code
	Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath	Driving While Impaired	Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences		
1970	1,748	30,810	32,558		59.9
1971	2,377	33,045	35,422		60.1
1972	2,995	34,678	37,673		58.8
1973	3,049	39,460	42,509		58.1
1974	3,377	42,653	46,030		57.8
1975	2,945	41,863	44,808		53.5
1976	2,865	41,205	44,070		49.9
1977	2,767	42,797	45,564		50.1
1978	3,008	42,219	45,227		52.4
1979	2,955	42,003	44,958		47.6
1980	2,916	44,295	47,211		48.8

Year	Number of Persons ¹ Charged				Percentage of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences Relative to Total Traffic Offences Under the Criminal Code
	Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath	Driving While Impaired	Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences		
1970	1,561	30,096	31,657		78.6
1971	2,229	32,012	34,241		79.8
1972	2,937	33,657	36,594		79.0
1973	3,223	38,013	41,236		75.2
1974	3,409	41,575	44,984		75.7
1975	2,851	40,931	43,782		70.4
1976	2,837	40,052	42,889		67.1
1977	2,740	41,675	44,415		68.1
1978	2,841	42,124	44,965		73.6
1979	2,685	41,005	43,690		66.8
1980	2,572	43,198	45,770		69.1

¹ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

Sources: For 1970 to 1971, Statistics Canada, Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1970 and 1971 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-206, 1972 and 1973 respectively); for 1972 to 1980, Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1972-1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-206, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 56

ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES - NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND PERSONS
CHARGED BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, CANADA, 1970 TO 1980

Number of Offences

Year	Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath	Driving While Impaired	Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences Relative to Total Traffic Offences Under the Criminal Code
1970	4,083	76,614	80,697	56.6
1971	5,601	91,189	96,790	59.1
1972	8,333	100,352	108,685	59.4
1973	9,387	103,376	112,763	58.4
1974	12,909	132,691	145,600	60.7
1975	12,378	134,936	147,314	58.3
1976	12,759	135,609	148,368	57.7
1977	14,300	140,731	155,031	58.1
1978	14,560	141,328	155,888	58.4
1979	16,145	148,234	164,379	56.1
1980	16,403	152,813	169,216	56.1

Number of Persons¹ Charged

Year	Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath	Driving While Impaired	Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences Relative to Total Traffic Offences Under the Criminal Code
1970	3,731	74,363	78,094	78.0
1971	5,415	88,916	94,331	80.5
1972	8,184	98,411	106,595	81.1
1973	9,499	100,890	110,389	79.4
1974	12,911	128,244	141,155	80.9
1975	12,181	130,856	143,037	78.4
1976	12,247	130,998	143,245	77.5
1977	12,687	136,137	148,824	77.3
1978	12,118	137,620	149,738	78.5
1979	12,420	142,840	155,260	76.9
1980	11,916	145,576	157,492	77.5

¹ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

Sources: For 1970 to 1971, Statistics Canada, *Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1970 and 1971* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-206, 1972 and 1973 respectively); for 1972 to 1980, Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1972-1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-206, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 57

PERSONS¹ CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975 TO 1980

Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	99	99	98	98	98	97	1	1	2	2	2	3	514	495	606	631	725	680
P.E.I.	98	97	98	96	96	97	2	3	2	4	4	3	448	492	548	582	583	478
N.S.	98	98	98	97	96	96	2	2	2	3	4	4	1,267	1,533	1,807	2,160	2,575	2,478
N.B.	99	99	98	97	97	97	1	1	2	3	3	3	1,213	1,248	1,479	1,472	1,734	1,687
Que.	98	97	96	96	97	96	2	3	4	4	3	4	1,041	738	780	686	781	746
Ont.	97	96	96	94	94	93	3	4	4	6	6	7	2,851	2,837	2,740	2,841	2,685	2,572
Man.	96	95	95	95	92	90	4	5	5	5	8	10	751	688	802	851	860	802
Sask.	97	94	93	92	93	92	3	6	7	8	7	8	1,498	1,589	1,695	1,607	1,339	1,206
Alta.	97	96	94	98	96	95	3	4	6	2	4	5	1,212	1,231	1,091	804	771	734
B.C.	94	93	94	94	94	92	6	7	6	6	6	8	1,270	1,295	1,060	391	268	434
Yukon	88	95	96	90	86	89	12	5	4	10	14	11	61	42	23	31	42	37
N.W.T.	98	97	95	92	95	97	2	3	5	8	5	3	55	59	56	62	57	62
Canada	97	96	96	95	95	95	3	4	4	5	5	5	12,181	12,247	12,687	12,118	12,420	11,916

Driving While Impaired

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	99	98	98	98	98	98	1	2	2	2	2	2	3,504	3,229	3,507	3,156	3,558	3,275
P.E.I.	96	97	96	97	97	97	4	3	4	3	3	3	994	746	780	1,052	1,186	986
N.S.	98	98	98	97	96	96	2	2	2	3	4	4	4,406	3,847	4,076	3,995	3,932	4,017
N.B.	99	98	98	97	97	97	1	2	2	3	3	3	3,428	3,218	3,380	3,546	3,869	3,330
Que.	98	98	97	97	97	97	2	2	3	3	3	3	27,434	27,926	26,112	24,709	28,731	29,048
Ont.	96	96	95	95	95	94	4	4	5	5	5	6	40,931	40,052	41,675	42,124	41,005	43,198
Man.	96	95	95	94	93	92	4	5	5	6	7	8	5,368	5,582	7,361	7,972	7,117	6,336
Sask.	95	94	94	93	92	92	5	6	6	7	7	8	7,684	7,856	8,185	8,334	10,110	9,800
Alta.	96	95	95	94	94	94	4	5	5	6	6	6	12,988	14,494	18,139	20,655	21,775	22,422
B.C.	95	94	93	93	93	92	5	6	7	7	7	8	22,849	22,927	21,788	20,999	20,572	22,160
Yukon	94	96	93	93	91	91	6	4	7	7	9	9	458	452	418	411	382	453
N.W.T.	96	95	94	93	94	94	4	5	6	7	6	6	812	669	716	667	603	551
Canada	96	96	95	95	95	94	4	4	5	5	5	6	130,856	130,998	136,137	137,620	142,840	145,576

¹ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 58

PERSONS¹ CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACTS BY AGE AND SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975 TO 1980

Liquor Acts - Adults²

Province	Male (%)						Female (%)						Total Number					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	87	87	88	92	93	95	13	13	12	8	7	5	1,255	1,293	1,541	2,609	3,682	5,126
P.E.I.	98	99	98	98	97	97	2	1	2	2	3	3	4,232	3,878	4,482	4,373	4,013	3,575
N.S.	97	97	97	96	96	96	3	3	3	3	4	4	22,582	23,486	25,157	28,599	30,703	29,957
N.B.	98	98	96	96	96	96	2	2	4	4	4	4	8,515	7,743	8,683	9,588	11,301	11,246
Que.	86	81	80	79	82	81	14	19	20	21	18	19	3,257	3,356	4,392	4,801	4,214	4,293
Ont.	93	94	93	93	93	91	7	6	7	7	7	9	118,847	89,190	95,948	107,700	128,050	137,693
Man.	93	93	91	92	91	90	7	7	9	8	9	10	7,717	9,823	11,171	9,965	10,345	10,181
Sask.	93	93	92	91	92	91	7	7	8	9	8	9	25,533	29,509	32,104	33,775	34,742	33,896
Alta.	94	93	94	94	96	93	6	7	6	6	4	7	35,689	42,409	47,233	38,981	72,683	52,540
B.C.	93	92	90	90	91	89	7	8	10	10	9	11	5,020	5,466	6,258	6,064	9,438	8,916
Yukon	82	86	80	83	81	79	18	14	20	17	19	21	216	237	177	257	315	315
N.W.T.	80	79	79	78	79	81	20	21	21	22	21	19	1,296	1,109	1,890	1,880	1,965	1,653
Canada	94	94	93	93	93	92	6	6	7	7	7	8	234,159	217,499	239,036	248,592	311,452	299,391

Liquor Acts - Juveniles²

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number						
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980 ^s	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ^s	1980 ^s	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ^s	1980 ^s
Nfld.	76	75	80	86		24	25	20	14			353	371	339	298	378	457
P.E.I.	100	100	86	100		-	-	14	-			4	1	7	2	46	151
N.S.	90	85	88	89		10	15	12	11			70	79	92	132	240	218
N.B.	83	92	93	83		17	8	7	17			150	101	153	129	225	132
Que.	44	48	47	42		56	52	53	58			3,557	3,549	3,032	2,697	2,830	2,441
Ont.	73	74	76	78	n.a.	27	26	24	22	n.a.	n.a.	1,696	1,301	1,582	1,736	3,308	3,177
Man.	81	80	82	82		19	20	18	18			2,455	2,866	3,419	3,376	3,919	3,510
Sask.	65	77	33	92		35	23	67	8			26	26	3	48	81	113
Alta.	40	40	37	42		60	60	63	58			589	404	648	470	397	328
B.C.	86	84	82	85		14	16	18	15			1,116	1,172	1,408	1,298	3,525	3,004
Yukon	43	41	50	67		57	59	50	33			30	27	8	6	30	20
N.W.T.	45	50	37	43		55	50	63	57			29	30	65	51	69	131
Canada	65	66	69	69		35	34	31	31			10,075	9,927	10,756	10,243	15,048	13,682

¹ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² Adult is defined as any person aged 16 or over or such other age, as may be directed by the province. A juvenile is any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age, as defined by the province (see Technical Notes).

³ Due to changes in police administrative reporting procedures, data for 1979 and 1980 are not directly comparable with earlier years. Figures reported for the latter two years include both "juveniles charged" and "juveniles not charged", and consequently will be higher than if only "juveniles charged" were reported.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 59
JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975 TO 1980

Number of Alcohol-Related Delinquencies ^{1, 2}						
Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	20	88	152	162	241	391
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	1
N.S.	77	69	104	96	72	72
N.B.	26	74	88	85	117	88
Que. ³	3,605	3,507	2,975	2,397	505	593
Ont. ⁴	1,701	1,261	1,331	1,269	1,378	1,207
Man. ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,994
Sask. ⁶	31	23	4	4	6	4
Alta.	662	624	777	594	275	219
B.C.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,265
Yukon	18	22	6	7	5	13
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43
Canada ^{5, 7}	6,140	5,668	5,437	4,614	2,606	6,890

Percentage of Alcohol-Related Delinquencies to Total Delinquencies						
Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	3.4	8.0	8.4	7.6	8.4	11.5
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	0.6
N.S.	4.7	3.9	5.2	4.5	3.2	3.4
N.B.	2.1	5.3	6.5	5.8	6.1	4.6
Que. ³	11.6	9.7	8.4	6.9	3.6	3.2
Ont. ⁴	5.4	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.7
Man. ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.3
Sask. ⁶	2.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Alta.	7.2	5.0	5.7	4.7	2.8	2.4
B.C.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.7
Yukon	9.4	10.4	2.5	3.1	3.0	7.9
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.4
Canada ^{5, 7}	7.1	6.0	5.8	5.1	3.8	7.1

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year, and this may result in under-reporting.

² Includes offences under the provincial Liquor Acts.

³ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁴ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1980.

⁵ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1975 to 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁶ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1975 to 1980.

⁷ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1975 to 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the years 1975 to 1978, for which data are unavailable.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-202, undated).

TABLE 60

ADMISSIONS¹ TO CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES² FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
TRAFFIC OFFENCES BY SEX, CANADA, 1975 TO 1979

Offence	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Driving while impaired	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusal to take breath analyser	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in blood	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Total Number	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
% of Alcohol-Related Traffic Admissions to Total Admissions	..	-	..	-	0.1	-	..	-	..	-

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a penitentiary.

² Includes federal correctional institutions across Canada holding convicted persons sentenced to a term of two years or more.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Correctional Institutions Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-207, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, Penitentiary Statistics 1975 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-210, 1978).

TABLE 61

ADMISSIONS ¹ TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ² FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND OFFENCES UNDER THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACT, AGE ON ADMISSION AND SEX, SELECTED PROVINCES, ³ 1977 TO 1979

Offence	Number of Admissions					
	1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Traffic Offences</u>						
Driving while ability to drive is impaired	206	3	173	6	160	8
Driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in blood	1,602	46	1,606	30	1,589	37
Failure or refusal to provide breath sample	610	9	618	12	634	19
Total Number	2,418	58	2,397	48	2,383	64
Total (%) by Sex	(98%)	(2%)	(98%)	(2%)	(97%)	(3%)
<u>Liquor Control Act</u>						
Total Number	2,090	82	1,295	51	1,071	71
Total (%) by Sex	(96%)	(4%)	(96%)	(4%)	(94%)	(6%)
% of Alcohol-Related Traffic Admissions to Total Admissions	17%	10%	17%	8%	17%	9%
% of Liquor Control Act Admissions to Total Admissions	15%	14%	9%	9%	8%	10%
<u>Age-Sex Distribution of Admissions for Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences</u>						
Age	1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 21	11	14	11	19	13	22
21 - 24	20	17	22	21	19	11
25 - 29	19	12	19	15	19	25
30 - 34	15	24	15	17	16	16
35 - 39	10	14	10	10	10	11
40 - 44	8	10	7	12	8	9
45 - 49	7	5	6	4	6	3
50 - 54	4	-	4	-	3	3
55 - 59	2	2	2	-	2	-
60 and over	2	-	2	-	2	-
Unknown	3	2	2	2	2	-
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,418	58	2,397	48	2,383	64
<u>Age-Sex Distribution of Admissions for Offences Under the Liquor Control Act</u>						
Age	1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 21	12	30	17	18	24	25
21 - 24	8	9	13	14	11	18
25 - 29	9	6	9	14	10	13
30 - 34	8	12	7	12	6	8
35 - 39	10	4	11	24	7	17
40 - 44	11	6	8	6	8	11
45 - 49	13	10	10	6	11	3
50 - 54	11	2	8	2	8	-
55 - 59	8	2	8	2	6	-
60 and over	9	13	8	2	5	3
Unknown	2	5	2	2	2	1
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,090	82	1,295	51	1,071	71

TABLE 61 (Continued)

ADMISSIONS ¹ TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ² FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND OFFENCES UNDER THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACT, AGE ON ADMISSION AND SEX,
SELECTED PROVINCES, ³ 1977 TO 1979

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a provincial/territorial adult correctional institution.

² Includes county and provincial jails, industrial farms, reformatories, re-mand centres and reception centres. Excluded are persons held in municipal jails or prisons for less than 24 hours who are released without any formal charges being laid. Generally, persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than two years are sent to provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions.

³ Includes data only for the Maritime provinces and Manitoba.

⁴ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Correctional Institutions Statistics 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-207, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 62

ADMISSIONS ¹ TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ² FOR PERSONS CONVICTED
AS OF DECEMBER 31ST ³ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND OFFENCES UNDER THE
LIQUOR CONTROL ACT BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, SELECTED PROVINCES, ⁴ 1977 TO 1979

Driving While Ability to Drive is Impaired

Length of Sentence	1977		1978		1979	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
1 day	3	-	4	-	5	-
2 - 5 days	4	-	6	25	2	-
6 - 9 days	5	-	4	-	2	-
10 - 14 days	9	-	17	-	14	-
15 - 20 days	17	-	13	25	17	-
21 - 25 days	9	-	7	25	9	-
26 - 30 days	22	-	13	-	21	25
1 month and under 2	10	100	11	25	11	25
2 months and under 4	16	-	18	-	17	50
4 months and under 8	3	-	2	-	2	-
8 months and under 12	..	-	1	-	1	-
12 months and under 18	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 months and under 24	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 months and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable ⁵	1	-	3	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ⁶	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	182	2	135	4	126	4

Driving with More Than 80 mg of Alcohol in Blood

Length of Sentence	1977		1978		1979	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
1 day	9	10	5	4	4	-
2 - 5 days	14	10	5	4	3	-
6 - 9 days	3	-	3	-	4	-
10 - 14 days	17	5	23	7	28	26
15 - 20 days	14	17	17	29	17	29
21 - 25 days	6	22	10	14	9	16
26 - 30 days	17	19	16	7	15	23
1 month and under 2	5	10	7	21	6	6
2 months and under 4	11	5	12	7	12	-
4 months and under 8	1	-	2	4	2	-
8 months and under 12	..	-	-	-	..	-
12 months and under 18	..	-	..	-	..	-
18 months and under 24	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 months and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable ⁵	1	2	..	4	..	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ⁶	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,492	41	1,526	28	1,489	31

TABLE 62 (Continued)

ADMISSIONS ¹ TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ² FOR PERSONS CONVICTED
AS OF DECEMBER 31ST ³ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND OFFENCES UNDER THE
LIQUOR CONTROL ACT BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, SELECTED PROVINCES, ⁴ 1977 TO 1979

Failure or Refusal to Provide Breath Sample

Length of Sentence	1977		1978		1979	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
1 day	8	14	4	9	5	21
2 - 5 days	16	43	9	-	3	-
6 - 9 days	3	-	3	-	5	5
10 - 14 days	21	-	28	18	36	32
15 - 20 days	15	14	16	18	14	10
21 - 25 days	3	-	3	-	4	10
26 - 30 days	17	-	20	45	14	10
1 month and under 2	4	-	4	-	3	-
2 months and under 4	11	14	10	9	14	10
4 months and under 8	1	-	2	-	2	-
8 months and under 12	..	14	-	-	..	-
12 months and under 18	-	-	..	-	-	-
18 months and under 24	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 months and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable ⁵	1	-	..	-	..	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ⁶	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	567	7	583	11	596	19

Liquor Control Act

Length of Sentence	1977		1978		1979	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
1 day	..	1	4	4	6	-
2 - 5 days	27	23	41	67	61	61
6 - 9 days	7	3	6	2	5	4
10 - 14 days	45	47	32	15	16	15
15 - 20 days	4	5	4	2	3	8
21 - 25 days	1	-	1	-	..	2
26 - 30 days	8	11	6	2	4	9
1 month and under 2	6	5	1	4	1	2
2 months and under 4	1	4	2	2	2	-
4 months and under 8	..	-	1	-	1	-
8 months and under 12	..	-	-	-	..	-
12 months and under 18	-	-	..	-	-	-
18 months and under 24	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 months and over	-	-	-	-	..	-
Not applicable ⁵	..	-	1	-	1	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ⁶	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,044	78	1,260	46	1,038	66

TABLE 62 (Continued)

ADMISSIONS ¹ TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ² FOR PERSONS CONVICTED
AS OF DECEMBER 31ST ³ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND OFFENCES UNDER THE
LIQUOR CONTROL ACT BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, SELECTED PROVINCES, ⁴ 1977 TO 1979

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a provincial/territorial adult correctional institution.

² Includes county and provincial jails, industrial farms, reformatories, remand centres and reception centres. Excluded are persons held in municipal jails or prisons for less than 24 hours who are released without any formal charges being laid. Generally, persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than two years are sent to provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions.

³ These figures include only those persons convicted during the year for whom admission procedures had been completed by December 31st and may differ from those in Table 61 which may include persons held on remand or those admitted without a court imposed sentence, as well as admissions for violations of parole or mandatory supervision.

⁴ Includes data only for the Maritime provinces and Manitoba.

⁵ Includes those convictions for which the court imposed a sentence other than incarceration, e.g., probation, fine, restitution.

⁶ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Correctional Institutions Statistics 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-207, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

TABLE 63

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978-79*

Provincial and Territorial Governments

Province	Net Income from Sales	Sales Tax	Licenses & Permits	Fines & Confiscations	Total Revenue from Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Nfld.	\$ 21,708	\$ -	\$ 16,679	\$ 117	\$ 38,504	\$ 67.46	3.1
P.E.I.	6,597	2,156	92	350	9,195	75.12	3.5
N.S.	55,776	-	1,595	117	57,488	68.09	3.8
N.B.	40,558	-	2,145	101	42,804	61.38	3.3
Que.	197,907	-	57,084	461	255,452	40.74	1.8
Ont.	358,496	-	115,389	21	473,906	55.97	3.4
Man.	61,927	-	7,906	-	69,833	67.67	3.9
Sask.	63,633	-	451	-	64,084	67.33	3.1
Alta.	153,625	-	6,892	-	160,517	81.23	2.1
B.C.	187,054	-	28,556	-	215,610	84.71	4.2
Yukon	3,150	626	38	-	3,814	175.76	3.7
N.W.T.	5,043	-	383	-	5,426	124.45	2.0
All Prov. & Terri.	\$1,155,474	\$2,782	\$237,210	\$1,167	\$1,396,633	\$ 59.32	2.8

Federal Government

	Excise Tax	Excise Duty	Licenses	Import Duty	All Revenue from Control & Taxation of Alcohol	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Beer		\$179,329	\$ 2	\$ 7,355 (e)	\$186,686	\$ 7.93	0.4
Wine	\$10,748			34,903 (e)	45,651	1.94	0.1
Spirits		386,037	13	94,496 (e)	480,546	20.41	1.1
All Alcohol	\$10,748	\$565,366	\$15	\$136,754	\$712,883	\$30.28	1.7

All Governments

Total Revenue ¹	\$2,109,516,000
Per Capita Revenue	\$89.60
Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue	2.3

¹ The following Government revenue derived from alcohol are not included: (a) General retail sales taxes levied by most provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. In 1978-79, the tax on retail sales from the provincial selling authority to the consumer was estimated at \$328,653,000.* This figure represents a minimum, as retail sales tax payable on alcoholic beverages sold by dispensers such as taverns and bars for on-premise consumption did not include dispensers markup which varies widely. (b) Provincial and Municipal revenue such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as the Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes for 1978, which was the latest year available, totalled \$95.4 million, that is: \$71.7 million for Distilleries; \$21.4 million for Breweries and \$2.3 million for Wineries.*** The manufacturer's sales tax for beer during 1978 amounted to \$109,416,000.** For wine and spirits which are liable to be submitted to an "aging" process, the manufacturer's sales tax cannot be readily estimated. The amount of this tax payable on the excise duty or the import duty alone would be in the order of \$61,852,000 in 1978-79.* In the case of beer an additional \$127,650,000 were levied during 1978 as gallonage tax.** Government revenue derived from alcohol during 1978-79 was in excess of \$2.8 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1978* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1980); Statistics Canada, Breweries 1978** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-205, 1980); Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1978*** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 61-208, 1981); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-211, 1980); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1981).

TABLE 64

NATIONAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES¹ OF BREWERIES, DISTILLERIES
AND WINERIES, CANADA, SELECTED YEARS

Year	Total Print, Radio and Television ² (dollars)	Percentage Annual Change	Percentage of Advertisement Expenditures Relative to All Products
1954	\$ 4,234,821		n.a.
1959	7,918,734	87	n.a.
1964	15,894,626	101	n.a.
1969	22,694,651	43	n.a.
1971	25,173,806	5	7.3
1972	30,697,816	22	8.1
1973	30,415,860	-1	7.2
1974	33,611,358	10	7.1
1975	37,356,125	11	6.9
1976	40,981,487	10	6.3
1977	45,686,474	11	6.3
1978	60,860,710	33	7.3
1979	74,794,955	23	7.8
1980	83,294,455	11	8.4
1981	90,750,980	9	8.0

¹ Estimated by Elliott Research Corporation on the basis of space and time exposure to advertisements to which the viewing, listening, and/or reading public is exposed.

² Includes advertising space and time costs in Television, Radio, Daily Newspapers, Consumer Magazines, Weekend Papers and Farm Papers. Excluded are expenditures in other media, such as outdoor advertising, as well as production and related costs.

Sources: For 1954 to 1969, National Health and Welfare Canada, Briefing Paper on Trends in Alcohol Consumption in Canada (Ottawa: Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, National Health and Welfare Canada, 1976); for 1971 to 1979, Television Bureau of Canada, Television Basics 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Toronto: Television Bureau of Canada, Inc., undated); for 1980 and 1981, the data were made available through the courtesy of Television Bureau of Canada, Inc.

TABLE 65

TOTAL WORKERS AND SALARIES AND WAGES IN ALCOHOL PRODUCTION
AND RELATED ACTIVITIES,¹ CANADA, 1970 TO 1980

Number of Workers	Breweries	Wineries	Distilleries	Total Alcohol
1970	9,277	925	5,807	16,009
1971	9,881	1,001	5,684	16,566
1972	9,976	1,173	5,958	17,107
1973	10,507	1,239	6,209	17,955
1974	11,421	1,301	6,203	18,925
1975	11,652	1,198	5,992	18,842
1976	11,632	1,159	5,708	18,499
1977	12,112	1,094	5,414	18,620
1978	11,895	1,187	5,187	18,269
1979	12,290	1,319	5,374	18,983
1980	12,342	1,313	5,509	19,164

Salaries and Wages

1970	\$ 85,237,000	\$ 6,831,000	\$ 49,945,000	\$142,013,000
1971	95,319,000	7,918,000	51,779,000	155,016,000
1972	103,929,000	9,470,000	57,529,000	170,928,000
1973	117,594,000	11,414,000	65,174,000	194,182,000
1974	143,219,000	13,135,000	74,144,000	230,498,000
1975	172,441,000	13,219,000	81,555,000	267,215,000
1976	194,643,000	14,677,000	85,266,000	294,586,000
1977	216,875,000	15,670,000	89,551,000	322,096,000
1978	228,937,000	18,665,000	91,646,000	339,248,000
1979	262,366,000	22,991,000	104,202,000	389,559,000
1980	301,170,000	24,047,000	121,290,000	446,507,000

¹ Includes administration, sales, etc.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Breweries 1978 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-205, 1980 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Distilleries 1978 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-206, 1980 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Wineries 1978 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-207, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

CANADIAN STATISTICS ON NARCOTICS AND OTHER DRUGS

STUDENT DRUG USE

TABLE 66

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS IN CANADA ACCORDING TO SURVEYS CONDUCTED FROM 1975 TO 1982

Percentage Reporting Using Drugs in a Specified Time Period ¹								
Type of Drug	Prince Edward Island 1976	Nova Scotia ^a 1979	New Brunswick 1976	Quebec 1975	Ontario 1981	Alberta 1976	British Columbia 1978	Canada 1982
Alcohol	64.5	79.8	46.1	68.7	75.3	70.4	73.9	64
Tobacco	49.1	42.9	41.3	41.9 ^a	30.3	49.2	46.6	
Cannabis:								
Marihuana	15.1	43.9	24.3		29.9	23.4	37.1	
Hashish				19.2 15.5				19
Barbiturates and Other Sedative Hypnotics:								
Depressants (pills)							4.7	
Hypnotics								
Barbiturates	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.4		2.7		
Barbiturates (prescription)					12.5 8.1			
Barbiturates (non-prescription)						6.3		
Tranquillizers:								
Tranquillizers (prescription)	3.5	9.8	4.1	5.8				
Tranquillizers (non-prescription)								
Stimulants:								
Stimulants (prescription)	2.9		4.7	3.4				
Stimulants (non-prescription)								
Other stimulants (pills)		9.2 ^a			3.0	5.1	6.9 2.0	
Speed							12.4	
Hallucinogens:								
LSD	1.7	7.5		2.7	10.2 2.5			
PCP		3.5						
Mescaline				9.6				
Other	1.6	2.4			4.7			
Opiates:	14.2	2.5	3.2			1.6		
Heroin				0.5	1.5		1.4	
Cocaine	2.7				4.8	3.5	5.5	
Inhalants:								
Glue	4.2	6.1	1.3			3.6 5.3	4.4	
Other solvents				1.6	2.3 3.2			

TABLE 66 (Continued)
PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS IN CANADA ACCORDING TO SURVEYS CONDUCTED FROM 1975 TO 1982

Survey Characteristics	Prince Edward Island 1976	Nova Scotia 1979	New Brunswick 1976	Quebec 1975	Ontario 1981	Alberta 1976	British Columbia 1978	Canada 1982
Location	province-wide	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	province-wide	rural	Vancouver	Canada-wide
Sample Size	1,901	867	928	1,227	3,270	4,465	1,806	1,544
Grades	7-12	7-12	7-12	levels 1-5 secondary schools and polyvalentes	7, 9, 11, 13	7-12	8-12	Age 12-19 years
Time Period ¹	past 6 months	past 6 months	past 6 months	past 12 months	past 12 months	past 6 months	past 6 months	past 12 months

¹ Prevalence of drug use is based on the percentage of students who reported having used that drug at least once in the past 6 or 12 months depending on the question used in the survey (see above).

² Percentages are estimated based on the number of males and females who reported having used a specific drug within a specified time period.

³ Includes amphetamines.

⁴ Reported as cigarette use.

Note: Figures are presented only for those drug categories reported on by a particular survey.

Sources: Prince Edward Island: L. H. Killorn, Chemical Use Among High School Students on Prince Edward Island (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, ERD-77-94, 1977). Cited by Health and Welfare Canada, Canadian Drug Indicators: A Compilation of Current Statistics on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1978).

Nova Scotia: B. Neumann and W. J. Shannon, Drug Use Among Halifax Adolescents 1976 - 1979 (Halifax: Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, Bulletin 80031, 1980).

New Brunswick: L. Stevens, M. Richardson, S. Linton and W. J. Shannon, A Survey of the Non-Medical Use of Drugs in Saint John, New Brunswick, 1976. Cited by Health and Welfare Canada, Canadian Drug Indicators: A Compilation of Current Statistics on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1978).

Quebec: I. Poissant and M. Crespo, La Consommation Des Drogues Chez Les Jeunes Du Secondaire (Montréal: La Commission Des Écoles Catholiques De Montréal, 1976).

Ontario: R. G. Smart, M. S. Goodstadt, M. A. Sheppard, G. C. Chan, E. M. Adlaf and C. B. Liban, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1981, and Changes Since 1977 and 1979 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1203, 1981).

Alberta: W. D. Ratcliffe and D. S. Hewitt, Alcohol Consumption Patterns Among Alberta Adolescents (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1978).

British Columbia: M. J. Hollander and E. A. Macurdy, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Vancouver Secondary School Students: 1970, 1974 and 1978 (Vancouver: Alcohol and Drug Commission, Ministry of Health, 1978).

Canada: Summary of Results: Gallup Youth Omnibus Study Prepared for Department of National Health and Welfare, Health Services and Promotion Branch, May 1982, by The Canadian Gallup Poll Limited (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1982).

TABLE 67

TOTAL PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS
IN GRADES 7 TO 13, ONTARIO, 1977, 1979 AND 1981
(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1977	1979	1981
Tobacco	30.4 ³	34.7***	30.3*
Alcohol	76.3 ³	76.9	75.3
Cannabis	25.1	31.7***	29.9**
Glue	3.9	4.3	2.3
Other Solvents	6.6	6.2	3.2*,**
Barbiturates ¹	14.2	12.8	12.5
Barbiturates ²	6.0	6.8	8.1
Heroin	2.0	2.3	1.5
Speed	2.7	3.6	3.0
Stimulants ¹	6.6	5.9	6.1
Stimulants ²	7.2	10.6	12.1**
Tranquillizers ¹	8.6	6.9	7.5
Tranquillizers ²	4.9	5.9	4.9
LSD	6.1	8.6	10.2**
Other Hallucinogens	4.3	5.3	4.7
Cocaine	3.8	5.1	4.8
PCP	n.a.	n.a.	2.5

* 1981 significantly different from 1979 ($p < .05$)

** 1981 significantly different from 1977 ($p < .05$)

*** 1979 significantly different from 1977 ($p < .05$)

¹ Prescription

² Non-prescription

³ Percentage of users differs from that reported in the Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1977-78 due to a redefinition of "user". Alcohol use was defined as consuming alcohol at least once in the previous year including at special events such as Christmas or weddings; however, having only a sip of alcohol to see what it was like was considered nonuse. Likewise, trying one cigarette in the previous year to see what it was like was defined as nonuse of tobacco.

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 4,687 Ontario students in 1977, 4,794 in 1979 and 3,270 in 1981, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 who reported having used drugs at least once in the past 12 months.

Source: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, M.A. Sheppard, G.C. Chan, E.M. Adlaf and C.B. Liban, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1981, and Changes since 1977 and 1979 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1203, 1981).

TABLE 68

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS BY SEX, ONTARIO, 1977, 1979 AND 1981
(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1977		1979		1981	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Tobacco	28.5	32.1	32.1	37.5	26.1*	35.1*
Alcohol	78.5	74.3	79.0	74.9	74.7*,**	76.1
Cannabis	29.4	21.1	36.4	26.8***	33.2*	26.3
Glue	4.5	3.2	5.8	2.7	2.3	2.2
Other Solvents	7.0	6.2	7.1	5.3	3.4	2.9
Barbiturates ¹	14.3	14.1	12.7	13.0	14.5	10.4
Barbiturates ²	6.6	5.4	8.2	5.3	8.3	7.9
Heroin	2.0	1.9	2.9	1.5	2.0	0.8
Speed	3.7	1.8	4.5	2.5	3.1	3.0
Stimulants ¹	6.9	6.2	6.8	4.9	6.9	5.3
Stimulants ²	7.7	6.7	12.2	8.9	12.0	12.0
Tranquillizers ¹	7.7	9.4	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.6
Tranquillizers ²	5.2	4.7	6.2	5.5	5.6	4.2
LSD	7.3	5.0	10.4	6.8	11.4	8.9
Other Hallucinogens	6.0	2.9	6.4	4.2	5.5	3.7
Cocaine	5.0	2.6	6.6	3.4	5.7	3.7
PCP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	1.9

* 1981 significantly different from 1979 ($p < .05$)

** 1981 significantly different from 1977 ($p < .05$)

*** 1979 significantly different from 1977 ($p < .05$)

¹ Prescription

² Non-prescription

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 4,687 Ontario students in 1977, 4,794 in 1979 and 3,070 in 1981, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 who reported having used drugs at least once in the past 12 months.

Source: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, M.A. Sheppard, G.C. Chan, E.M. Adlaf and C.B. Liban, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1981, and Changes since 1977 and 1979 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1203, 1981).

TABLE 69

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, 1977, 1979 AND 1981
(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1977					1979					1981				
	Age (in years)					Age (in years)					Age (in years)				
	13 & Under %	14 - 15 %	16 - 17 %	18 & Over %		13 & Under %	14 - 15 %	16 - 17 %	18 & Over %		13 & Under %	14 - 15 %	16 - 17 %	18 & Over %	
Tobacco	13.5	32.4	42.5	37.8		18.8	36.8	46.7	36.4		8.8	31.1	42.7	26.9	
Alcohol	57.5	75.3	88.3	94.8		56.8	75.3	89.6	91.5		47.6	74.6	85.0	89.8	
Cannabis	5.7	21.7	41.4	42.5		9.6	28.1	49.5	45.1		5.7	25.3	45.5	37.1	
Glue	6.1	4.1	2.1	2.0		7.1	5.0	2.3	1.9		3.4	3.1	1.6	0.1	
Other Solvents	12.0	6.8	2.8	2.0		9.3	7.9	3.6	2.3		5.0	4.8	1.5	0.4	
Barbiturates ¹	7.2	14.1	19.9	18.3		8.8	13.2	15.3	14.1		6.4	13.6	14.2	13.3	
Barbiturates ²	2.5	6.7	8.7	6.6		2.6	6.9	11.3	5.4		1.1	8.5	13.2	3.9	
Heroin	1.6	2.5	1.6	2.0		1.7	2.8	2.3	1.9		0.6	2.0	1.7	0.4	
Speed	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.1		2.0	3.7	4.4	4.3		1.0	3.2	4.3	2.4	
Stimulants ¹	5.6	6.0	9.0	5.5		3.9	5.9	7.8	5.7		4.2	6.9	6.7	4.9	
Stimulants ²	3.4	8.9	9.5	6.6		3.9	10.1	17.9	10.1		3.2	11.9	18.6	8.3	
Tranquillizers ¹	6.1	9.1	10.1	9.7		5.4	5.7	8.5	8.5		3.4	7.6	9.6	7.6	
Tranquillizers ²	1.9	5.6	6.8	6.0		2.4	6.0	8.6	6.6		1.4	6.1	6.7	2.2	
LSD	2.2	5.6	9.9	8.4		3.6	8.3	13.9	8.4		1.8	9.7	16.3	8.5	
Other Hallucinogens	1.0	3.2	7.4	8.3		1.7	4.0	9.2	7.2		0.7	4.4	7.2	4.5	
Cocaine	2.3	4.3	4.2	4.3		3.7	5.6	5.9	5.3		2.5	5.4	5.6	3.6	
PCP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		1.1	2.5	3.6	1.6	

¹ Prescription² Non-prescription

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 4,687 Ontario students in 1977, 4,794 in 1979 and 3,270 in 1981, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 who reported having used drugs at least once in the past 12 months.

Source: R. G. Smart, M. S. Goodstadt, M. A. Sheppard, G. C. Chan, E. M. Adlaf and C. B. Liban, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1981, and Changes since 1977 and 1979 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1203, 1981).

TABLE 70
PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS BY GRADE, ONTARIO, 1977, 1979 AND 1981
(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1977				1979				1981			
	Grade				Grade				Grade			
	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %
Tobacco	14.1	33.3	41.1	36.7	20.3	36.4	49.1	33.7	9.4	32.2	43.4	23.1
Alcohol	57.4	75.5	87.4	94.8	57.0	75.4	89.9	92.1	47.3	75.4	83.9	91.7
Cannabis	5.6	23.2	39.4	42.4	10.4	29.2	50.2	43.6	5.7	27.1	44.2	37.4
Glue	6.5	4.0	2.1	1.8	7.4	5.0	2.1	1.5	3.7	3.0	1.3	0.2
Other Solvents	12.8	6.1	2.9	2.3	10.1	7.6	3.6	1.7	5.5	4.7	1.4	-
Barbiturates ¹	6.9	14.9	20.3	16.5	8.6	13.7	16.3	12.8	6.6	13.8	14.8	11.5
Barbiturates ²	2.6	7.0	9.2	5.2	3.0	7.2	12.4	4.1	1.1	9.7	12.4	3.1
Heroin	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.5	-
Speed	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	4.1	4.5	3.1	1.0	3.8	3.7	1.8
Stimulants ¹	5.6	6.0	9.0	5.7	4.0	6.2	8.8	4.2	3.7	7.2	7.4	3.5
Stimulants ²	3.2	9.0	9.8	6.4	4.2	10.5	19.1	8.9	3.1	13.1	18.4	7.1
Tranquillizers ¹	6.3	8.9	10.5	9.3	5.4	6.1	9.2	7.2	3.3	8.1	9.9	6.2
Tranquillizers ²	2.1	5.5	7.0	5.6	2.6	6.3	8.8	5.8	1.4	6.3	6.4	2.1
LSD	2.5	5.8	10.7	6.5	4.3	8.7	14.8	6.7	2.0	10.7	16.0	6.5
Other Hallucinogens	1.1	3.4	8.0	6.9	2.0	4.0	10.7	5.5	0.9	4.8	7.3	3.4
Cocaine	2.7	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.2	5.7	6.1	4.0	2.7	5.9	5.5	2.9
PCP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	2.8	3.4	1.1

¹ Prescription

² Non-prescription

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 4,687 Ontario students in 1977, 4,794 in 1979 and 3,270 in 1981, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 who reported having used drugs at least once in the past 12 months.

Source: R. G. Smart, M. S. Goodstadt, M. A. Sheppard, G. C. Chan, E. M. Adlaf and C. B. Liban, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1981, and Changes since 1977 and 1979 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1203, 1981).

ADULT DRUG USE: LEGAL USE

TABLE 71

PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE¹ AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER ACCORDING
TO SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1976, 1977 AND 1982
(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Characteristics of Population	Sleeping Pills			Stimulants			Tranquillizers		
	1976	1977	1982	1976	1977	1982	1976	1977	1982
All	8.6	8.5	6.8	0.7	1.7	3.3	13.7	13.2	8.6
Sex:									
Male	8.1	6.9	4.9	0.8	1.6	3.3	8.2	9.4	6.8
Female	11.1	10.1	8.9	0.6	1.8	3.4	19.3	17.3	10.6
Age:									
18 - 29	4.7	4.8	3.4	0.7	2.9	6.9	7.9	8.2	4.4
30 - 49	6.2	5.0	4.9	0.8	0.9	2.9	17.6	13.9	6.7
50 and over	14.6	16.4	12.2	0.6	1.3	1.2	14.0	17.3	14.5
Region:									
Metro Toronto	10.3	7.0	4.8	0.4	1.8	4.5	16.2	14.9	9.6
Metro outskirts	11.1	7.0	7.1	0.7	2.9	3.5	16.7	8.1	5.6
Eastern Ontario	5.6	7.7	7.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	12.4	12.1	8.5
Western Ontario	6.6	11.7	8.0	0.2	1.8	3.7	9.4	14.4	7.7
Northern Ontario	10.3	7.1	10.0	5.2	-	1.1	16.5	15.0	13.3
Occupation:									
Professional and executive	7.5	6.0	5.0	0.8	2.1	2.5	13.1	14.3	11.1
Sales and clerical	4.2	8.5	6.2	-	-	2.1	21.6	10.6	4.2
Labour	6.1	7.4	4.2	0.7	1.0	4.6	11.6	13.0	4.7
Other ²	16.5	12.6	8.8	1.1	3.2	3.2	14.6	13.6	10.4
Education:									
Elementary/Public school	11.4	14.6	13.6	1.8	1.9	2.4	9.6	14.3	10.4
Secondary/High school	7.8	7.8	5.6	0.6	1.8	3.9	15.3	13.0	8.1
University	8.9	5.3	5.5	-	1.2	0.6	12.9	12.9	8.7
Income:									
Under \$10,000	14.5	11.5	10.5	1.5	2.5	3.8	17.2	14.6	13.5
\$10,000 - \$14,999	6.8	6.9	8.9	-	1.6	4.1	10.9	16.1	17.7
\$15,000 and over	6.3	5.2	n.a.	0.5	1.7	n.a.	14.3	10.6	n.a.
\$15,000 - \$19,999	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	n.a.	n.a.	7.0
\$20,000 - \$29,999	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	n.a.	n.a.	7.3
\$30,000 and over	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	5.7
Size of Community:									
Under 10,000	5.3	10.1	8.6	0.5	1.3	2.5	10.1	12.1	8.7
10,000 - 100,000	7.9	10.0	10.2	2.0	0.6	5.8	14.6	11.7	10.2
Over 100,000	10.5	7.1	5.3	0.4	2.4	3.1	15.2	14.7	8.2

¹ Data based on Gallup household surveys with sample sizes of 1,545 in 1976, 1,772 in 1977 and 1,040 in 1982. "Users" are defined as anyone who used the drugs within the previous twelve months. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² In the 1982 survey, "other" occupation was defined primarily as housewife or student.

Sources: R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1976 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 798, 1976); R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1977 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 957, 1978); R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Trends in Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1982 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1234, 1982).

TABLE 72

FREQUENCY OF PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE AMONG USERS,¹
ONTARIO, 1976, 1977 AND 1982

Frequency of Use	Sleeping Pills			Stimulants or Pep Pills			Tranquillizers		
	1976 %	1977 %	1982 %	1976 %	1977 %	1982 %	1976 %	1977 %	1982 %
Less than once a month	44.4	50.4	48.4	45.4	36.7	50.0	41.6	34.9	33.8
Once a month	18.5	14.3	6.3	-	6.7	12.5	7.1	17.9	10.0
2 - 3 times a week	6.5	9.8	17.2	-	10.0	6.3	11.7	13.2	11.3
Once a week	4.0	4.5	7.8	9.1	-	6.3	5.6	2.8	5.0
2 - 5 times a week	5.6	10.5	9.4	9.1	20.0	12.5	13.7	9.4	7.5
Almost daily	21.0	10.5	10.9	36.4	26.7	12.5	20.3	21.7	32.5
Total ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	124	133	64	11	30	32	197	212	80

¹ Data based on Gallup household surveys with sample sizes of 1,545 in 1976, 1,772 in 1977 and 1,040 in 1982. "Users" are defined as anyone who used the drugs within the previous twelve months. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² Due to rounding, column totals do not necessarily add up to 100.0%.

Sources: R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1976 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 798, 1976); R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1977 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 957, 1978); R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Trends in Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1982 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1234, 1982).

CLASSES OF DRUGS TAKEN DURING A TWO-DAY PERIOD ¹ AMONG ADULTS AGED
15 YEARS AND OVER ACCORDING TO A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN
CANADA, ² 1978-79

Percentage ³ Taking Specified Drugs in Each Age Group

Type of Drug	All Ages %	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-44 %	45-64 %	65 and over %
Pain relievers	16.0	9.1	11.7	16.2	18.7	21.6
Tranquillizers and sleeping pills	5.9	1.1 ⁴	1.5	3.8	10.0	14.0
Cough and cold remedies	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.4	4.7	4.2
Other drugs	45.2	28.2	32.8	34.5	57.3	85.8
No drugs taken	50.0	64.6	59.1	55.0	40.9	27.4
Total Number	17,492	2,333	2,215	6,472	4,453	2,019

¹ Drug consumption refers to consumption during the last two days prior to the survey.

² Data are based on the results of a Canada-wide survey conducted May 1978 to March 1979. A total of 17,492 persons aged 15 years and over were questioned about their use of drugs.

³ Because of multiple responses due to individuals taking several of these types of drugs simultaneously, percentages do not add up to 100%.

⁴ Subject to sampling error of 20 - 39% of cell entry.

Source: Canada Health Survey, The Health of Canadians - Report of the Canada Health Survey (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-538, 1981).

TABLE 74

PRESCRIBED¹ PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS BY REGION, CANADA, 1981

Percentage of Psychoactive Drugs Mentioned as Part of
"Five Prescription Drugs Most Commonly Prescribed by Proper Name (Generically)"

Name of Drug	Maritimes %	Quebec %	Ontario %	Manitoba %	Saskatchewan %	Alberta %	B.C. %	Canada %
Diazepam	10.7	17.5	15.2	16.0	14.1	7.6	14.6	14.0
Phenobarbital	1.4	1.4	0.8	-	0.5	-	0.4	0.8
Meprobamate	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2
Chlordiazepoxide	0.5	2.8	1.3	0.5	-	-	2.0	1.1
Amitriptyline	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.4	3.0	0.7	1.2	0.9
Total Psychoactive	13.6	23.1	17.6	17.9	17.6	8.3	18.6	17.0
Total Number of Drugs Mentioned	438	355	395	219	198	145	253	2,004 ²

Average Percentage of Prescriptions Filled in an Average Day,
for Government Drug Plans, by Those Who Replied³

	Maritimes %	Quebec %	Ontario %	Manitoba %	Saskatchewan %	Alberta %	B.C. %	Canada %
Percentage Drug Plan Prescriptions	47.6	45.9	40.9	24.2	87.3	50.1	44.4	47.4

Average Number of Prescriptions Filled Daily, by Those Who Replied³

	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B.C.	Canada
Average Daily Number of Prescriptions	96.4	145.9	110.6	55.9	65.9	54.2	68.1	95.0

¹ Based on a survey of pharmacists completed in September 1981. 2,946 questionnaires were mailed to retail pharmacies, with 14.8% of the questionnaires being returned.

² Components will not add to total because of the absence of provincial code identifiers for some returns.

³ Includes all prescribed drugs mentioned, whether psychoactive or not.

Source: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, A Survey on Prescriptions 1981 (Toronto: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, 1981).

TABLE 75
VOLUME¹ AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1977 TO 1981 OF PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS
PURCHASED² FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977 AND 1981

Drug Type	Thousands of Units ^a Sold to					Thousands of Dollars ^a of Sales to					Percentage Market Share ^a							
	Drug Stores		Percent- age Change	Hospitals		Percent- age Change	Drug Stores		Percent- age Change	Hospitals		Percent- age Change	Drug Stores		Percent- age Change	Hospitals		Percent- age Change
	1977	1981		1977	1981		1977	1981		1977	1981		1977	1981		1977	1981	
ANALGESICS																		
Non-Narcotic:																		
Acetami- nophen	102,941	203,392	97.6	7,273	11,781	62.0	3,283	8,471	158.0	191	363	90.1	0.67	0.94	40.3	0.13	0.17	30.8
ASA	156,814	245,608	56.6	9,477	9,085	-4.1	2,839	6,789	139.1	223	316	41.7	0.58	0.75	29.3	0.16	0.14	-12.5
ASA and Caffeine and Related Compounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	913	35.1	4	3	-25.0	0.14	0.10	-28.6	..	..	-26.4
Anti-Migraine Analgesics	12,856	13,703	6.6	200	124	-38.0	1,811	3,243	79.1	32	50	56.3	0.37	0.36	-2.7	0.02	0.02	-
Proprietary Analgesics	370,556	488,486	31.8	145	532	266.9	4,476	9,142	104.2	3	11	266.7	0.92	1.01	9.8	..	0.01	372.0
Cold Remedies	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,777	4,940	30.8	177	29	-83.6	0.78	0.55	-29.5	0.12	0.01	-91.7
Synthetic Non-Narcotics	63,200	78,650	24.4	15,100	5,610	-62.8	4,466	8,583	92.2	558	708	26.9	0.92	0.95	3.3	0.39	0.32	-17.9
Total Non-Narcotic							21,328	42,081	97.3	1,188	1,480	24.6	4.38	4.66	6.4	0.82	0.67	-18.3
Narcotic:																		
Cough Preparations	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,755	5,602	17.8	53	151	184.9	0.98	0.62	-36.7	0.04	0.07	75.0
Codeine Compounds:																		
ASA with codeine non- prescription	223,464	257,942	15.4	3,490	1,600	-54.2	7,467	9,844	31.8	74	43	-41.9	1.53	1.09	-28.8	0.05	0.02	-60.0
ASA with codeine prescription	96,950	75,925	-21.7	8,400	4,000	-52.4	5,919	7,122	20.3	526	268	-49.0	1.22	0.79	-35.2	0.37	0.12	-67.6
Acetamino- phen with codeine	74,300	170,108	128.9	1,700	11,200	558.8	3,871	7,825	102.1	121	465	284.3	0.80	0.87	8.8	0.09	0.21	133.3
Codeine	3,700	2,851	-22.9	2,049	654	-68.1	306	488	59.5	343	186	-45.8	0.06	0.05	-16.7	0.24	0.08	-66.7

Narcotic:

Cough Preparations

Codeine Compounds:

ASA with codeine non-prescription

ASA with codeine prescription

Acetaminophen with codeine

Codeine

TABLE 75 (Continued)

VOLUME¹ AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1977 TO 1981 OF PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED² FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977 AND 1981

Drug Type	Thousands of Units ^a Sold to					Thousands of Dollars ^a of Sales to					Percentage Market Share ^a							
	Drug Stores		Percent- age Change	Hospitals		Percent- age Change	Drug Stores		Percent- age Change	Hospitals		Percent- age Change	Drug Stores		Percent- age Change	Hospitals		Percent- age Change
	1977	1981		1977	1981		1977	1981		1977	1981		1977	1981		1977	1981	
<u>Psychostimulants: (Continued)</u>																		
Other Psycho- stimulants	...	...	...	...	...	704	699	-0.7	6	-	-100.0	0.14	0.08	-22.2	..	-	-100.0	
Total Psychostimulants						9,936	16,595	67.0	1,068	1,717	60.8	2.03	1.84	-9.4	0.75	0.78	4.0	
<u>Psychostimulants/Tranquillizers:</u>																		
Perphenazine/ Amiriptryline	36,100	26,750	-25.9	1,250	3,050	144.0	2,336	1,960	-16.1	96	151	57.3	0.48	0.22	-54.2	0.07	0.07	-
<u>Lithium Products:</u>																		
Lithium Carbonate	13,600	19,200	41.2	3,200	5,400	68.8	257	690	168.5	47	133	183.0	0.05	0.08	60.0	0.03	0.06	100.0
<u>Sedatives - Non-Barbiturate:</u>																		
Bromides	7,751	5,097	-34.2	2,939	2,748	-6.5	310	290	-6.5	125	130	4.0	0.06	0.03	-50.0	0.09	0.06	-33.3
Other Non- Barbiturate Sedatives	78,900	112,800	43.0	18,220	11,700	-35.8	5,319	10,480	97.0	921	961	4.3	1.09	1.16	6.4	0.65	0.44	-32.3
Total Sedatives - Non Barbiturate							5,629	10,770	91.3	1,046	1,091	4.3	1.15	1.19	3.5	0.74	0.50	-32.4
<u>Sedatives - Barbiturate</u>																		
Sedatives - Barbiturate	109,891	65,864	-40.1	4,914	2,358	-52.0	2,004	2,212	10.4	211	185	-12.3	0.41	0.25	-39.0	0.15	0.08	-46.7
<u>Proprietary Sedatives</u>																		
Proprietary Sedatives	20,255	14,388	-29.0	...	...	...	610	947	55.2	2	-	-100.0	0.12	0.10	-16.7	..	-	-100.0
<u>Proprietary Psychoactive</u>																		
Proprietary Psychoactive	4,676	6,388	36.6	...	...	...	1,110	1,969	77.4	14	12	-14.3	0.22	0.22	-	0.01	0.01	-
<u>TOTAL PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS</u>																		
TOTAL PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS							40,307	60,908	51.1	9,630	11,081	15.1	8.25	6.76	-18.1	6.80	5.05	-25.7

TABLE 75 (Continued)

VOLUME¹ AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1977 TO 1981 OF PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED² FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977 AND 1981

¹ This table is to be interpreted taking into account the information in Tables 76 and 77.

² National estimates are based on purchase information obtained from a panel comprised of independent and chain drug stores and general, special and teaching hospitals. The sample consists of 200 drugstore outlets selected on a stratified random basis. The hospital panel consists of 80 hospitals stratified on location and bed size. The basic information document is the purchase invoice issued by suppliers (wholesalers, manufacturers, distributors) to drug stores and hospitals for all items bought. IMS field staff visit every panel member each month and micro-film all the pertinent purchase invoices of the previous month. The information obtained from each sample unit is subjected to quality control procedures designed to insure completeness and to detect errors. Independent validation of IMS data compares IMS estimates to actual sales figures reported by the manufacturers. In 1981, comparable manufacturers' sales figures are available for validation purposes for over 70% of all drug products. Validation was available for 73% of all analgesics, 61% of all psychotherapeutics and 84% of all sedatives; for these 3 specific therapeutic classes, IMS estimates were too low by 1.2% and 3.5% and too high by 0.1% respectively. With regards to market share, 73% of the total validated analgesic IMS estimates, 67% of the total validated psychotherapeutic IMS estimates and 75% of the total validated sedative IMS estimates are accurate to within 20% of the real market share. 77.2% of IMS estimates for all ethical drugstore products were accurate to within 22.5%, while this accuracy level was achieved for 49.7% of all ethical hospital products. In the ethical drug store sector, overall IMS estimates were systematically low by 4.1%, while overall IMS hospital estimates were systematically high by 4%.

³ A "unit" represents one tablet, capsule or liquid dose. Units have been calculated taking into account the number of tablets or capsules in containers of different sizes. In the case of liquids, the number of dose units was calculated taking into account the reported bottle volume content, the liquid drug concentration and the usual therapeutic dose. No dose units were calculated when a specific drug in liquid form had no usual therapeutic dose indicated, if no drug concentration was specified, if there was no indication of the volume content of the containers sold (e.g., containers of 100 or 1,000 tablets), or if the drug form (i.e., liquid, powder, tablet, capsule, etc.) was not identified. In addition, small volume figures (under 1,000 containers sold per year) were not expressed in the source document. Unit figures indicated in this table therefore represent a minimum number of dose units.

⁴ The dollar estimates of product purchases are at the invoiced cost to the drug store or hospital regardless of the source of supply. The figures correspond to wholesale costs.

⁵ Percentage market share is calculated on the basis of the volume, in dollars, of ethical pharmaceuticals, proprietary pharmaceuticals and diagnostic products purchased for resale or use by retail outlets and hospitals in Canada. Due to rounding, percentage market share totals do not necessarily equal column totals.

Sources: IMS of Canada Ltd., Addiction Research Study, Drug Store and Hospital 1977-1981, a special study extracted from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Market Drug Store and Hospital Purchases report (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982); Canadian Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Association in conjunction with the International Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Group, Report on 1981 IPMRG Validation Study of Drugstore and Hospital Markets in Canada (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982).

TABLE 76

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
<u>ANALGESICS</u>										
<u>Non-Narcotic:</u>										
Acetaminophen	500 mg	24,260	1,000	25,260	820	15	835	0.17	0.01	0.13
	325 mg	59,694	4,650	64,344	1,529	69	1,598	0.31	0.05	0.25
	120 mg/5 ml	2,688	779	3,467	196	69	265	0.04	0.05	0.04
	57 mg/drop	15,475	775	16,250	640	30	670	0.13	0.02	0.11
	108 mg/5 ml	824	69	893	70	6	76	0.01	..	0.01
	Other ⁷	...	...	...	28	2	30	0.01	..	..
Total Acetaminophen		...	...	...	3,283	191	3,474	0.67	0.13	0.55
ASA	625-650 mg	87,396	4,456	91,852	1,810	115	1,925	0.37	0.08	0.31
	320-350 mg	45,560	3,651	49,211	495	44	539	0.10	0.03	0.09
	100-160 mg	626	70	696	50	13	63	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Other ^{7, 8}	23,232	1,300	24,532	412	15	427	0.08	0.01	0.07
ASA and other compounds	Combined ⁸	...	...	...	72	36	108	0.01	0.03	0.02
Total ASA		...	...	...	2,839	223	3,062	0.58	0.16	0.49
ASA and Caffeine and Related Compounds	Combined ⁸	...	...	...	676	4	680	0.14	..	0.11
<u>Anti-Migraine Analgesics:</u>										
Ergotamine tartrate	1-2 mg	510	-	510	141	3	144	0.03	..	0.02
	Other ⁷	...	...	...	11	2	13	..	..	..
Ergotamine tartrate and caffeine and other	1-2 mg 100 mg	4,316	100	4,416	726	11	737	0.15	0.01	0.12
Other anti-migraine analgesics	Combined ⁸	8,030	100	8,130	933	16	949	0.19	0.01	0.15
Total Anti-Migraine Analgesics		...	...	...	1,811	32	1,843	0.37	0.02	0.29
<u>Proprietary Analgesics:</u>										
ASA	324 mg	251,944	24	251,968	2,099	-	2,099	0.43	-	0.33
ASA and other compounds	Combined ⁸	16,450	121	16,571	452	3	455	0.09	..	0.07
ASA and caffeine and other	325-500 mg 15-65 mg	102,162	-	102,162	1,755	-	1,755	0.36	-	0.28
Other proprietary analgesics	Combined ⁸	...	...	...	170	-	170	0.03	-	0.03
Total Proprietary Analgesics		...	...	...	4,476	3	4,479	0.92	..	0.71
<u>Cold Remedies:</u>										
Capsules and tablets	Combined ⁸	...	...	...	3,605	176	3,781	0.74	0.12	0.60
Oral liquids	Combined ⁸	...	...	...	172	1	173	0.04	..	0.03
Total Cold Remedies		...	...	...	3,777	177	3,954	0.78	0.12	0.63

TABLE 76 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
Synthetic Non-Narcotics:										
Propoxyphene	65 mg	17,600	3,800	21,400	435	56	491	0.09	0.04	0.08
	Other ⁷	3,700	300	4,000	101	4	105	0.02	..	0.02
Propoxyphene and ASA and caffeine	65 mg 375 mg 30 mg	8,500	3,600	12,100	284	60	344	0.06	0.04	0.05
Other propoxyphene compounds	Combined ⁹	33,400	7,400	40,800	1,815	141	1,956	0.37	0.10	0.31
Other synthetic non- narcotics	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	1,831	297	2,128	0.38	0.21	0.34
Total Synthetic Non-Narcotics		...	...	...	4,466	558	5,024	0.92	0.39	0.80
Narcotic:										
Cough Preparations	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	4,755	53	4,808	0.98	0.04	0.77
Codeine Compounds:										
ASA with codeine - non-prescription:										
ASA and codeine and caffeine	375mg 8 mg 10-30 mg	188,278	3,390	191,668	6,530	72	6,602	1.34	0.05	1.05
Other ASA and codeine and caffeine	8 mg	30,120	-	30,120	708	1	709	0.15	-	0.11
ASA and phenacetin and codeine and caffeine	8 mg	400	100	500	8	1	9	..	-	..
ASA and codeine and caffeine and butalbital or acetaminophen	325-375 mg 8 mg 15 mg	4,666	-	4,666	211	-	211	0.04	-	0.03
Other ASA compounds with codeine	Combined ^{9, 10}	...	-	...	10	-	10	..	-	..
Total ASA with Codeine - Non-Prescription		...	...	...	7,467	74	7,541	1.53	0.05	1.20
ASA with codeine - prescription:										
ASA and codeine and caffeine	375 mg 15 mg 30 mg	17,500	1,000	18,500	496	48	544	0.10	0.03	0.09
ASA and codeine and caffeine	375 mg 30-65 mg 30 mg	41,900	6,200	48,100	2,202	361	2,563	0.45	0.25	0.41
ASA and codeine and barbiturate	325-375 mg 15 mg	11,725	-	11,725	972	9	981	0.20	0.01	0.16
ASA and codeine and barbiturate	325-375 mg 30-65 mg	14,950	600	15,550	1,582	59	1,641	0.32	0.04	0.26
Other ASA with codeine	Combined ⁹	10,875	600	11,475	667	49	716	0.14	0.03	0.11
Total ASA with Codeine - Prescription		...	...	...	5,919	526	6,445	1.22	0.37	1.03

TABLE 76 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
Codeine Compounds:										
Acetaminophen with codeine:										
Acetaminophen and codeine and caffeine	300-325 mg 8 mg 15-30 mg	40,660	100	40,760	1,614	5	1,619	0.33	..	0.26
Acetaminophen and codeine and caffeine	300-325 mg 15 mg 15-30 mg	12,400	600	13,000	658	36	694	0.14	0.03	0.11
Acetaminophen and codeine and caffeine	300-325 mg 30 mg 15-30 mg	20,600	1,000	21,600	1,537	78	1,615	0.32	0.06	0.26
Other acetaminophen with codeine	Combined ⁹	640	-	640	62	2	64	0.01	..	0.01
Total Acetaminophen with Codeine		...	...	...	3,871	121	3,992	0.80	0.09	0.64
Codeine:										
Codeine phosphate	15 mg 30 mg 65 mg 30 mg/ml 60-65 mg/ml Other ^{7, 11}	600 2,700 400 - - ...	300 1,600 100 24 25 ...	900 4,300 500 24 25 ...	29 145 46 1 - 85	14 65 10 64 27 163	43 210 56 65 27 248	0.01 0.03 0.01 .. - 0.02	0.01 0.05 0.01 0.05 0.02 0.12	0.01 0.03 0.01 0.01 .. 0.04
Total Codeine		...	...	...	306	343	649	0.06	0.24	0.10
Synthetic Narcotics:										
Meperidine	25 mg 50 mg 75 mg 100 mg Other ^{7, 12}	- 242 20 195 3,000	- 2,474 1,795 5,146 700	- 2,716 1,815 5,341 3,700	- 30 1 17 132	- 252 182 1,119 49	- 282 183 1,136 181	- 0.01 0.03	- 0.18 0.13 0.79 0.03	- 0.04 0.03 0.18 0.03
Other synthetic narcotics	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	1,059	706	1,765	0.22	0.50	0.28
Total Synthetic Narcotics		...	...	...	1,239	2,308	3,547	0.25	1.63	0.56
Morphine and Opium:										
Morphine	Combined ^{9, 13}	100	406	506	57	309	366	0.01	0.20	0.06
Morphine sulphate	10 mg 15 mg Other ⁷	- 20 100	7 3 100	7 23 200	- 4 16	33 32 8	33 36 22	.. .. ..	0.02 0.02 0.01	0.01 0.01 ..
Opium	Combined ⁹	114	-	114	21	-	21	..	-	..
Belladonna	Combined ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium and belladonna	Combined ^{9, 14}	-	24	24	3	14	17	..	0.01	..
Other morphine and opium	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	44	264	308	0.01	0.19	0.05
Total Morphine and Opium		...	...	...	145	660	803	0.03	0.45	0.12

TABLE 76 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS										
Tranquillizers - Minor:										
Benzodiazepines:										
Oxazepam	10 mg	2,900	-	2,900	124	9	133	0.03	0.01	0.02
	15 mg	10,800	600	11,400	593	25	618	0.12	0.02	0.10
	30 mg	13,200	600	13,800	1,066	39	1,105	0.22	0.03	0.18
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diazepam	2 mg	38,600	2,100	40,700	635	31	666	0.13	0.02	0.11
	5 mg	175,100	10,950	186,050	4,469	162	4,631	0.92	0.11	0.74
	10 mg	31,600	3,900	35,500	1,296	198	1,494	0.27	0.14	0.24
	Other ^{7, 15}	...	...	...	126	30	156	0.03	0.02	0.02
	Liquid ¹⁶	621	2,628	3,249	92	590	682	0.02	0.42	0.11
Chlordiazepoxide HCl	5 mg	13,200	1,100	14,300	324	13	337	0.07	0.01	0.05
	10 mg	50,450	1,602	52,052	1,167	28	1,195	0.24	0.02	0.19
	25 mg	11,300	2,200	13,500	461	47	508	0.09	0.03	0.08
	Liquids ¹⁶	-	387	387	2	268	270	..	0.19	0.04
Other benzodiazepines	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	2,007	125	2,132	0.41	0.09	0.34
Total Benzodiazepines		...	...	...	12,362	1,565	13,927	2.54	1.11	2.22
Tranquillizers - Major:										
Phenothiazines:										
Chlorpromazine	25 mg	2,310	2,110	4,420	99	29	128	0.02	0.02	0.02
	50 mg	4,250	3,150	7,400	144	35	179	0.03	0.02	0.03
	100 mg	1,220	3,010	4,230	110	48	158	0.02	0.03	0.03
	200 mg	100	1,100	1,200	18	39	57	..	0.03	0.01
	Other ^{7, 17}	1,000	50	1,050	135	9	144	0.03	0.01	0.02
	Liquid ¹⁶	542	2,101	2,643	77	284	361	0.02	0.20	0.06
Thioridazine	10 mg	8,100	1,500	9,600	266	41	307	0.05	0.03	0.05
	25 mg	7,700	1,100	8,800	326	84	410	0.07	0.06	0.07
	50 mg	4,300	600	4,900	268	68	336	0.06	0.05	0.05
	100 mg	1,250	1,600	2,850	212	160	372	0.04	0.11	0.06
	Other ⁷	-	500	500	-	73	73	-	0.05	0.01
	Liquid ¹⁶	...	...	...	105	75	180	0.02	0.05	0.03
Trifluoperazine	1 mg	2,350	550	2,900	138	4	142	0.03	..	0.02
	2 mg	10,100	-	10,100	389	7	396	0.08	..	0.06
	5 mg	5,200	1,000	6,200	250	77	327	0.05	0.05	0.05
	10 mg	2,400	500	2,900	163	33	196	0.03	0.02	0.03
	Other ^{7, 18}	12	6	18	8	3	11	..	..	..
	Liquid ¹⁶	13	32	45	14	100	114	..	0.07	0.02
Perphenazine	2 mg	2,450	600	3,050	122	15	137	0.03	0.01	0.02
	4 mg	1,850	2,000	3,850	131	113	244	0.03	0.08	0.04
	8 mg	1,050	50	1,100	94	25	119	0.02	0.02	0.02
	16 mg	300	50	350	47	17	64	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Liquid ¹⁶	1,172	366	1,538	46	73	119	0.01	0.05	0.02
Promazine	25 mg	700	50	750	25	5	30	0.01	..	..
	50 mg	150	-	150	27	5	32	0.01	..	0.01
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	4	10	14	..	0.01	..
	Liquid ¹⁶	10	141	151	3	25	28	..	0.02	..
Other phenothiazines	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	999	1,620	2,619	0.21	1.14	0.42
Total Phenothiazines		...	...	...	4,220	3,077	7,297	0.87	2.17	1.16

TABLE 76 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals \$	Total \$
Depot Neuroleptics	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	601	975	1,576	0.12	0.69	0.25
Other Major Tranquillizers:										
Haloperidol	0.5 mg	2,900	1,100	4,000	178	42	220	0.04	0.03	0.04
	1 mg	1,500	1,300	2,800	160	115	275	0.03	0.08	0.04
	Other ^{7, 10}	2,800	4,360	7,160	579	1,065	1,644	0.12	0.75	0.26
Other major tranquil- lizers	Combined ⁹	1,800	1,285	3,085	325	307	632	0.07	0.22	0.10
Total Other Major Tranquillizers		...	...	...	1,242	1,529	2,771	0.26	1.08	0.44
Psychostimulants:										
Tricyclics and Related:										
Imipramine	10 mg	4,700	-	4,700	143	12	155	0.03	0.01	0.02
	25 mg	12,400	1,100	13,500	586	43	629	0.12	0.03	0.10
	50 mg	1,700	500	2,200	237	39	276	0.05	0.03	0.04
	75 mg	1,070	500	1,570	201	64	265	0.04	0.05	0.04
	Other ^{7, 10}	90	-	90	63	14	77	0.01	0.01	0.01
Desipramine	25 mg	1,650	50	1,700	179	17	196	0.04	0.01	0.03
	Other ⁷	200	-	200	27	-	27	0.01	-	..
Amitriptyline	10 mg	11,600	3,500	15,100	238	15	253	0.05	0.01	0.04
	25 mg	30,300	6,600	36,900	1,004	57	1,061	0.21	0.04	0.17
	50 mg	6,450	500	6,950	378	78	456	0.08	0.06	0.07
	75 mg	800	-	800	129	1	130	0.03	..	0.02
	Other ^{7, 11}	450	380	830	28	23	51	0.01	0.02	0.01
Other tricyclics and related	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	4,534	620	5,154	0.93	0.44	0.82
Total Tricyclics and Related		...	...	...	7,747	983	8,730	1.59	0.69	1.39
Analeptics	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	1,032	50	1,082	0.21	0.04	0.17
Amine Oxidase Inhibitors	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	453	29	482	0.09	0.02	0.08
Other Psychostimulants	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	704	6	710	0.14	..	0.11
Psychostimulants/Tranquillizers:										
Perphenazine and Amitriptyline	2-4 mg	13,400	150	13,550	842	27	869	0.17	0.02	0.14
	10-15 mg									
Perphenazine and Amitriptyline	2-4 mg	22,700	1,100	23,800	1,491	69	1,560	0.31	0.05	0.25
	25 mg									
Other Psychostimulants/ Tranquillizers	Combined ⁹	-	-	-	3	-	3	..	-	..
Total Psychostimulants/Tranquillizers		...	...	...	2,336	96	2,432	0.48	0.07	0.39
Lithium Products:										
Lithium Carbonate	150-300 mg	13,600	3,200	16,800	257	47	304	0.05	0.03	0.05

TABLE 76 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977

Drug Type/Drug ¹	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
<u>Sedatives - Non-Barbiturate:</u>										
Bromides - Chloral and Carbrom:										
Chloral hydrate	500 mg	6,200	2,300	8,500	198	49	247	0.04	0.03	0.04
	500 mg/5 ml	1,551	639	2,190	32	14	46	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Other ⁷	...	...	...	45	7	52	0.01	..	0.01
Hyoscine Hydrobromide	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	-	38	38	-	0.03	0.01
Paraldehyde	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	-	9	9	-	0.01	..
Other bromide sedatives	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	35	8	43	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total Bromides - Chloral and Carbrom		...	...	...	310	125	435	0.06	0.09	0.07
Other Non-Barbiturate Sedatives:										
Flurazepam HCl	15 mg	13,000	4,000	17,000	759	154	913	0.16	0.11	0.15
	30 mg	34,400	8,900	43,300	2,209	491	2,700	0.45	0.35	0.43
	Other ⁷	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone	150-300 mg	11,900	1,100	13,000	1,071	59	1,130	0.22	0.04	0.18
Other non-barbiturate sedatives	Combined ⁹	19,600	4,220	23,820	1,280	217	1,497	0.26	0.15	0.24
Total Other Non-Barbiturate Sedatives		...	...	...	5,319	921	6,240	1.09	0.65	0.99
<u>Sedatives - Barbiturate:</u>										
Phenobarbital	15 mg	20,000	1,000	21,000	46	5	51	0.01	..	0.01
	30 mg	24,100	2,000	26,100	82	11	93	0.02	0.01	0.01
	65 mg	5,300	-	5,300	32	3	35	0.01	..	0.01
	100 mg	4,600	-	4,600	25	3	28	0.01	..	..
	120 mg/5 ml	128	40	168	16	10	26	..	0.01	..
	Other ^{7, 22}	200	8	208	24	43	67	..	0.03	0.01
Butabarbital Compounds	30 mg	5,300	-	5,300	106	1	107	0.02	..	0.02
	15 mg	4,600	-	4,600	79	-	79	0.02	-	0.01
	100 mg	500	-	500	31	-	31	0.01	-	..
	Other ⁷	...	...	...	10	-	10	..	-	..
Secobarbital Compounds	Combined ⁹	11,900	1,100	13,000	270	30	300	0.06	0.02	0.05
Amobarbital Compounds	Combined ⁹	10,600	1	10,601	230	22	252	0.05	0.02	0.04
Secobarbital and Amobarbital Compounds	Combined ⁹	11,600	603	12,203	362	18	380	0.07	0.01	0.06
Penobarbital Sodium Compounds	Combined ⁹	5,453	162	5,615	255	48	303	0.05	0.03	0.05
Quinidine Phenylethyl-barbiturate	100 mg	400	-	400	67	1	68	0.01	..	0.01
Other Sedatives - Barbiturates	Combined ⁹	5,210	-	5,210	369	16	385	0.08	0.01	0.06
Total Sedatives - Barbiturate		...	...	...	2,004	211	2,215	0.41	0.15	0.35

TABLE 76 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
<u>Proprietary Sedatives:</u>										
Sleep Inducers:										
Diphenhydramine	25 mg ^{2,3}	13,538	-	13,538	384	-	384	0.08	-	0.06
Other sleep inducers	Combined ^{2, 24}	6,117	-	6,117	202	-	202	0.04	-	0.03
Calming Agents	Combined ^{2, 25}	600	...	600	24	2	26	..	..	..
Total Proprietary Sedatives		...	...	...	610	2	612	0.12	..	0.09
<u>Proprietary Psychoactive:</u>										
Stimulants:										
Caffeine and theophylline or dextrose	100 mg ²⁶	4,674	-	4,674	167	-	167	0.03	-	0.03
Other stimulants	Combined ²	2	-	2	4	1	5	..	..	..
Premenstrual Tension	Combined ²	...	...	...	154	-	154	0.03	-	0.02
Other Proprietary Psychoactive	Combined ²	...	...	...	785	13	798	0.16	0.01	0.13
Total Proprietary Psychoactive		...	...	...	1,110	14	1,124	0.22	0.01	0.18

¹ National estimates are based on purchase information obtained from a panel comprised of independent and chain drug stores and general, special and teaching hospitals. The sample consists of 200 drugstore outlets selected on a stratified random basis. The hospital panel consists of 80 hospitals stratified on location and bed size. The basic information document is the purchase invoice issued by suppliers (wholesalers, manufacturers, distributors) to drug stores and hospitals for all items bought. IMS field staff visit every panel member each month and microfilm all the pertinent purchase invoices of the previous month. The information obtained from each sample unit is subjected to quality control procedures designed to insure completeness and to detect errors. Independent validation of IMS data compares IMS estimates to actual sales figures reported by the manufacturers. In 1981, comparable manufacturers' sales figures are available for validation purposes for over 70% of all drug products. Validation was available for 73% of all analgesics, 61% of all psychotherapeutics and 84% of all sedatives; for these 3 specific therapeutic classes, IMS estimates were too low by 1.2% and 3.5% and too high by 0.1% respectively. With regards to market share, 73% of the total validated analgesics IMS estimates, 67% of the total validated psychotherapeutic IMS estimates and 75% of the total validated sedative IMS estimates are accurate to within 20% of the real market share. 77.2% of IMS estimates for all ethical drugstore products were accurate to within 22.5%, while this accuracy level was achieved for 49.7% of all ethical hospital products. In the ethical drug store sector, overall IMS estimates were systematically low by 4.1%, while overall IMS hospital estimates were systematically high by 4%.

² Specific drugs have been grouped into generic drug categories based on the chemical composition and dosage of the psychoactive ingredient(s) in each drug. In some cases drug dosages have been indicated as a range in order to maintain confidentiality of the manufacturer where a specific drug dosage was manufactured by only one company. Where possible, ranges were selected to encompass drugs with similar therapeutic use, e.g., ASA dosage range 100-160 mg corresponds to a child's dose of ASA.

³ Dosage refers to drug concentration per tablet, capsule or specified volume of liquid.

TABLE 76 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977

- ⁴ A "unit" represents one tablet, capsule or liquid dose. Units have been calculated taking into account the number of tablets or capsules in containers of different sizes. In the case of liquids, the number of dose units was calculated taking into account the reported bottle volume content, the liquid drug concentration and the usual therapeutic dose. No dose units were calculated when a specific drug in liquid form had no usual therapeutic dose indicated, if no drug concentration was specified, if there was no indication of the volume content of the containers sold (e.g., containers of 100 or 1,000 tablets) or if the drug form (i.e., liquid, powder, tablet, capsule, etc.) was not identified. In addition, small volume figures (under 1,000 containers sold per year) were not expressed in the source document. Unit figures indicated in this table therefore represent a minimum number of dose units.
- ⁵ The dollar estimates of product purchases are at the invoiced cost to the drug store or hospital regardless of the source of supply. The figures correspond to wholesale costs.
- ⁶ Percentage market share is calculated on the basis of the volume, in dollars, of ethical pharmaceuticals, proprietary pharmaceuticals and diagnostic products purchased for resale or use by retail outlets and hospitals in Canada. Due to rounding, percentage market share totals do not necessarily equal column totals.
- ⁷ "Other" dosage includes all remaining drug concentrations of the specified drug type.
- ⁸ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$332,000 for drug stores and \$12,000 for hospitals, totalling \$344,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ⁹ "Combined" dosage includes all dosages of the specified drug.
- ¹⁰ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$10,000 for drug stores corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹¹ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$85,000 for drug stores and \$163,000 for hospitals, totalling \$248,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹² Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$5,000 for drug stores and \$17,000 for hospitals, totalling \$22,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹³ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$36,000 for drug stores and \$185,000 for hospitals, totalling \$221,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁴ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$1,000 for drug stores and \$4,000 for hospitals, totalling \$5,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁵ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$126,000 for drug stores and \$30,000 for hospitals, totalling \$156,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁶ "Liquid" dosage is used when drug concentration per specified volume is not given, or to maintain the confidentiality of the manufacturer(s) where specific concentrations of a drug are manufactured by only one company.
- ¹⁷ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$97,000 for drug stores and \$5,000 for hospitals, totalling \$102,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁸ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$4,000 for drug stores and \$1,000 for hospitals, totalling \$5,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁹ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$5,000 for drug stores and \$127,000 for hospitals, totalling \$132,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁰ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$9,000 for drug stores and \$1,000 for hospitals, totalling \$10,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²¹ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$8,000 for drug stores and \$3,000 for hospitals, totalling \$11,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.

TABLE 76 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1977

- ²² Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$22,000 for drug stores and \$40,000 for hospitals, totalling \$62,000 and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²³ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$16,000 for drug stores corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁴ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$7,000 for drug stores corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁵ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$2,000 for drug stores and \$2,000 for hospitals, totalling \$4,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁶ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$7,000 for drug stores and \$1,000 for hospitals, totalling \$8,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.

Sources: IMS of Canada Ltd., Addiction Research Study, Drug Store and Hospital 1977-1981, a special study extracted from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Market Drug Store and Hospital Purchases report (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982); Canadian Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Association in conjunction with the International Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Group, Report on 1981 IPMRG Validation Study of Drugstore and Hospital Markets in Canada (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982); The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Inc., Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties (Canada) 1972 and 1975, 7th Edition and 10th Edition, edited by G. N. Rotenberg and F. N. Hughes (Toronto: The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Inc., 1972 and 1975 respectively); Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, 17th Edition 1982, edited by C. M. E. Krogh, C. B. Schneider, C. Shaughnessy, L. Welbanks, J. Cyr and M. L. Segal (Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, 1982); American Pharmaceutical Association, Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs, 5th Edition, edited by R. P. Penna, C. Kleinfeld, L. J. Arney, Dr. R. Bohardt and M. F. Rose (Washington: American Pharmaceutical Association, 1977); Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Canadian Self-Medication, A Reference for the Health Professions, 1st Edition (Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, undated).

TABLE 77

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
<u>ANALGESICS</u>										
<u>Non-Narcotic:</u>										
Acetaminophen	500 mg	100,977	1,600	102,577	4,251	36	4,287	0.47	0.02	0.38
	325 mg	87,618	8,650	96,268	2,404	142	2,546	0.27	0.06	0.23
	120 mg/5 ml	5,417	1,226	6,643	504	82	586	0.06	0.04	0.05
	57 mg/drop	9,240	285	9,525	1,152	69	1,221	0.13	0.03	0.11
	108 mg/5 ml	140	20	160	115	10	125	0.01	..	0.01
	Other ⁷	...	...	...	45	24	69	..	0.01	0.01
Total Acetaminophen		...	...	...	8,471	363	8,834	0.94	0.17	0.79
ASA	625-650 mg	174,208	5,828	180,036	4,599	183	4,782	0.51	0.08	0.43
	320-350 mg	46,210	2,340	48,550	786	59	845	0.09	0.03	0.08
	100-160 mg	190	116	306	54	25	79	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Other ^{7, 8}	25,000	801	25,801	1,350	49	1,399	0.15	0.02	0.12
ASA and other compounds	Combined ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ASA		...	...	...	6,789	316	7,105	0.75	0.14	0.63
ASA and Caffeine and Related Compounds	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	913	3	916	0.10	..	0.08
<u>Anti-Migraine Analgesics:</u>										
Ergotamine tartrate	1-2 mg	524	12	536	139	3	142	0.02	..	0.01
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ergotamine tartrate and caffeine and other	1-2 mg 100 mg	4,466	12	4,478	1,499	16	1,515	0.17	0.01	0.14
Other anti-migraine analgesics	Combined ⁹	8,713	100	8,813	1,605	31	1,636	0.18	0.01	0.15
Total Anti-Migraine Analgesics		...	...	...	3,243	50	3,293	0.36	0.02	0.29
<u>Proprietary Analgesics:</u>										
ASA	324 mg	285,756	196	285,952	4,169	3	4,172	0.46	..	0.37
ASA and other compounds	Combined ^{9, 10}	39,792	336	40,128	822	8	830	0.09	..	0.07
ASA and caffeine and other	325-500 mg 15-65 mg	162,938	-	162,938	3,432	-	3,432	0.38	-	0.31
Other proprietary analgesics	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	719	-	719	0.08	-	0.06
Total Proprietary Analgesics		...	...	...	9,142	11	9,153	1.01	0.01	0.82
<u>Cold Remedies:</u>										
Capsules and tablets	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	4,825	29	4,854	0.54	0.01	0.43
Oral liquids	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	115	-	115	0.01	-	0.01
Total Cold Remedies		...	...	...	4,940	29	4,969	0.55	0.01	0.44

TABLE 77 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
Synthetic Non-Narcotics:										
Propoxyphene	65 mg	11,900	1,000	12,900	426	25	451	0.05	0.01	0.04
	Other ⁷	1,600	-	1,600	63	-	63	0.01	-	0.01
Propoxyphene and ASA and caffeine	65 mg 375 mg 30 mg	5,200	800	6,000	299	20	319	0.03	0.01	0.03
Other propoxyphene compounds	Combined ⁸	16,800	1,100	17,900	1,433	67	1,500	0.16	0.03	0.13
Other synthetic non- narcotics	Combined ⁸	43,150	2,710	45,860	6,362	596	6,958	0.71	0.30	0.62
Total Synthetic Non-Narcotics		...	...	...	8,583	708	9,291	0.95	0.32	0.83
Narcotic:										
Cough Preparations	Combined ⁸	...	...	...	5,602	151	5,753	0.62	0.07	0.51
Codeine Compounds:										
ASA with codeine - non-prescription:										
ASA and codeine and caffeine	375 mg 8 mg 10-30 mg	226,620	1,600	228,220	8,912	43	8,955	0.99	0.02	0.80
Other ASA and codeine and caffeine	8 mg	26,540	-	26,540	742	-	742	0.08	-	0.07
ASA and phenacetin and codeine and caffeine	8 mg.	-	-	-	8	-	8	..	-	..
ASA and codeine and caffeine and butalbital or acetaminophen	325-375 mg 8 mg 15 mg	4,782	-	4,782	182	-	182	0.02	-	0.02
Other ASA compounds with codeine	Combined ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ASA with Codeine - Non-Prescription		...	...	...	9,844	43	9,887	1.09	0.02	0.88
ASA with codeine - prescription:										
ASA and codeine and caffeine	375 mg 15 mg 30 mg	4,700	500	5,200	212	32	244	0.02	0.01	0.02
ASA and codeine and caffeine	375 mg 30-65 mg 30 mg	30,150	2,000	32,150	1,817	104	1,921	0.20	0.05	0.17
ASA and codeine and barbiturate	325-375 mg 15 mg	13,825	-	13,825	1,654	16	1,670	0.18	0.01	0.15
ASA and codeine and barbiturate	325-375 mg 30-65 mg	17,000	500	17,500	2,644	53	2,697	0.29	0.02	0.24
Other ASA with codeine	Combined ⁸	10,250	1,000	11,250	795	63	858	0.09	0.03	0.08
Total ASA with Codeine - Prescription		...	...	...	7,122	268	7,390	0.79	0.12	0.66

TABLE 77 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
Codeine Compounds:										
Acetaminophen with codeine:										
Acetaminophen and codeine and caffeine	300-325 mg 8 mg 15-30 mg	81,268	600	81,868	3,238	17	3,255	0.36	0.01	0.29
Acetaminophen and codeine and caffeine	300-325 mg 15 mg 15-30 mg	23,900	3,700	27,600	856	117	973	0.10	0.05	0.09
Acetaminophen and codeine and caffeine	300-325 mg 30 mg 15-30 mg	57,450	6,800	64,250	2,892	290	3,182	0.32	0.13	0.28
Other acetaminophen with codeine	Combined ⁹	7,490	100	7,590	839	41	880	0.09	0.02	0.08
Total Acetaminophen with Codeine		...	...	...	7,825	465	8,290	0.87	0.21	0.74
Codeine:										
Codeine phosphate	15 mg 30 mg 65 mg 30 mg/ml 60-65 mg/ml Other ^{7, 11}	800 1,700 300 51 - ...	100 200 - 354 - ...	900 1,900 300 405 - ...	36 145 63 15 - 229	5 29 4 83 - 65	41 174 67 98 - 294	.. 0.02 0.01 0.03 - ..	.. 0.01 .. 0.03 - 0.04	.. 0.02 0.01 0.03 - 0.01
Total Codeine		...	...	...	488	186	674	0.05	0.08	0.06
Synthetic Narcotics:										
Meperidine	25 mg 50 mg 75 mg 100 mg Other ^{7, 11, 12}	- 350 - 155 2,500	63 2,772 2,743 2,684 400	63 3,122 2,743 2,839 2,900	- 41 - 14 160	10 417 413 270 64	10 458 413 284 224	- .. - .. 0.02	.. 0.19 0.19 0.12 0.03	.. 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.02
Other synthetic narcotics	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	1,436	1,585	3,021	0.16	0.72	0.25
Total Synthetic Narcotics		...	...	...	1,651	2,759	4,410	0.18	1.26	0.39
Morphine and Opium:										
Morphine	Combined ^{9, 11, 13}	991	207	1,198	94	229	323	0.01	0.10	0.03
Morphine sulphate	10 mg 15 mg Other ⁷	12 54 -	755 434 206	767 488 206	2 13 3	122 77 17	124 90 20	.. .. ..	0.06 0.04 0.01	0.01 0.01 ..
Opium	Combined ⁹	1	-	1	31	-	31	.. -	-	.. -
Belladonna	Combined ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	.. -	0.01	.. -
Opium and belladonna	Combined ^{9, 14}	...	...	...	14	12	26	-	-	-
Other morphine and opium	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	415	565	980	0.05	0.26	0.09
Total Morphine and Opium		...	...	...	572	1,022	1,594	0.06	0.47	0.14

TABLE 77 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
<u>PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS</u>										
<u>Tranquillizers - Minor:</u>										
Benzodiazepines:										
Oxazepam	10 mg	8,800	500	9,300	354	24	378	0.04	0.01	0.03
	15 mg	38,200	2,100	40,300	1,591	61	1,652	0.18	0.03	0.15
	30 mg	27,300	600	27,900	1,403	45	1,448	0.16	0.02	0.13
	Other ^{7, 15}	...	...	...	54	2	56	0.01	..	0.01
Diazepam	2 mg	23,900	1,000	24,900	387	5	392	0.04	..	0.03
	5 mg	149,700	9,200	158,900	3,144	65	3,209	0.35	0.03	0.29
	10 mg	23,700	3,100	26,800	943	43	986	0.10	0.02	0.09
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlordiazepoxide HCl	Liquids ¹⁶	680	1,791	2,471	114	480	594	0.01	0.22	0.05
	5 mg	6,801	100	6,901	160	7	167	0.02	..	0.01
	10 mg	34,902	1,500	36,402	830	21	851	0.09	0.01	0.08
	25 mg	10,801	1,000	11,801	445	36	481	0.05	0.02	0.04
Other benzodiazepines	Liquids ¹⁶	-	125	125	3	178	181	..	0.08	0.02
	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	8,025	334	8,359	0.89	0.15	0.75
	Total Benzodiazepines	...	...	...	17,453	1,301	18,754	1.94	0.59	1.67
	<u>Tranquillizers - Major:</u>									
Phenothiazines:										
Chlorpromazine	25 mg	3,200	2,000	5,200	80	14	94	0.01	0.01	0.01
	50 mg	2,900	2,500	5,400	97	25	122	0.01	0.01	0.01
	100 mg	1,100	1,520	2,620	121	40	161	0.01	0.02	0.01
	200 mg	-	1,000	1,000	14	24	38	..	0.01	..
	Other ^{7, 17}	800	500	1,300	101	25	126	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Liquid ¹⁶	391	2,686	3,077	60	394	454	0.01	0.18	0.04
Thioridazine	10 mg	7,600	2,000	9,600	241	33	274	0.03	0.02	0.02
	25 mg	9,000	1,100	10,100	378	68	446	0.04	0.03	0.04
	50 mg	3,500	500	4,000	263	73	336	0.03	0.03	0.03
	100 mg	1,200	500	1,700	245	141	386	0.03	0.06	0.03
	Other ⁷	-	500	500	1	75	76	..	0.03	0.01
	Liquid ^{16, 18}	1,965	669	2,634	191	76	267	0.02	0.03	0.02
Trifluoperazine	1 mg	1,250	-	1,250	115	1	116	0.01	..	0.01
	2 mg	6,550	-	6,550	295	5	300	0.03	..	0.03
	5 mg	5,000	2,000	7,000	346	38	384	0.04	0.02	0.03
	10 mg	3,650	2,150	5,800	262	35	297	0.03	0.02	0.03
	Other ^{7, 19}	...	...	...	16	28	44	..	0.01	..
	Liquid ¹⁶	33	158	191	23	71	94	..	0.03	0.01
Perphenazine	2 mg	5,800	600	6,400	157	14	171	0.02	0.01	0.02
	4 mg	2,250	550	2,800	124	23	147	0.01	0.01	0.01
	8 mg	950	500	1,450	76	16	92	0.01	0.01	0.01
	16 mg	200	-	200	36	12	48	..	0.01	..
	Other ⁷	50	-	50	13	3	16	..	..	..
	Liquid ¹⁶	46	321	367	7	169	176	..	0.08	0.02
Promazine	25 mg	400	100	500	20	8	28	..	..	..
	50 mg	200	300	500	26	7	33	..	..	..
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	..	..
	Liquid ¹⁶	1	37	38	-	9	9	-	..	..
Other phenothiazines	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	1,480	1,382	2,862	0.16	0.63	0.26
Total Phenothiazines		...	...	...	4,788	2,810	7,598	0.53	1.28	0.68

TABLE 77 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED^a
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ^a	Dosage ^a	Thousands of Units ^a Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ^a to			Percentage Market Share ^a		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
Depot Neuroleptics	Combined ^a	...	...	...	1,149	1,248	2,397	0.13	0.57	0.21
Other Major Tranquillizers:										
Haloperidol	0.5 mg	2,600	1,100	3,700	150	48	198	0.02	0.02	0.02
	1 mg	2,700	1,100	3,800	231	101	332	0.03	0.05	0.03
	Other ^a	6,802	6,030	12,832	1,437	1,898	3,335	0.16	0.87	0.30
Other major tranquil- lizers	Combined ^a	2,900	1,200	4,100	557	386	943	0.06	0.18	0.08
Total Other Major Tranquillizers		...	...	...	2,375	2,433	4,808	0.26	1.11	0.43
<u>Psychostimulants:</u>										
Tricyclics and Related:										
Imipramine	10 mg	4,600	1,000	5,600	153	8	161	0.02	..	0.01
	25 mg	10,100	1,000	11,100	497	31	528	0.06	0.01	0.05
	50 mg	3,850	600	4,450	360	21	381	0.04	0.01	0.03
	75 mg	770	500	1,270	154	40	194	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Other ^{a, 20}	90	-	90	56	7	63	0.01	..	0.01
Desipramine	25 mg	2,650	500	3,150	400	52	452	0.04	0.02	0.04
	Other ^a	550	-	550	158	12	170	0.02	0.01	0.02
Amitriptyline	10 mg	12,400	-	12,400	213	6	219	0.02	..	0.02
	25 mg	34,300	3,000	37,300	924	32	956	0.10	0.01	0.09
	50 mg	5,700	500	6,200	338	23	361	0.04	0.01	0.03
	75 mg	2,100	200	2,300	361	24	385	0.04	0.01	0.03
	Other ^{a, 21}	315	774	1,089	86	57	143	0.01	0.03	0.01
Other tricyclics and related	Combined ^a	...	...	...	10,268	1,287	11,555	1.14	0.59	1.03
Total Tricyclics and Related		...	...	...	13,968	1,600	15,568	1.55	0.73	1.39
Analeptics	Combined ^a	...	...	...	1,287	48	1,335	0.14	0.02	0.12
Amine Oxidase Inhibitors	Combined ^a	...	...	...	642	69	711	0.07	0.03	0.06
Other Psychostimulants	Combined ^a	...	...	...	699	-	699	0.08	-	0.06
<u>Psychostimulants/Tranquillizers:</u>										
Perphenazine and Amitriptyline	2-4 mg 10-15 mg	9,750	2,500	12,250	701	73	774	0.08	0.03	0.07
Perphenazine and Amitriptyline	2-4 mg 25 mg	17,000	550	17,550	1,259	78	1,337	0.14	0.04	0.12
Other Psychostimulants/ Tranquillizers	Combined ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Psychostimulants/Tranquillizers		...	...	...	1,960	151	2,111	0.22	0.07	0.19
<u>Lithium Products:</u>										
Lithium Carbonate	150-300 mg	19,200	5,400	24,600	690	133	823	0.08	0.06	0.07

TABLE 77 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ^a	Dosage ^a	Thousands of Units ^a Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ^a to			Percentage Market Share ^a		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
<u>Sedatives - Non-Barbiturate:</u>										
Bromides - Chloral and Carbrom:										
Chloral hydrate	500 mg	4,000	2,200	6,200	178	71	249	0.02	0.03	0.02
	500 mg/5 ml	1,097	548	1,645	59	32	91	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Other ^{7, 22}	...	...	...	43	5	48	..	..	..
Hyoscine hydrobromide	Combined ^a	...	...	...	-	11	11	-	0.01	..
Paraldehyde	Combined ^a	...	...	...	1	9	10	..	..	..
Other bromide sedatives	Combined ^a	...	...	...	9	2	11	..	..	..
Total Bromides - Chloral and Carbrom		...	...	...	290	130	420	0.03	0.06	0.04
Other Non-Barbiturates Sedatives:										
Flurazepam HCl	15 mg	19,200	2,700	21,900	1,257	165	1,422	0.14	0.08	0.13
	30 mg	39,400	5,400	44,800	2,994	339	3,333	0.33	0.15	0.30
	Other ⁷	...	...	...	14	4	18	..	..	..
Methaqualone	150-300 mg	6,400	100	6,500	906	16	922	0.10	0.01	0.08
Other non-barbiturates sedatives	Combined ^a	47,800	3,500	51,300	5,309	437	5,746	0.59	0.20	0.51
Total Other Non-Barbiturates Sedatives		...	...	...	10,480	961	11,441	1.16	0.44	1.02
<u>Sedatives - Barbiturate:</u>										
Phenobarbital	15 mg	8,000	1,000	9,000	41	4	45	..	..	..
	30 mg	17,000	100	17,100	93	7	100	0.01	..	0.01
	65 mg	7,100	1,000	8,100	54	7	61	0.01	..	0.01
	100 mg	1,100	-	1,100	29	1	30	..	..	..
	120 mg/5 ml	96	51	147	31	21	52	..	0.01	..
	Other ^{7, 23}	296	56	352	51	23	74	0.01	0.01	0.01
Butabarbital Compounds	30 mg	3,900	-	3,900	114	1	115	0.01	..	0.01
	15 mg	1,600	-	1,600	54	-	54	0.01	-	..
	100 mg	200	-	200	19	-	19	..	-	..
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	1	-	1	..	-	..
Secobarbital Compounds	Combined ^{a, 24}	6,400	-	6,400	264	24	288	0.03	0.01	0.03
Amobarbital Compounds	Combined ^a	6,100	3	6,103	266	30	296	0.03	0.01	0.03
Secobarbital and Amobarbital Compounds	Combined ^a	6,700	100	6,800	469	11	480	0.05	0.01	0.04
Pentobarbital Sodium Compounds	Combined ^{a, 25}	3,606	48	3,654	280	17	297	0.03	0.01	0.03
Quinidine Phenylethyl-barbiturate	100 mg	800	-	800	103	7	110	0.01	..	0.01
Other Sedatives - Barbiturates	Combined ^a	2,966	-	2,966	343	32	375	0.04	0.01	0.03
Total Sedatives - Barbiturate		...	...	...	2,212	185	2,397	0.25	0.08	0.21

TABLE 77 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ^a	Dosage ^a	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
<u>Proprietary Sedatives:</u>										
Sleep Inducers:										
Diphenhydramine	25 mg	11,087	-	11,087	751	-	751	0.08	-	0.07
Other sleep inducers	Combined ^{9, 26}	2,493	-	2,493	182	-	182	0.02	-	0.02
Calming Agents	Combined ⁹	808	-	808	14	-	14	..	-	..
Total Proprietary Sedatives		...	...	...	947	-	947	0.10	-	0.09
<u>Proprietary Psychoactive:</u>										
Stimulants:										
Caffeine and theophylline or dextrose	100 mg	6,387	-	6,837	262	-	262	0.03	-	0.02
Other stimulants	Combined ⁹	1	-	1	5	-	5	..	-	..
Premenstrual Tension	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	291	-	291	0.03	-	0.03
Other Proprietary Psychoactive	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	1,411	12	1,423	0.16	0.01	0.13
Total Proprietary Psychoactive		...	...	...	1,969	12	1,981	0.22	0.01	0.18

¹ National estimates are based on purchase information obtained from a panel comprised of independent and chain drug stores and general, special and teaching hospitals. The sample consists of 200 drugstore outlets selected on a stratified random basis. The hospital panel consists of 80 hospitals stratified on location and bed size. The basic information document is the purchase invoice issued by suppliers (wholesalers, manufacturers, distributors) to drug stores and hospitals for all items bought. IMS field staff visit every panel member each month and microfilm all the pertinent purchase invoices of the previous month. The information obtained from each sample unit is subjected to quality and control procedures designed to insure completeness and to detect errors. Independent validation of IMS data compares IMS estimates to actual sales figures reported by the manufacturers. In 1981, comparable manufacturers' sales figures are available for validation purposes for over 70% of all drug products. Validation was available for 73% of all analgesics, 61% of all psychotherapeutics and 84% of all sedatives, for these 3 specific therapeutic classes, IMS estimates were too low by 1.2% and 3.5% and too high by 0.1% respectively. With regards to market share, 73% of the total validated analgesic IMS estimates, 67% of the total validated psychotherapeutic IMS estimates and 75% of the total validated sedative, IMS estimates are accurate to within 20% of the real market share. 77.2% of IMS estimates for all ethical drugstore products were accurate to within 22.5%, while this accuracy level was achieved for 49.7% of all ethical hospital products. In the ethical drug store sector, overall IMS estimates were systematically low by 4.1%, while overall IMS hospital estimates were systematically high by 4%.

² Specific drugs have been grouped into generic drug categories based on the chemical composition and dosage of the psychoactive ingredient(s) in each drug. In some cases drug dosages have been indicated as a range in order to maintain confidentiality of the manufacturer where a specific drug dosage was manufactured by only one company. Where possible, ranges were selected to encompass drugs with similar therapeutic use, e.g., ASA dosage range 100-160 mg corresponds to a child's dose of ASA.

³ Dosage refers to drug concentration per tablet, capsule or specified volume of liquid.

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

- ⁴ A "unit" represents one tablet, capsule or liquid dose. Units have been calculated taking into account the number of tablets or capsules in containers of different sizes. In the case of liquids, the number of dose units was calculated taking into account the reported bottle volume content, the liquid drug concentration and the usual therapeutic dose. No dose units were calculated when a specific drug in liquid form had no usual therapeutic dose indicated, if no drug concentration was specified, if there was no indication of the volume content of the containers sold (e.g., containers of 100 or 1,000 tablets) or if the drug form (i.e., liquid, powder, tablet, capsule, etc.) was not identified. In addition, small volume figures (under 1,000 containers sold per year) were not expressed in the source document. Unit figures indicated in this table therefore represent a minimum number of dose units.
- ⁵ The dollar estimates of product purchases are at the invoiced cost to the drug store or hospital regardless of the source of supply. The figures correspond to wholesale costs.
- ⁶ Percentage market share is calculated on the basis of the volume, in dollars, of ethical pharmaceuticals, proprietary pharmaceuticals and diagnostic products purchased for resale or use by retail outlets and hospitals in Canada. Due to rounding, percentage market share totals do not necessarily equal column totals.
- ⁷ "Other" dosage includes all remaining drug concentrations of the specified drug type.
- ⁸ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$550,000 for drug stores and \$20,000 for hospitals, totalling \$570,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ⁹ "Combined" dosage includes all dosages of the specified drug.
- ¹⁰ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$6,000 for drug stores corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹¹ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$229,000 for drug stores and \$65,000 for hospitals, totalling \$294,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹² Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$3,000 for drug stores and \$38,000 for hospitals, totalling \$41,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹³ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$59,000 for drug stores and \$79,000 for hospitals, totalling \$138,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁴ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$14,000 for drug stores and \$12,000 for hospitals, totalling \$26,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁵ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$54,000 for drug stores and \$2,000 for hospitals, totalling \$56,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁶ "Liquid" dosage indicates that drug concentration per specific volume is not specified in the source documents, or to maintain the confidentiality of the manufacturer(s) where specific concentrations of drug are manufactured by only one company.
- ¹⁷ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$85,000 for drug stores and \$15,000 for hospitals, totalling \$100,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁸ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$8,000 for drug stores and \$4,000 for hospitals, totalling \$12,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁹ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$16,000 for drug stores and \$28,000 for hospitals, totalling \$44,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁰ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$9,000 for drug stores and \$1,000 for hospitals, totalling \$10,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²¹ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$50,000 for drug stores and \$15,000 for hospitals, totalling \$65,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.

TABLE 77 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

- ²² Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$43,000 for drug stores and \$5,000 for hospitals, totalling \$48,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²³ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$45,000 for drug stores and \$15,000 for hospitals, totalling \$60,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁴ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$21,000 for drug stores and \$8,000 for hospitals, totalling \$29,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁵ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$11,000 for drug stores corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁶ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$7,000 for drug stores corresponding to the excluded units.

Sources: IMS of Canada Ltd., Addiction Research Study, Drug Store and Hospital 1977-1981, a special study extracted from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Market Drug Store and Hospital Purchases report (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982); Canadian Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Association in conjunction with the International Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Group, Report on 1981 IPMRG Validation Study of Drugstore and Hospital Markets in Canada (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982); The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Inc., Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties (Canada) 1972 and 1975, 7th Edition and 10th Edition, edited by G. N. Rotenberg and F. N. Hughes (Toronto: The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Inc., 1972 and 1975 respectively); Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, 17th Edition 1982, edited by C. M. E. Krogh, C. B. Schneider, C. Shaughnessy, L. Welbanks, J. Cyr and M. L. Segal (Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, 1982); American Pharmaceutical Association, Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs, 5th Edition, edited by R. P. Penna, C. Kleinfeld, L. J. Arney, D. R. Bohardt and M. F. Rose (Washington: American Pharmaceutical Association, 1977); Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Canadian Self-Medication, A Reference for the Health Professions, 1st Edition (Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, undated).

DETAILED FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS BY SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PROVINCE, CANADA,² 1978

	Average Dollar Expenditure for Drugs Per Family		Percentage Expenditure for Drugs Per Family Relative to Total Expenditure ³		
	Prescribed Medicines \$	Non-Prescribed Medicines \$	Total \$	Prescribed Medicines %	Non-Prescribed medicines %
Province:					
Nfld.	54.4	13.1	67.5	0.29	0.07
P.E.I.	66.5	13.2	79.7	0.35	0.07
N.S.	53.7	18.0	71.7	0.28	0.09
N.B.	41.9	20.2	62.1	0.22	0.11
Que.	51.7	21.8	73.5	0.27	0.11
Ont.	40.7	18.5	59.2	0.21	0.10
Man.	57.7	18.6	76.3	0.30	0.10
Sask.	38.5	19.7	58.2	0.20	0.10
Alta.	53.1	17.0	70.1	0.28	0.09
B.C.	39.4	20.5	59.9	0.21	0.11
Canada ²	46.0	19.4	65.4	0.24	0.10
Size of Area of Residence:					
Urban:					
Under 30,000	45.2	19.1	64.3	0.24	0.10
30,000 - 99,999	40.7	17.1	57.8	0.21	0.09
100,000 - 499,999	37.0	18.5	55.5	0.19	0.10
500,000 and over	45.7	20.0	65.7	0.24	0.11
All Urban	43.6	19.2	62.8	0.23	0.10
Rural:					
Non-farm	56.0	20.7	76.7	0.29	0.11
Farm	61.9	19.2	80.1	0.33	0.10
All Rural	57.1	20.4	77.5	0.30	0.11
Canada ²	46.0	19.4	65.4	0.24	0.10
Family Income:					
Under \$6,000	23.1	10.5	33.6	0.12	0.06
\$ 6,000 - \$ 7,999	38.1	15.2	53.3	0.20	0.08
8,000 - 11,999	44.5	16.3	60.8	0.23	0.09
12,000 - 15,999	47.2	18.7	65.9	0.25	0.10
16,000 - 19,999	52.0	18.3	70.3	0.27	0.10
20,000 - 24,999	48.2	21.4	69.6	0.25	0.11
25,000 - 29,999	54.5	23.8	78.3	0.29	0.13
30,000 - 34,999	42.9	21.9	64.8	0.23	0.12
35,000 and over	56.2	29.1	85.3	0.30	0.15
Canada ²	46.0	19.4	65.4	0.24	0.10

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.³ Average total expenditures for all goods and services per family spending unit in Canada 1978 was \$19,033.7.

Source: Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982).

ADULT DRUG USE: ILLEGAL USE

TABLE 79
MARIHUANA USE ¹ AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, ACCORDING TO
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1976, 1977 AND 1982

Characteristics of Population	Percentage of Users		
	1976	1977	1982
All	5.8	8.6	8.8
Sex:			
Male	8.2	11.6	12.6
Female	2.3	5.8	4.3
Age:			
18 - 29	17.6	23.7	22.9
30 - 49	2.9	3.5	3.1
50 and over	-	0.7	1.2
Region:			
Metro Toronto	12.9	9.6	12.6
Metro outskirts	1.9	7.0	5.6
Eastern Ontario	1.5	9.8	7.5
Western Ontario	4.3	7.5	5.2
Northern Ontario	-	8.8	6.6
Occupation:			
Professional and executive	13.1	10.7	5.1
Sales and clerical	6.3	7.6	10.4
Labour	3.1	8.6	11.0
Other ²	3.0	7.2	8.4
Education:			
Elementary/Public school	0.7	1.6	3.7
Secondary/High school	4.2	9.3	9.5
University	15.9	11.7	8.5
Income:			
Under \$10,000	3.4	14.0	9.6
\$10,000 - \$14,999	5.5	8.5	7.3
\$15,000 and over	7.1	7.9	n.a.
\$15,000 - \$19,999	n.a.	n.a.	8.7
\$20,000 - \$29,999	n.a.	n.a.	5.1
\$30,000 and over	n.a.	n.a.	11.7
Size of Community:			
Under 10,000	0.5	4.9	4.2
10,000 - 100,000	4.6	6.3	8.8
Over 100,000	8.8	11.3	10.7

¹ Data based on Gallup household surveys with sample sizes of 1,545 in 1976, 1,772 in 1977 and 1,040 in 1982. "Users" are defined as anyone who used marihuana within the previous twelve months. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² In the 1982 survey, "other" occupation was defined primarily as housewife or student.

Sources: R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1976 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 798, 1976); R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1977 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 957, 1978); R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Trends in Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1982 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1234, 1982).

TABLE 80

FREQUENCY OF MARIHUANA USE AMONG USERS, ¹
ONTARIO, 1976, 1977 AND 1982

Frequency of Use	1976		1977		1982	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Less than once a month	36	42.4	68	47.5	36	42.4
Once a month	10	11.8	18	12.6	14	16.5
2 - 3 times a month	12	14.1	18	12.6	7	8.2
Once a week	11	12.9	19	13.3	9	10.6
2 - 5 times a week	7	8.2	11	7.7	10	11.8
Almost daily	9	10.6	9	6.3	9	10.6
Total ²	85	100.0	143	100.0	85	100.0

¹ Data based on Gallup household surveys with sample sizes of 1,545 in 1976, 1,772 in 1977 and 1,040 in 1982. "Users" are defined as anyone who used marihuana within the previous twelve months. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² Due to rounding, percentage totals do not necessarily add up to 100.0%.

Sources: R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1976 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 798, 1976); R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1977 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 957, 1978); R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Trends in Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1982 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1234, 1982).

TABLE 81

OFFICIALLY RECORDED NUMBER OF HABITUAL NARCOTIC¹ DRUG USERS,
CANADA AND REGIONS, 1977 TO 1980²

Region	Illicit	Licit	Professional	Total	Percentage of Total in Each Region
<u>1977</u>					
Atlantic	433	50	17	500	2.8
Quebec	1,655	83	44	1,782	9.8
Ontario	4,686	260	71	5,017	27.7
Manitoba	496	25	8	529	2.9
Saskatchewan	382	14	5	401	2.2
Alberta	1,653	78	23	1,754	9.7
B.C.	7,694	129	53	7,876	43.5
Yukon & N.W.T.	243	2	20	265	1.5
Canada	17,242	641	241	18,124	100.0
<u>1978</u>					
Atlantic	500	52	18	570	3.0
Quebec	2,134	81	53	2,268	11.8
Ontario	5,115	265	82	5,462	28.3
Manitoba	519	25	8	552	2.9
Saskatchewan	404	15	5	424	2.2
Alberta	1,771	81	24	1,876	9.7
B.C.	7,884	130	58	8,072	41.9
Yukon & N.W.T.	62	-	1	63	0.3
Canada	18,389	649	249	19,287	100.0
<u>1979</u>					
Atlantic	520	53	14	587	3.0
Quebec	2,417	86	52	2,555	12.9
Ontario	5,326	311	87	5,724	29.0
Manitoba	511	27	7	545	2.8
Saskatchewan	405	14	5	424	2.1
Alberta	1,805	85	20	1,910	9.7
B.C.	7,752	127	54	7,933	40.2
Yukon & N.W.T.	64	-	1	65	0.3
Canada	18,800	703	240	19,743	100.0
<u>1980</u>					
Atlantic	460	57	13	530	3.8
Quebec	2,132	94	47	2,273	16.2
Ontario	4,031	300	79	4,410	31.5
Manitoba	342	25	6	373	2.7
Saskatchewan	286	13	5	304	2.2
Alberta	1,225	88	20	1,333	9.5
B.C.	4,532	131	43	4,706	33.7
Yukon & N.W.T.	53	-	1	54	0.4
Canada	13,061	708	214	13,983	100.0

¹ The narcotic drugs involved are mostly opiates, in particular heroin (see Table 82).

² It should be noted that the three categories of drug users were formerly classified by the division as "Criminal Addicts", "Medical Addicts" and "Professional Addicts" and are now classified and defined as follows:

"Illicit: Includes all cases where there is a record of the person for a period of ten years and where the source was initially illicit. In 1980, this period was shortened to five years. Not all of these persons have been convicted under the Narcotic Control Act."

"Licit (Medical): This group might be referred to as therapeutic drug users. These are persons who have some medical condition upon which dependence has become superimposed or persons who became dependent through medical treatment. Few persons in this class have any criminal background. Names are deleted from this group if there is no record from a narcotic standpoint during the past five years."

"Professional Persons: Members of the medical and allied professions. In this group also, names are dropped after a period of five years with no information being received."

Note: These statistics do not cover all persons in Canada who might have used the drugs concerned. All reported users may not have received convictions for an offence under the Narcotic Control Act or the Food and Drugs Act. Conversely, most persons who received convictions would be recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 82

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUG USER POPULATION,
CANADA, 1975 TO 1980

Number of Users						
Characteristics	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All Users	13,927	15,264	17,242	18,389	18,800	13,061
Sex:						
Male	10,600	11,650	13,275	14,199	14,592	10,266
Female	3,327	3,614	3,967	4,190	4,208	2,795
Age:						
Under 20	724	826	862	600	345	210
20 - 24	4,420	4,579	4,717	4,438	3,785	2,898
25 - 29	3,681	4,440	5,376	6,159	6,550	4,654
30 - 39	2,443	2,789	3,469	4,261	5,192	3,816
40 - 49	883	921	1,014	1,118	1,133	723
50 - 59	337	359	399	402	423	265
60 and over	194	132	134	190	184	94
Unknown	1,245	1,218	1,271	1,221	1,188	401
Sources of Information:						
Pharmacy Sales Reports	1,576	1,441	1,462	1,421	1,298	501
Treatment Centres	2,322	2,388	2,631	2,616	3,557	1,749
Police Reports	9,336	10,222	11,843	13,019	12,511	9,909
Other Means	693	1,213	1,306	1,333	1,434	902
Nationality:						
Canadian	8,391					
U.S.A.	456	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	199					
Unknown	4,881					
Drugs Involved:						
Heroin	10,792	10,848	11,281	11,435	10,126	6,022
Other Opiates	439	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cocaine	1,077	1,436	1,711	2,155	2,559	2,468
Synthetics	651	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Phencyclidine	931	1,255	1,821	2,184	2,363	2,213
Unknown	37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	-	1,815	2,429	2,615	3,752	2,358

TABLE 82 (Continued)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUG USER POPULATION,
CANADA, 1975 TO 1980

Percentage Distribution² of Users

Characteristics	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All Users	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:						
Male	76.1	76.3	77.0	77.2	77.6	78.6
Female	23.9	23.7	23.0	22.8	22.4	21.4
Age:						
Under 20	5.2	5.4	5.0	3.3	1.8	1.6
20 - 24	31.7	30.0	27.4	24.1	20.1	22.2
25 - 29	26.4	29.1	31.2	33.5	34.8	35.6
30 - 39	17.6	18.3	20.1	23.2	27.6	29.2
40 - 49	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5
50 - 59	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0
60 and over	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7
Unknown	8.9	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.3	3.1
Sources of Information:						
Pharmacy Sales Reports	11.3	9.4	8.5	7.7	6.9	3.8
Treatment Centres	16.7	15.6	15.3	14.2	18.9	13.4
Police Reports	67.0	67.0	68.7	70.8	66.5	75.9
Other Means	5.0	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.6	6.9
Nationality:						
Canadian	60.2					
U.S.A.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	1.4					
Unknown	35.1					
Drugs Involved: ¹						
Heroin	77.5	71.1	65.4	62.2	53.9	46.1
Other Opiates	3.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cocaine	7.7	8.8	9.9	11.7	13.6	18.9
Synthetics	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Phencyclidine	6.7	8.2	10.6	11.9	12.6	16.9
Unknown	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	-	11.9	14.1	14.2	20.0	18.1

¹ The number of users by specific drug involved is not available for every year due to changes occurring in the aggregation of the individual drugs. "Other Opiates" and "Synthetics" were reported separately for the year 1975 but included under the general heading "Others" for 1976 and subsequent years.

² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 83

NEW HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG CASES¹ COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION BY SEX, CANADA TO 1980

New Cases In:	Male		Female		Total Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Prior to 1970	1,350	89.5	158	10.5	1,508
1970	2,985	87.8	414	12.2	3,399
1971	2,795	88.9	348	11.1	3,143
1972	2,071	85.9	340	14.1	2,411
1973	2,605	87.0	387	13.0	2,992
1974 ²	3,183	87.7	447	12.3	3,630
1975 ³	2,614	88.0	355	12.0	2,969
1976 ⁴	916	90.2	100	9.8	1,016
1977 ⁵	993	88.9	124	11.1	1,117
1978 ⁶	604	88.2	81	11.8	685
1979	553	89.8	63	10.2	616
1980 ⁷	975	88.9	122	11.1	1,097

¹ Drugs listed in Schedule "H" of Food and Drug Act (17 - 18 Eliz. II, C41, 1968 - 1969).

² In addition, in 1974, 141 males and 5 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were arrested.

³ In 1975, an additional 156 males and 12 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were arrested.

⁴ In addition, in 1976, 21 males and 1 female who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.

⁵ In 1977, an additional 39 males and 3 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.

⁶ In 1978, an additional 24 males who had previous cannabis records, were recorded as users.

⁷ In 1980, an additional 16 males and 1 female who had previous schedule H records, were recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 84

AGE GROUPING OF NEW HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG CASES,¹ AND PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY SEX, CANADA, 1975 TO 1980

Age	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1975 ²	1976 ³	1977 ⁴	1978 ⁵	1979	1980 ⁶	1975 ²	1976 ³	1977 ⁴	1978 ⁵	1979	1980 ⁶	1975 ²	1976 ³	1977 ⁴	1978 ⁵	1979	1980 ⁶
Under 20	89.4	87.3	84.9	89.3	89.3	88.3	10.6	12.7	15.1	10.7	10.7	11.7	1,056	363	370	243	205	375
20 - 24	87.5	91.4	90.6	87.5	91.3	89.0	12.5	8.6	9.4	12.5	8.7	11.0	1,248	440	500	289	277	471
25 - 29	86.1	92.7	92.9	87.5	85.9	90.2	13.9	7.3	7.1	12.5	14.1	9.8	411	124	155	96	85	163
30 - 34	90.1	89.1	96.0	85.7	89.7	88.3	9.9	10.9	4.0	14.3	10.3	11.7	91	46	50	28	29	60
35 - 39	94.3	100.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	5.7	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	35	8	10	12	10	8
40 - 49	94.7	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.3	-	50.0	-	-	-	19	2	4	3	2	7
50 and over	100.0	100.0	75.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	2	5	4	-	1	2
Unknown	83.2	92.9	83.3	78.6	85.7	72.7	16.8	7.1	16.7	21.4	14.3	27.3	107	28	24	14	7	11
Total	88.0	90.2	88.9	88.2	89.7	88.9	12.0	9.8	11.1	11.8	10.3	11.1	2,969	1,016	1,117	685	616	1,097

¹ Drugs listed in Schedule "H" of Food and Drug Act (17 - 18 Eliz. II, C41, 1968 - 1969).² In 1975, an additional 156 males and 12 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were arrested.³ In addition, in 1976, 21 males and 1 female who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.⁴ In 1977, an additional 39 males and 3 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.⁵ In 1978, an additional 24 males who had previous cannabis records, were recorded as users.⁶ In 1980, an additional 16 males and 1 female who had previous Schedule H records, were recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 85

TYPE OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS¹ USED AND PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY SEX, CANADA 1975 TO 1980

Type of Drug	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1975 ²	1976 ³	1977 ⁴	1978 ⁵	1979	1980 ⁶	1975 ²	1976 ³	1977 ⁴	1978 ⁵	1979	1980 ⁶	1975 ²	1976 ³	1977 ⁴	1978 ⁵	1979	1980 ⁶
LSD	88.5	89.2	88.2	90.4	89.4	89.2	11.5	10.8	11.8	9.6	10.6	10.8	2,252	609	600	405	473	830
MDA	86.1	90.9	89.1	84.1	92.8	88.8	13.9	9.1	10.9	15.9	7.2	11.2	538	265	275	82	69	98
LSD and MDA	90.8	93.3	90.5	83.3	90.0	87.5	9.2	6.7	9.5	16.7	10.0	12.5	76	30	21	18	10	24
LSD and Mescaline	93.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	9	-	2	1
LSD and Psilocybin	100.0	-	-	50.0	100.0	80.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	20.0	1	-	-	2	1	10
MDA and Mescaline	50.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	50.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	1
Mescaline	84.8	-	-	-	-	-	15.2	100.0	-	-	-	-	66	1	-	-	-	-
Psilocybin	100.0	97.3	89.4	95.0	86.3	88.7	-	2.7	10.6	5.0	13.7	11.3	15	37	104	60	51	106
MDA and Psilocybin	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-
Psilocybin and Mescaline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other	50.0	88.0	91.6	80.7	100.0	85.2	50.0	12.0	8.4	19.3	-	14.8	2	50	107	114	9	27

¹ Drugs listed in Schedule "H" of Food and Drug Act (17 - 18 Eliz. II, C41, 1968 - 1969).² In 1975, an additional 156 males and 12 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were arrested.³ In addition, in 1976, 21 males and 1 female who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.⁴ In 1977, an additional 39 males and 3 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.⁵ In 1978, an additional 24 males who had previous cannabis records, were recorded as users.⁶ In 1980, an additional 16 males and 1 female who had previous schedule H records, were recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TYPE OF DRUGS USED ILLEGALLY

TABLE 86

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1978-79 TO 1981-82

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
Amphetamine	1978-79	51	2	8	22	3	16
	1979-80	22	1	2	9	4	6
	1980-81	24	-	11	6	4	3
	1981-82	11	-	4	4	1	2
Barbiturate	1978-79	379	21	59	179	15	105
	1979-80	294	20	63	145	6	60
	1980-81	314	3	79	164	11	57
	1981-82	220	5	50	85	24	56
Cannabinoids	1978-79	37,241	2,904	6,831	21,549	1,582	4,375
	1979-80	40,917	3,380	6,952	24,112	1,837	4,636
	1980-81	44,948	3,545	7,852	26,241	2,125	5,185
	1981-82	39,738	3,344	7,152	21,137	2,098	6,007
Cocaine	1978-79	1,190	13	445	481	19	232
	1979-80	1,439	12	652	439	66	270
	1980-81	1,893	22	853	659	79	280
	1981-82	2,448	42	1,123	819	77	387
Codeine	1978-79	162	6	44	63	14	35
	1979-80	253	14	58	93	14	74
	1980-81	253	9	61	114	13	56
	1981-82	167	2	43	49	23	50
Diethylpropion ²	1978-79	758	47	357	324	2	28
	1979-80	94	8	61	17	2	6
	1980-81	42	4	23	9	-	6
	1981-82	40	1	27	8	3	1
Heroin	1978-79	847	4	193	89	5	556
	1979-80	546	3	196	71	1	275
	1980-81	463	-	138	111	-	214
	1981-82	429	-	166	129	14	120
Hydrocodone	1978-79	34	3	6	20	1	4
	1979-80	39	1	6	21	3	8
	1980-81	57	4	11	37	-	5
	1981-82	54	-	9	38	4	3
Hydromorphone	1978-79	37	-	24	13	-	-
	1979-80	31	1	14	15	-	1
	1980-81	26	-	17	8	-	1
	1981-82	21	-	10	7	-	4
LSD	1978-79	1,497	50	308	657	162	320
	1979-80	3,015	136	369	1,745	129	636
	1980-81	3,089	173	520	1,394	219	783
	1981-82	2,514	128	391	1,190	139	666
MDA	1978-79	133	-	1	27	1	104
	1979-80	111	2	4	38	6	61
	1980-81	245	2	5	148	9	81
	1981-82	57	-	9	19	-	29
Methadone	1978-79	27	-	5	5	3	14
	1979-80	17	-	9	2	-	6
	1980-81	23	1	12	3	-	7
	1981-82	13	-	-	2	1	10

TABLE 86 (Continued)

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1978-79 TO 1981-82

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
Methamphetamine	1978-79	461	4	16	437	1	3
	1979-80	602	1	31	561	-	9
	1980-81	325	3	12	303	1	6
	1981-82	218	5	3	188	-	22
Methaqualone	1978-79	106	4	39	38	2	23
	1979-80	78	12	32	18	2	14
	1980-81	76	-	35	27	3	11
	1981-82	324	3	16	292	1	12
Methylphenidate ²	1978-79	40	9	13	8	7	3
	1979-80	27	1	8	10	2	6
	1980-81	35	1	9	7	6	12
	1981-82	43	1	8	10	3	21
Morphine	1978-79	221	2	85	26	2	106
	1979-80	122	8	52	40	5	17
	1980-81	130	4	49	35	1	41
	1981-82	65	4	31	10	2	18
Opium	1978-79	28	6	17	4	1	-
	1979-80	9	-	5	3	1	-
	1980-81	34	-	23	6	-	5
	1981-82	7	1	5	-	1	-
Oxycodone	1978-79	56	-	12	39	-	5
	1979-80	100	3	19	63	2	13
	1980-81	123	1	15	95	7	5
	1981-82	102	1	16	64	7	14
PCE	1978-79	85	3	18	36	1	27
	1979-80	115	5	-	107	-	3
	1980-81	88	3	-	78	1	6
	1981-82	7	-	-	7	-	-
PCP	1978-79	566	42	260	240	10	14
	1979-80	763	64	409	253	14	23
	1980-81	846	71	448	306	6	15
	1981-82	1,191	40	897	228	9	17
PCP and LSD	1978-79	13	-	9	3	1	-
	1979-80	1	-	-	1	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pentazocine	1978-79	25	2	3	6	4	10
	1979-80	52	3	7	8	4	30
	1980-81	60	1	9	11	7	32
	1981-82	152	2	2	10	10	128
Pethidine	1978-79	122	4	22	48	5	43
	1979-80	104	8	24	31	21	20
	1980-81	45	-	13	21	2	9
	1981-82	44	2	11	18	4	9
Phenmetrazine	1978-79	1	-	-	-	-	1
	1979-80	8	-	8	-	-	-
	1980-81	25	1	19	5	-	-
	1981-82	3	-	2	1	-	-

TABLE 86 (Continued)

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1978-79 TO 1981-82

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
Phentermine	1978-79	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979-80	429	29	97	283	3	17
	1980-81	293	23	55	165	9	41
	1981-82	76	-	35	26	3	12
Psilocybin	1978-79	150	16	25	82	4	23
	1979-80	289	21	84	58	8	118
	1980-81	383	23	150	81	10	119
	1981-82	336	20	129	125	11	51
Other	1978-79	262	22	115	81	7	37
	1979-80	87	5	14	26	15	27
	1980-81	58	1	30	11	2	14
	1981-82	39	-	10	18	5	6
Total for all Drugs	1978-79	44,492	3,164	8,915	24,477	1,852	6,084
	1979-80	49,564	3,738	9,176	28,169	2,145	6,336
	1980-81	53,898	3,895	10,449	30,045	2,515	6,994
	1981-82	48,319	3,601	10,149	24,484	2,440	7,645

¹ These figures do not represent a random sample of drug use in Canada, but rather correspond to those drugs received for analysis by Health Protection Branch Laboratories, and are intended as a guide to others doing chemical analysis of such substances likely to be encountered in various parts of the country. Not included are specimens presented for analysis, when analysis indicated these were not narcotics, or Schedules G or H items, such as specimens alleged to be amphetamines but which were in fact aspirin (see Table 87 for known frequency of such occurrences among specimens presented to the Addiction Research Foundation Laboratories).

² Diethylpropion and Methylphenidate were scheduled as Controlled Drugs under Schedule G as of May 24, 1978. Consequently, the figures presented above for 1978-79 represent the number of samples analysed for less than a 12 month period.

Source: Data are based on "Reports of unknown drug specimens identified by Health Protection Branch Laboratories", March 1980 to March 1982 which were made available through the courtesy of Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

TABLE 87

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1977-78 TO 1981-82

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
Amphetamine or Methamphetamine	1977-78	6	1	1
	1978-79	8	2	3
	1979-80	6	-	-
	1980-81	12	2	3
	1981-82	15	-	1
ASA (Acetylsalicylic Acid)	1977-78	-	-	1
	1978-79	-	-	3
	1979-80	-	-	10
	1980-81	-	-	4
	1981-82	-	-	6
Barbiturates	1977-78	1	1	4
	1978-79	3	3	8
	1979-80	-	-	7
	1980-81	-	-	2
	1981-82	1	1	6
Cannabinoids ¹	1977-78 ²	36	24	33
	1978-79	32	27	72
	1979-80	53	37	57
	1980-81	37	30	77
	1981-82	37	22	37
Chlordiazepoxide	1977-78	-	-	2
	1978-79	-	-	1
	1979-80	1	1	3
	1980-81	-	-	2
	1981-82	1	-	1
Cocaine	1977-78	6	3	3
	1978-79	3	1	3
	1979-80	3	3	5
	1980-81	1	-	-
	1981-82	5	4	5
Diazepam	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	1
	1979-80	1	-	2
	1980-81	3	3	8
	1981-82	-	-	6
Ephedrine	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
Heroin	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	1	-	-
	1979-80	3	1	2
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	2	-	1
LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)	1977-78	1	1	1
	1978-79	5	3	5
	1979-80	6	6	15
	1980-81	3	3	7
	1981-82	4	4	8
MDA (3, 4 Methylene Dioxymphetamine)	1977-78	2	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	1
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-

TABLE 87 (Continued)

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1977-78 TO 1981-82

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
Mescaline	1977-78	3	-	-
	1978-79	2	-	-
	1979-80	1	-	-
	1980-81	1	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
Opium	1977-78	5	1	2
	1978-79	1	-	2
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
PCP (Phencyclidine)	1977-78	3	3	14
	1978-79	2	2	7
	1979-80	4	1	4
	1980-81	6	3	8
	1981-82	6	3	9
Tobacco (Nicotine)	1977-78	4	2	6
	1978-79	-	-	4
	1979-80	-	-	13
	1980-81	-	-	8
	1981-82	1	1	10
Miscellaneous	1977-78	21	4	34
	1978-79	7	1	29
	1979-80	8	4	25
	1980-81	15	8	39
	1981-82	10	4	29
<u>Combination Drugs</u>				
ASA and Codeine	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	1
	1979-80	-	-	1
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
ASA and Contaminant	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	2	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
ASA and Nicotine	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	1	1	1
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
Caffeine and Ephedrine	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	3
	1980-81	-	-	47
	1981-82	-	-	-
Caffeine and Ephedrine and Phenylpropanolamine ³	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	4	4	100

TABLE 87 (Continued)

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1977-78 TO 1981-82

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
<u>Combination Drugs (cont'd)</u>				
Caffeine and Ethanol	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	1	1	1
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
Cannabis and Nicotine	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	5	5	11
	1980-81	-	-	1
	1981-82	1	-	2
Cannabis and Paraquat	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	21	1	1
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
Cannabis and PCP	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	6	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
Cocaine and Lidocaine	1977-78	-	-	1
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
Methaqualone and Diphenhydramine (Mandrax)	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	1	1	1
	1981-82	-	-	-
PCP and ASA	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	1
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
PCP and Nicotine	1977-78	-	-	1
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	1	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
Phenylephrine, Phenindramine and ASA (Dristan)	1977-78	-	-	-
	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	1
	1981-82	-	-	-
Total for all Drugs	1977-78	88	40	103
	1978-79	87	42	143
	1979-80	91	58	159
	1980-81	88	50	208
	1981-82	87	43	221

TABLE 87 (Continued)

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1977-78 TO 1981-82

- ¹ "Cannabinoid" includes cannabis leaf material, hashish, and any other cannabinoid-containing materials.
- ² Includes all samples alleged to be THC, of which there was 1 so alleged, and no actual incidence in 1977-78.
- ³ Samples contained any two or three of these drugs.

Source: The data were made available through the Drug Analysis Laboratory, Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY STATISTICS

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979

Male

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs:													
Other, mixed or unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	8
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	1	2	4	-	-	21
Salicylates	-	-	4	-	5	6	4	1	2	4	-	-	26
Other	-	-	-	-	5	23	-	-	5	5	-	-	38
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	1	10	43	4	1	2	16	-	-	78
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	4
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	6
Other	-	-	2	-	6	14	1	-	2	1	-	-	26
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	2	-	7	8	-	2	-	3	-	-	22
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	4	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	17
Other tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Other	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Female

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs:													
Other, mixed or unspecified	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	8
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	10
Salicylates	-	-	3	-	3	26	1	1	6	7	-	-	47
Other	-	-	-	-	6	16	1	3	4	7	-	-	37
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	1	14	41	6	2	4	30	-	-	98
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other	-	1	2	-	7	6	-	1	2	-	-	-	19
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	1	3	11	3	3	7	5	-	-	33
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	1	1	5	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	13
Other tranquillizers	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	8
Other	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	5

TABLE 88 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979

Cause of Death	Total Number												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs:													
Other, mixed or unspecified	-	-	1	-	-	9	1	-	5	-	-	-	16
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	9	8	2	1	2	9	-	-	31
Salicylates	-	-	7	-	8	32	5	2	8	11	-	-	73
Other	-	-	-	-	11	39	1	3	9	12	-	-	75
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	2	24	84	10	3	6	46	-	-	176
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	6
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	8
Other	-	1	4	-	13	20	1	1	4	1	-	-	45
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	2	1	10	19	3	5	7	8	-	-	55
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	1	9	12	3	1	2	2	-	-	30
Other tranquillizers	-	-	1	-	2	8	1	-	2	-	-	-	14
Other	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	8

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 89 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 88 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 89 external cause is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Age 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981).

TABLE 89

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979

Cause of Death	Male												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	-	7	-	-	17
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	7
Other	-	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	-	8	-	-	24
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	1	14	1	-	-	15	-	-	31
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	14
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	4	-	3	10	3	-	5	3	-	-	28
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	2	-	5	28	2	1	1	8	-	-	47
Other	-	-	-	-	3	9	1	-	2	1	-	-	16
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	3	-	5	11	2	1	1	4	-	-	27
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	1	3	3	-	-	16
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	10
Other	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	11
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	-	11

TABLE 89 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979

Cause of Death	Female												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	7
Salicylates	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	12
Other	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	-	-	13
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	1	-	15	-	-	28
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	1	2	-	-	11
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	6
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	1	-	6	26	2	1	5	5	-	-	46
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	1	10	26	3	1	3	18	-	-	62
Other	-	1	2	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	1	-	6	11	1	1	4	9	-	-	33
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	2	5	5	-	-	20
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	1	1	3	-	-	15
Other	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	-	-	12

TABLE 89 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS ¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE, ² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979

Cause of Death	Total Number											Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.				
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:														
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	12	-	-	24	
Salicylates	-	-	2	-	1	13	-	1	-	2	-	-	19	
Other	-	-	-	-	3	19	-	1	-	14	-	-	37	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	1	24	3	1	-	30	-	-	59	
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
Other	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Psychotropic Agents:														
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	1	1	2	-	-	13	
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	1	4	10	1	1	-	3	-	-	20	
Other tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>														
Poisoning by:														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	5	-	9	36	5	1	10	8	-	-	74	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	-	-	2	1	15	54	5	2	4	26	-	-	109	
Other	-	1	2	-	9	14	1	-	2	1	-	-	30	
Psychotropic Agents:														
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	4	-	11	22	3	2	5	13	-	-	60	
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>														
Poisoning by:														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	11	4	2	3	8	8	-	-	36	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	-	-	-	1	8	6	2	1	2	5	-	-	25	
Other	-	1	1	-	4	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	15	
Psychotropic Agents:														
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	5	4	1	2	5	5	-	-	23	

TABLE 89 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS ¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE, ² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 88 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 89 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table 88 nature of injury is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981).

TABLE 90
DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

Male													
Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs:													
Morphine type	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other, mixed or unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	1	2	7	-	-	21
Salicylates	1	-	1	-	2	13	1	1	6	4	-	-	29
Other	-	-	1	3	5	15	-	2	2	1	-	-	29
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	4	-	14	41	2	1	6	19	-	-	87
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	2	-	2	5	-	-	3	1	-	-	13
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	3	1	4	9	1	2	6	3	-	-	29
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	9
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
Other tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
Female													
Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs:													
Morphine type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other, mixed or unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	6
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	6
Salicylates	-	1	1	-	5	13	3	2	3	9	-	-	37
Other	-	-	1	-	6	19	3	4	4	3	-	-	40
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	6	45	3	2	12	17	-	-	86
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	2	1	14	12	-	-	1	7	-	-	37
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	2	20	1	5	5	4	-	-	37
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	10
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	6
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	6

TABLE 90 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

Cause of Death	Total Number												Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs:													
Morphine type	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other, mixed or unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	1	-	-	11
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	1	3	8	-	-	27
Salicylates	1	1	2	-	7	26	4	3	9	13	-	-	66
Other	-	-	2	3	11	34	3	6	6	4	-	-	69
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	5	-	20	86	5	3	18	36	-	-	173
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	7
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other	-	-	4	1	16	17	-	-	4	8	-	-	50
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	3	1	6	29	2	7	11	7	-	-	66
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	10
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	6	10	-	1	-	2	-	1	20
Other tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	11
Other	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	3	-	-	11

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 91 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 90 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 91 external cause is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Age 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1982).

TABLE 91

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

Male

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	14
Salicylates	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	9
Other	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	-	-	21
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	5
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	1	5	16	-	-	1	2	-	-	25
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	3	-	9	26	1	1	3	9	-	-	52
Other	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	13
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	3	1	4	10	1	2	4	3	-	-	28
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	1	6	1	-	-	19
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	2	3	2	-	-	15
Other	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	4	1	-	-	15

TABLE 91 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

Female

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Salicylates	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	10
Other	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	-	1	1	-	-	12
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	1	-	8	-	-	21
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	2	-	3	20	3	3	4	3	-	-	38
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	4	33	2	-	5	6	-	-	51
Other	-	-	2	-	7	9	-	-	1	5	-	-	24
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	4	21	1	5	6	8	-	-	45
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	3	3	4	-	-	21
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	2	3	2	-	-	15
Other	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	4	-	-	1	11

TABLE 91 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS ¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE, ² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

Cause of Death	Total Number												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	16
Salicylates	1	1	1	-	1	7	-	-	2	6	-	-	19
Other	-	-	1	-	2	12	2	-	1	2	-	-	20
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	1	23	1	1	-	15	-	-	42
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	9
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	7
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	2	1	8	36	3	3	5	5	-	-	63
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	4	-	13	59	3	1	8	15	-	-	103
Other	-	-	2	-	11	14	-	-	5	5	-	-	37
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	3	1	8	31	2	7	10	11	-	-	73
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	2	9	9	2	4	9	5	-	-	40
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	10	4	2	4	6	4	-	-	30
Other	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	13
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	3	8	1	-	1	26

TABLE 91 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS ¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE, ² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 90 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 91 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table 90 nature of injury is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1982).

TABLE 92

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE² CASES BY SEX, ³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Total Number
Nfld.	29	29 ⁵	24	58	77	71	71 ⁵	76	42	23	7	7 ⁵	25	31	22	
P.E.I.	25 ⁴	86	89 ⁶	89	64	75 ⁴	14	11 ⁶	11	36	4 ⁴	7	9 ⁶	9	11	
N.S.	56	44	44	58	50	44	56	56	42	50	18	9	16	12	20	
N.B.	83	77	77 ⁷	60	62	17	23	23 ⁷	40	38	6	13	13 ⁷	15 ³	13	
Que.	53	54	56	53	47	47	46	44	47	53	437	480	481	537	504	
Ont.	64	63	63	63	59	36	37	37	37	41	1,049	890	610	752	948	
Man.	47	51	43	33	32	53	49	57	67	68	78	75	86	75	82	
Sask.	47	52	58	40	42	53	48	42	60	58	107	83	80	92	94	
Alta.	40	40	49	45	38	60	60	51	55	62	196	168	220	177	126	
B.C.	55	52	50	49	54	45	48	50	51	46	490	392	311	328	371	
Canada ⁸	57	56	56	54	53	43	44	44	46	47	2,392	2,124	1,851	2,028	2,191	

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Hospital Morbidity figures given in these tables, and those emanating from Mental Health Statistics (presented in Tables 97, 98) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ 1973 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁵ 1974 data for Newfoundland.

⁶ 1977 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁷ 1975 data for New Brunswick.

⁸ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 93

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE² CASES³ PER 100,000
POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	2.4	2.3 ⁵	8.1	9.8	6.8
P.E.I.	5.8 ⁴	9.9	12.5 ⁶	12.1	14.4
N.S.	3.6	1.8	3.1	2.3	3.7
N.B.	1.5	3.3	3.2 ⁷	3.6	3.0
Que.	11.4	12.2	12.0	13.1	12.1
Ont.	20.4	16.9	11.3	13.7	16.9
Man.	12.3	11.6	13.1	11.2	12.1
Sask.	19.4	14.7	13.9	15.5	15.5
Alta.	18.8	15.4	19.3	14.8	10.1
B.C.	31.7	24.5	19.0	19.7	21.7
Canada ⁸	17.0	14.8	12.6	13.5	14.3

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category, see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Hospital Morbidity figures given in these tables, and those emanating from Mental Health Statistics (presented in Tables 99, 100) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ 1973 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁵ 1974 data for Newfoundland.

⁶ 1977 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁷ 1975 data for New Brunswick.

⁸ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE² CASES³ BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

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Age	1974 ⁴		1975 ⁵		1976 ⁶		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	25	25	25	20	19	14	21	14	18	12
20 - 24	29	17	25	18	25	18	23	18	26	16
25 - 34	21	22	25	22	27	24	28	24	30	22
35 - 44	12	16	12	18	12	19	11	17	12	19
45 - 64	10	16	11	18	14	20	14	20	12	24
65 and over	2	3	2	4	3	5	3	6	2	7
Total (%) ⁷	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁸	1,356	1,036	1,193	931	1,030	821	1,103	925	1,155	1,036

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital.

² For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Hospital Morbidity figures given in these tables, and those emanating from Mental Health Statistics (presented in Tables 101, 102) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ 1973 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁵ 1974 data for Newfoundland.

⁶ 1977 data for Prince Edward Island and 1975 data for Newfoundland.

⁷ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁸ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 95

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE² CASES³
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Age	1974 ⁴		1975 ⁵		1976 ⁶		1977		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	7.9	6.3	7.1	4.6	4.7	2.9	5.5	3.3	5.1	3.2
20 - 24	39.3	18.0	28.6	16.5	23.7	13.7	23.1	15.0	26.2	14.9
25 - 34	17.2	14.1	17.1	12.1	15.3	10.8	16.2	12.2	17.8	12.0
35 - 44	13.0	13.4	10.8	13.1	9.3	12.4	9.2	12.1	10.4	14.9
45 - 64	6.6	7.8	6.2	7.5	6.7	7.5	7.3	8.2	6.4	10.9
65 and over	4.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.8	5.1	2.8	5.6
All Ages ⁷	12.2	9.2	10.5	8.2	9.0	7.1	9.5	7.9	9.9	8.8

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital.

² For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ There is some overlap in reporting of events between Hospital Morbidity figures given in these tables, and those emanating from Mental Health Statistics (presented in Tables 103, 104) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

⁴ 1973 data for Prince Edward Island.

⁵ 1974 data for Newfoundland.

⁶ 1977 data for Prince Edward Island and 1975 data for Newfoundland.

⁷ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 96

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY¹ PER HOSPITAL SEPARATION FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE
BY SEX,² CANADA³, 1974 TO 1978

Year	Male	Female
1974	12.0	14.2
1975	11.7	12.7
1976	12.8	13.3
1977	11.6	13.4
1978	11.3	14.0

¹ The average length of stay for patients admitted to General and Allied Special Hospitals is considerably shorter than for patients admitted to inpatient psychiatric institutions, since the former function primarily as acute-care hospitals while the latter provide mainly long-term care for chronic cases. (Length of stay is expressed in days.)

² For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 97

FIRST ADMISSIONS¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE³ BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Province	Male %					Female %					Total Number				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	67	46	40	67	41	33	54	60	33	59	6	13	10	15	22
P.E.I.	44	75	14	-	67	56	25	86	100	33	9	8	7	2	6
N.S.	66	62	82	56	69	34	38	18	44	31	38	37	22	27	42
N.B.	60	82	79	86	71	40	18	21	14	29	15	28	19	29	28
Que.	64	60	56	51	52	36	40	44	49	48	238	377	335	359	335
Ont.	65	61	52	60	61	35	39	48	40	39	720	630	666	620	526
Man.	43	53	38	44	27	57	47	62	56	73	28	38	32	34	11
Sask.	52	60	46	64	57	48	40	54	36	43	23	20	24	14	23
Alta.	53	61	47	51	39	47	39	53	49	61	90	85	107	74	80
B.C.	46	41	55	42	33	54	59	45	58	67	37	73	40	26	33
Canada	62	56	53	57	56	38	44	47	43	44	1,204	1,309	1,262	1,200	1,106

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 92) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 98

READMISSIONS¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE³ BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

	Male %					Female %					Total Number	
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1976	1978
Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1976	1978
Nfld.	83	67	58	56	64	17	33	42	44	36	12	28
P.E.I.	40	69	76	80	71	60	31	24	20	29	17	7
N.S.	60	74	69	72	63	40	26	31	28	37	36	38
N.B.	38	78	53	86	74	62	22	47	14	26	9	27
Que.	47	56	42	49	46	53	44	58	51	54	224	226
Ont.	63	63	57	61	67	37	37	43	39	33	423	404
Man.	29	52	33	42	27	71	48	67	58	73	21	15
Sask.	50	38	47	41	39	50	62	53	59	61	19	18
Alta.	31	34	40	38	43	69	66	60	62	57	70	53
B.C.	38	36	54	38	36	62	64	46	62	64	24	33
Canada	54	57	52	55	57	46	43	48	45	43	863	849

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 92) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 99

FIRST ADMISSION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER,
TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE,³
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	1.7	3.6	2.7	4.0	5.7
P.E.I.	11.1	9.6	8.2	2.3	6.7
N.S.	6.5	6.2	3.6	4.4	6.7
N.B.	3.3	5.9	3.9	5.8	5.5
Que.	5.3	8.2	7.1	7.5	7.0
Ont.	12.2	10.4	10.7	9.8	8.2
Man.	3.8	5.1	4.2	4.4	1.4
Sask.	3.6	3.0	3.6	2.0	3.3
Alta.	7.4	6.6	8.0	5.3	5.5
B.C.	2.1	4.0	2.1	1.4	1.7
Canada	7.4	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.2

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 93) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 100

READMISSION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER,
TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE,³
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	1.7	3.3	3.2	4.8	7.2
P.E.I.	12.3	15.6	20.0	5.7	7.8
N.S.	7.2	7.1	5.9	5.2	6.0
N.B.	1.7	1.9	3.5	4.4	5.3
Que.	3.7	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.7
Ont.	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.3
Man.	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.5	1.9
Sask.	2.2	1.2	2.8	2.5	2.6
Alta.	8.2	6.6	5.2	5.3	3.7
B.C.	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
Canada	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 93) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 101

FIRST ADMISSIONS¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE³
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	36	29	31	24	29	20	26	19	22	14
20 - 29	48	36	46	35	45	37	48	36	49	33
30 - 39	9	13	11	20	13	20	12	21	19	22
40 - 49	4	14	5	14	8	15	8	13	5	16
50 - 59	2	5	4	5	4	4	3	7	4	9
60 and over	1	3	3	3	2	4	2	4	1	6
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	751	453	782	527	664	598	679	521	614	492
Median Age	23	26	24	28	25	28	25	29	26	31

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 94) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 102

READMISSIONS¹ TO INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE³
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	21	14	19	13	20	10	15	8	15	9
20 - 29	49	36	49	30	52	31	50	27	50	27
30 - 39	18	21	16	23	12	22	16	23	19	25
40 - 49	6	16	8	20	10	19	10	21	9	22
50 - 59	4	8	4	8	4	10	6	13	5	10
60 and over	2	4	3	6	3	9	3	7	2	6
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	440	380	489	362	448	415	480	393	487	362
Median Age	26	30	26	33	26	34	27	36	27	35

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 94) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 103

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC FIRST ADMISSION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION TO INPATIENT
PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE,³ CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	6.3	3.2	5.8	3.1	4.4	2.9	4.3	2.5	3.3	1.8
20 - 29	18.9	8.5	18.0	9.2	14.5	10.8	15.7	8.9	14.0	7.6
30 - 39	4.9	4.3	6.2	7.4	5.8	8.1	5.2	7.2	7.0	6.8
40 - 49	2.2	5.2	2.9	5.9	3.9	7.2	4.3	5.4	2.4	6.4
50 - 59	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.3	3.6
60 and over	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.7
All Ages	6.7	4.0	6.9	4.6	5.8	5.2	5.9	4.5	5.3	4.2

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 95) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC READMISSION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION TO INPATIENT
PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE,³ CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Age	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.8	0.9
20 - 29	11.3	7.2	12.0	5.5	11.2	6.2	11.5	5.2	11.4	4.7
30 - 39	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	3.5	6.3	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.6
40 - 49	2.1	5.0	3.2	5.7	3.6	6.3	3.6	6.6	3.5	6.4
50 - 59	1.6	2.8	1.9	2.5	1.7	3.6	2.6	4.3	2.0	3.2
60 and over	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.3
All Ages	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.2	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.4	4.2	3.1

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Table 95) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 105

PERCENTAGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS¹ AND PATIENT-DAYS AT INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE³ RELATIVE TO TOTAL FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

First Admissions

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.6
P.E.I.	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.4	1.6
N.S.	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.1
N.B.	1.2	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.1
Que.	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.6
Ont.	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.7
Man.	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.3
Sask.	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4
Alta.	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5
B.C.	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Canada	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8

Patient-Days⁴

Canada	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ These are not unduplicated counts of individuals, as some provincial hospital systems include, as first admissions, individuals who have received care in psychiatric inpatient facilities outside their system.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Tables 92 to 96) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Percentage of patient-days for drug dependence relative to total patient-days for first admissions to inpatient psychiatric facilities weighted by average length of stay for all deaths and discharges during that year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 106

PERCENTAGE OF READMISSIONS¹ AND PATIENT-DAYS AT INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC
INSTITUTIONS² FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE³ RELATIVE TO TOTAL FOR ALL
DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Readmissions					
Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.6
P.E.I.	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.6
N.S.	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7
N.B.	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.7
Que.	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2
Ont.	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Man.	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Sask.	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.9
Alta.	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4
B.C.	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6
Canada	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4

Patient-Days ⁴					
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2

¹ These are counts of events not persons; for example, if one person was readmitted three times to an inpatient psychiatric facility during the reporting year, this would be counted as three readmissions.

² There is some overlap in reporting of events between Mental Health Statistics figures given in these tables and those emanating from Hospital Morbidity (presented in Tables 92 to 96) as certain facilities, such as psychiatric units in General and Allied Special Hospitals, report cases to both information systems.

³ For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Percentage of patient-days for drug dependence relative to total patient-days for readmissions to inpatient psychiatric facilities weighted by average length of stay for all deaths and discharges during that year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 107

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY¹ AT INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS FOR
DISCHARGES² AND DEATHS,² OF CASES HOSPITALIZED FOR DRUG
DEPENDENCE³ BY SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Discharges

Year	Mean		Median	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1974	24	30	20	22
1975	23	27	20	20
1976	25	22	20	19
1977	23	21	19	19
1978	19	20	19	20

Deaths

Year	Mean		Median	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1974	-	1,424	-	...
1975	2	127	31	77
1976	30	486	31	549
1977	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-

¹ The average length of stay for patients admitted to inpatient psychiatric institutions is considerably longer than for patients admitted to General and Allied Special Hospitals, since the former function primarily as chronic-care hospitals while the latter provide mainly short-term care for acute cases. (Length of stay is expressed in days.)

² The total number of yearly discharges and deaths between 1974 and 1978 were as follows:

	Discharges	Deaths
1974	2,077	2
1975	2,129	4
1976	2,061	3
1977	2,059	-
1978	1,952	4

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 108

TIME OFF BOOKS¹ FOR DRUG DEPENDENT² READMISSIONS TO INPATIENT
PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS BY SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1978

Year	Mean		Median	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1974	379	498	120	126
1975	408	554	146	195
1976	471	556	157	160
1977	500	549	168	158
1978	501	610	175	204

¹ Time off books is expressed in days.

² For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume I Institutional Admissions and Separations 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 109

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING A DISABILITY PENSION FOR DRUG-RELATED CONDITIONS DURING
A ONE-MONTH PERIOD BY SEX AND AGE OF BENEFICIARY AT COMMENCEMENT OF
DISABILITY PENSION, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1980

Age and Sex Distribution of Beneficiaries

Age	Drug Dependence ¹		Total
	Male	Female	
Under 25	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-
30 - 34	1	-	1
35 - 39	1	-	1
40 - 44	1	1	2
45 - 49	-	-	-
50 - 54	2	1	3
55 - 59	1	-	1
60 - 64	1	-	1
Total	7	2	9

Age- and Sex-Specific Rate Per 1,000 Beneficiaries

Age	Drug Dependence		Total
	Male	Female	
Under 25	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-
30 - 34	1.0	-	0.7
35 - 39	0.7	-	0.5
40 - 44	0.4	1.3	0.7
45 - 49	-	-	-
50 - 54	0.3	0.3	0.3
55 - 59	0.1	-	..
60 - 64	..	-	..
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1

¹ Medical conditions included under this diagnostic category correspond to ICD-8 (see Technical Notes).

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Disability Pensions: Distribution of Beneficiaries by Code and Age, February 1980 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Income Security Programs, Computer Printout, 1980).

CRIME STATISTICS

TABLE 110

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

Convictions Falling Under

Province	Narcotic Control Act	Food and Drugs Act (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code	Total Convictions
Nfld.	947	1	26	17	991
P.E.I.	183	-	6	-	189
N.S.	1,764	3	53	-	1,820
N.B.	904	4	30	7	945
Que.	4,119	46	245	380	4,790
Ont.	15,752	247	852	87	16,938
Man.	1,555	2	121	2	1,680
Sask.	1,715	1	89	9	1,814
Alta.	6,822	8	379	13	7,222
B.C.	4,915	11	213	4	5,143
Yukon & N.W.T.	156	-	3	7	166
Canada	38,832	323	2,017	526	41,698

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population

Province	Narcotic Control Act	Food and Drugs Act (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code	Total Convictions
Nfld.	163	..	4	3	171
P.E.I.	147	-	5	-	152
N.S.	207	..	6	-	213
N.B.	128	1	4	1	134
Que.	65	1	4	6	76
Ont.	184	3	10	1	198
Man.	151	..	12	..	163
Sask.	177	..	9	1	187
Alta.	328	..	18	1	347
B.C.	186	..	8	..	195
Yukon & N.W.T.	242	-	3	11	257
Canada	162	1	8	2	174

¹ Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, 1981).

TABLE 111

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS¹ BY TYPE OF DRUG INVOLVED, CANADA, 1976 TO 1980

Number of Convictions

Type of Drug	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cannabis	39,353	41,927	35,885	35,179	37,438
LSD	997	709	706	1,175	1,776
Heroin	737	644	570	453	248
Phencyclidine	496	755	579	428	313
Cocaine	374	448	521	562	687
MDA	331	261	190	167	153
Methamphetamine	193	210	199	172	195
Amphetamine	46	39	25	17	20
Psilocybin	26	91	175	102	88
Other	238	237	453	688	780
Total	42,791	45,321	39,303	38,943	41,698

Percentage Distribution² of Convictions

Type of Drug	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cannabis	92.0	92.5	91.3	90.3	89.8
LSD	2.3	1.5	1.8	3.0	4.3
Heroin	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.6
Phencyclidine	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7
Cocaine	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6
MDA	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Amphetamine	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..
Psilocybin	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes only persons convicted under the Narcotic Control Act, the Food and Drugs Act (Controlled and Restricted Drugs) and the Criminal Code. These figures differ from those in Table 81 as not all known users reported in that Table are convicted, for various reasons.

² Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: Data for 1976 to 1979 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, 1981).

CANNABIS CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY PROVINCE
AND SECTION OF THE ACT, CANADA, 1976 TO 1980

Number of Convictions					
Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	622	690	758	943	941
P. E. I.	124	101	112	139	181
N. S.	1,749	1,594	1,567	1,693	1,753
N. B.	703	839	728	729	877
Que.	3,632	4,200	4,218	4,299	3,549
Ont.	13,670	15,411	13,713	14,313	15,212
Man.	2,003	2,088	1,653	1,445	1,536
Sask.	2,377	2,306	1,686	1,535	1,693
Alta.	7,427	8,189	6,288	5,775	6,689
B. C.	6,617	6,111	4,721	3,904	4,661
Yukon and N. W. T.	335	292	268	181	152
Canada	39,259	41,821	35,712	34,956	37,244

Convictions by Section					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Possession	35,723	37,164	30,838	29,978	32,475
Trafficking	1,102	1,557	2,003	2,246	2,052
Possession for the purpose of traf- ficking	2,249	2,895	2,672	2,555	2,542
Other ¹	185	205	199	177	175
Total	39,259	41,821	35,712	34,956	37,244

¹ Includes "importing" and "cultivating."

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare,
Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection
Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics
1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health
and Welfare, 1981).

TABLE 113

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS ¹
 BY PROVINCE AND SOURCE OF LOSS, CANADA, 1980

	Break and Entry	Pilferage (Grab)	Armed Robbery	Loss (Unexplained)	Diversion	Loss in Transit
Province:						
Nfld.	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. E. I.	2	-	-	2	-	1
N. S.	8	6	1	3	-	1
N. B.	4	1	1	8	-	-
Que.	213	4	103	9	10	11
Ont.	357	77	43	7	4	3
Man.	19	8	-	2	1	2
Sask.	27	2	-	2	3	3
Alta.	106	73	19	10	5	3
B. C.	196	25	17	5	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Canada ²	932	196	184	48	27	28
Source of Loss:						
Pharmacies	872	179	181	21	2	-
Practitioners:						
Office	18	4	-	-	-	-
Bag	1	2	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	34	10	2	20	21	-
Licensed dealers	3	-	-	7	2	-
Treatment centres	1	-	1	-	-	-
Veterinary hospitals	3	1	-	-	1	-
Penal institutions	-	-	-	-	1	-
In transit	-	-	-	-	-	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	932	196	184	48	27	28

¹ May include Schedule F drugs.

² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, 1981).

TABLE 114

DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE BY TYPE OF CRIME
AND DRUG, CANADA, 1976 TO 1980

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Type of Crime:					
Driving while ability impaired	-	1	1	1	9
Theft	-	-	1	1	1
Break and enter with intent	2	5	1	2	-
Possession of stolen property	-	-	-	6	2
False pretenses	1	-	3	-	-
Forgery	21	3	14	63	92
Altering forged document	22	4	10	69	105
Personation with intent	-	-	-	-	2
Attempt to commit, accessory to commission	-	-	-	1	-
Counsel to commit	-	1	-	-	-
Conspiracy	191	242	309	388	315
Total	237	256	339	531	526
Type of Drug:					
Amobarbital and Secobarbital	2	3	-	1	-
Amphetamine	4	-	-	-	-
Anileridine	-	-	-	1	-
Barbiturates	-	-	-	1	-
Cannabis	94	106	173	223	194
Cocaine	11	27	36	44	45
Codeine	-	-	-	1	1
Diethylpropion	-	-	-	11	-
Heroin	29	44	26	52	25
Hydrocodone	1	2	-	95	3
Hydromorphone	39	4	22	2	151
Levorphanol	-	-	3	-	-
LSD	8	6	10	9	28
MDA	3	3	12	3	1
Methamphetamine	29	34	25	20	14
Methaqualone	2	-	-	5	2
Methylphenidate	-	-	-	3	2
Morphine	-	1	1	6	-
Opium	-	-	1	1	-
Oxycodone	1	1	4	1	43
Pentazocine	-	-	1	-	-
Pentobarbital	-	-	-	1	-
Pethidine	1	4	1	-	-
Phencyclidine	12	16	20	19	14
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	26	-
Phentermine	-	-	-	-	-
Psilocin	-	-	-	-	1
Secobarbital	-	-	2	6	-
TMA	-	4	-	-	-
Unknown and other drugs	1	1	2	-	2
Total	237	256	339	531	526

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1980 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, 1981).

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975 TO 1980

Province	Number of Drug-Related Delinquencies ^{1, 2}					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	11	32	54	50	53	58
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-
N.S.	35	44	33	47	51	54
N.B.	21	27	24	18	43	75
Que. ³	900	803	702	835	306	398
Ont. ⁴	543	558	592	486	584	750
Man.	345	426	414	340	318	350
Sask. ⁵	1	15	22	6	10	15
Alta.	250	510	445	348	233	253
B.C.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	400
Yukon	3	1	1	-	n.a.	-
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1
Canada ⁷	2,109	2,416	2,287	2,130	1,598	2,354

Province	Percentage of Drug-Related Delinquencies to Total Delinquencies					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nfld.	1.9	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.7
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-
N.S.	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.6
N.B.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.2	3.9
Que. ³	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1
Ont. ⁴	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.9
Man. ⁵	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.4
Sask. ⁶	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
Alta.	2.7	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.8
B.C.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.1
Yukon	1.6	0.5	0.4	-	n.a.	-
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2
Canada ⁷	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁴ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1980.

⁵ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1975 to 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁶ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1975 to 1980.

⁷ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1975 to 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the years 1975 to 1978, for which data are unavailable.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: These data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

TABLE 116
JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES
BY TYPE OF DRUG, CANADA, 1975 TO 1980

Number of Drug-Related Delinquencies ^{1, 2}

Type of Drug	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cannabis	1,326	2,024	2,010	1,843	1,404	2,061
Heroin	6	2	-	7	-	-
LSD	204	109	39	44	43	88
MDA	3	3	6	2	2	2
Cocaine	6	5	3	5	5	7
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	24	49	50	36	13	12
Other	21	17	30	16	4	27
Not Specified	519	207	149	177	127	157
Total ³	2,109	2,416	2,287	2,130	1,598	2,354

Percentage ⁴ Contribution by Type of Drug

Type of Drug	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cannabis	62.9	83.8	87.9	86.5	87.9	87.6
Heroin	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	-	-
LSD	9.7	4.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.7
MDA	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.5
Other	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.1
Not Specified	24.6	8.6	6.5	8.3	7.9	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1975 to 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the years 1975 to 1978. Data for these three provinces are presently not available. In addition, reporting in Saskatchewan is incomplete for the years 1975 to 1980 and in Ontario for the year 1980.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: These data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES
BY TYPE OF DRUG, ONTARIO, 1975 TO 1980

Number of Drug-Related Delinquencies ^{1, 2}

Type of Drug	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 ³
Cannabis	224	520	551	436	535	683
Heroin	-	-	-	5	-	-
LSD	11	13	2	4	10	16
MDA	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	1	1	-	3	3
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	13	8	8	5	-	2
Other	5	3	5	7	-	4
Not Specified	290	13	24	29	36	42
Total	543	558	592	486	584	750

Percentage⁴ Contribution by Type of Drug

Type of Drug	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 ³
Cannabis	41.2	93.2	93.1	89.7	91.6	91.1
Heroin	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
LSD	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.1
MDA	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	0.4
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	-	0.3
Other	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.4	-	0.5
Not Specified	53.4	2.3	4.0	6.0	6.2	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1980.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: These data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

TABLE 118

ADMISSIONS¹ TO CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES² FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES,
AGE ON ADMISSION³ AND SEX, CANADA, 1975 TO 1979

Number of Drug-Related Admissions

Offence	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Narcotic Control Act</u>										
Possession	14	3	17	5	15	2	6	2	20	1
Possession for purpose of trafficking	131	13	171	16	161	17	170	16	147	10
Trafficking	126	5	182	16	183	7	202	8	163	17
Importation	30	12	50	7	61	5	55	13	74	16
Cultivation of opium poppy or marihuana	n.a.	n.a.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total Number	301	33	421	44	420	31	434	39	405	44
Total (%) by Sex	(90%)	(10%)	(90%)	(10%)	(93%)	(7%)	(92%)	(8%)	(90%)	(10%)
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>										
Total Number	36	-	48	-	31	1	32	2	32	1
Total (%) by Sex	(100%)	-	(100%)	-	(97%)	(3%)	(94%)	(6%)	(97%)	(3%)
<u>Total Drug-Related Admissions</u>										
Total Number	337	33	469	44	451	32	466	41	437	45
Total (%) by Sex	(91%)	(9%)	(91%)	(9%)	(93%)	(7%)	(92%)	(8%)	(91%)	(9%)
% of Drug-Related Admissions to Total Admissions	8%	34%	11%	32%	10%	29%	10%	31%	10%	35%

Age-Sex Distribution of Admissions for Offences Under the Narcotic Control Act³

Age	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 21	10	-	6	7	5	10	4	3	4	9
21 - 24	30	45	29	41	27	32	26	41	17	23
25 - 29	28	39	34	36	32	29	32	31	37	45
30 - 34	15	6	14	9	19	19	20	8	22	14
35 - 39	7	3	10	7	8	6	9	10	9	4
40 - 44	5	-	2	-	4	3	5	3	5	4
45 - 49	3	3	2	-	2	-	2	3	3	-
50 - 59	2	3	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
60 and over	-	-	..	-	..	-	..	3	..	-
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	301	33	421	44	420	31	434	39	405	44

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a penitentiary.

² Includes federal correctional institutions across Canada holding convicted persons sentenced to a term of two years or more.

³ Age on admission data are presented for the Narcotic Control Act only, as similar data for the Food and Drugs Act are not available.

⁴ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Correctional Institutions Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-207, 1979, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, Penitentiary Statistics 1975 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-210, 1978).

TABLE 119

ADMISSIONS¹ TO CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES² FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE,
REGION WHERE SENTENCED³ AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PENITENTIARY COMMITALS BY SEX, CANADA, 1975 TO 1979

Length of Sentence

Length of Sentence	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 2 years	12	-	22	18	25	6	12	3	8	2
2 years and under 3	21	18	24	32	13	16	24	26	24	14
3 years and under 4	33	42	22	25	29	55	35	49	34	39
4 years and under 5	5	3	7	9	8	3	5	3	4	4
5 years and under 6	6	3	4	2	3	-	2	-	5	4
6 years and under 10	17	33	16	14	18	13	16	20	18	36
10 years and under 15	5	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	6	-
15 years and under 20	1	-	4	-	1	6	2	-	1	-
20 years and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death commuted to life	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life	-	-	..	-	-	-	1	-	..	-
Preventive detention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	301	33	421	44	420	31	434	39	405	44

Male Admissions by Region Where Sentenced³

Region	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Number	Percentage ⁴	Number	Percentage ⁴	Number	Percentage ⁴	Number	Percentage ⁴	Number	Percentage ⁴
Atlantic	24	8	35	8	28	7	28	6	17	4
Quebec	63	21	102	24	177	42	175	40	173	43
Ontario	45	15	70	17	67	16	79	18	68	17
Prairies	72	24	92	22	61	14	53	12	56	14
Pacific	96	32	120	28	87	21	93	21	77	19
Yukon and N.W.T.	1	..	2	..	-	-	-	-	1	..
Transfer from other country	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	13	3
Total	301	100	421	100	420	100	434	100	405	100

Admissions by Previous Penitentiary Commitals

Number of Previous Penitentiary Commitals	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
No previous commitals	78	97	76	86	82	100	83	95	81	98
1 Commital	13	-	11	9	9	-	9	3	11	2
2 Commitals	2	3	5	2	3	-	4	-	3	-
3 Commitals	3	-	4	2	3	-	3	3	2	-
4 Commitals	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
5 Commitals	1	-	2	-	..	-	..	-	1	-
6 - 10 Commitals	..	-	1	-	..	-	..	-	..	-
11 Commitals and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	301	33	421	44	420	31	434	39	405	44

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a penitentiary.

² Includes federal correctional institutions across Canada holding convicted persons sentenced to a term of two years or more.

³ Similar data for females are not available.

⁴ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Correctional Institutions Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-207, 1979, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, Penitentiary Statistics 1975 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-210, 1978).

ADMISSIONS ¹ TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ² FOR DRUG-RELATED
OFFENCES, AGE ON ADMISSION ³ AND SEX, SELECTED PROVINCES, ⁴ 1977 TO 1979

Offence	Number of Drug-Related Admissions					
	1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Narcotic Control Act</u>						
Possession	385	13	331	7	229	8
Trafficking	623	27	561	20	503	17
Other	29	3	14	-	10	-
Total Number	1,037	43	906	27	742	25
Total (%) by Sex	(96%)	(4%)	(97%)	(3%)	(97%)	(3%)
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>						
Total Number	35	1	24	2	53	-
Total (%) by Sex	(97%)	(3%)	(92%)	(8%)	(100%)	(-)
<u>Total Drug-Related Admissions</u>						
Total Number	1,072	44	930	29	795	25
Total (%) by Sex	(96%)	(4%)	(97%)	(3%)	(97%)	(3%)
% of Drug-Related Admissions to Total Admissions	8%	7%	6%	5%	6%	3%

Age-Sex Distribution of Admissions for Offences Under the Narcotic Control Act ⁵

Age	1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 21	37	42	39	41	40	48
21 - 24	37	33	35	26	33	24
25 - 29	18	14	18	26	17	12
30 - 34	4	5	5	-	5	4
35 - 39	..	5	2	7	2	8
40 - 44	..	-	..	-	1	-
45 - 49	1	-	..	-	1	-
50 - 54	-	-	..	-	-	4
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 and over	..	-	..	-	..	-
Unknown	2	2	1	-	1	-
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,037	43	906	27	742	25

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a provincial/territorial adult correctional institution.

² Includes county and provincial jails, industrial farms, reformatories, remand centres and reception centres. Excluded are persons held in municipal jails or prisons for less than 24 hours and released without any formal charges being laid. Generally, persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than two years are sent to provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions.

³ Age on admission data are presented for the Narcotic Control Act only, because of the relatively small number of cases involving offences under the Food and Drugs Act.

⁴ Includes data only for the Maritime provinces and Manitoba.

⁵ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Correctional Institutions Statistics 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-207, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 121

ADMISSIONS¹ TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS² FOR PERSONS
CONVICTED AS OF DECEMBER 31ST³ FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT
BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE AND SEX, SELECTED PROVINCES,⁴ 1977 TO 1979

Length of Sentence	1977		1978		1979	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
1 day	1	-	1	-	1	-
2 - 5 days	11	14	5	-	6	15
6 - 9 days	3	-	3	-	3	-
10 - 14 days	6	14	9	-	8	-
15 - 20 days	6	4	7	15	5	15
21 - 25 days	2	-	1	-	2	-
26 - 30 days	13	4	16	25	13	-
1 month and under 2	3	4	3	-	5	5
2 months and under 4	25	32	27	35	28	35
4 months and under 8	16	9	14	25	14	25
8 months and under 12	5	4	5	-	5	-
12 months and under 18	4	4	4	-	6	-
18 months and under 24	1	4	1	-	1	5
24 months and over	3	4	3	-	3	-
Not applicable ⁵	1	-	1	-	..	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ⁶	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	813	22	795	20	639	20

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a provincial/territorial adult correctional institution.

² Includes county and provincial jails, industrial farms, reformatories, remand centres and reception centres. Excluded are persons held in municipal jails or prisons for less than 24 hours who are released without any formal charges being laid. Generally, persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than two years are sent to provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions.

³ These figures include only those persons convicted during the year for whom admission procedures had been completed by December 31st and may differ from those in Table 120 which may include persons held on remand or those admitted without a court imposed sentence, as well as admissions for violations of parole or mandatory supervision.

⁴ Includes data only for the Maritime provinces and Manitoba.

⁵ Includes those convictions for which the court imposed a sentence other than incarceration, e.g., probation, fine, restitution.

⁶ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Correctional Institutions Statistics 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-207, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

CANADIAN STATISTICS ON TOBACCO AND CAFFEINE

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 122

CIGARETTE USE AMONG ADULTS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER ACCORDING
TO A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN CANADA, ¹ 1978-79

Characteristics of Population	Users			Non-Users			Type of User Unknown %	Total Number ²
	Total Users %	Current Daily Users %	Current Occasional Users %	Total Non-Users %	Former Users %	Never Used %		
Total	40.5	37.3	3.2	53.3	22.5	30.8	6.1	17,492
Sex and Age:								
Male:	44.1	41.3	2.8	50.1	27.0	23.1	5.8	8,584
15 - 19	35.9	32.3	3.6	57.0	14.0	43.0	7.0	1,187
20 - 24	52.4	48.9	3.5 ³	44.0	17.0	27.0	3.6 ³	1,106
25 - 44	47.8	44.6	3.2	47.7	26.2	21.5	4.5	3,230
45 - 64	44.0	42.2	1.8	49.8	34.6	15.2	6.1	2,174
65 and over	31.5	29.5	2.0 ³	58.1	41.2	16.9	10.4	887
Female:	37.0	33.5	3.5	56.5	18.2	38.3	6.5	8,907
15 - 19	40.1	33.9	6.2	55.0	16.6	38.4	4.9 ³	1,146
20 - 24	49.5	45.2	4.3	47.7	19.8	27.9	2.8	1,108
25 - 44	41.2	37.2	4.0	54.7	21.4	33.3	4.1	3,242
45 - 64	34.1	32.0	2.1	57.5	17.3	40.2	8.3	2,279
65 and over	15.0	13.7	1.3 ³	70.0	11.2	58.8	15.0	1,132
Region:								
Atlantic	43.4	40.6	2.8	48.7	19.9	28.8	7.9	1,585
Quebec	47.4	43.0	4.4	47.9	21.2	26.7	4.6	4,758
Ontario	36.2	33.2	3.0	56.7	23.2	33.5	7.2	6,373
Prairies	40.0	37.0	3.0	55.4	23.1	32.3	4.8	2,856
British Columbia	36.2	34.6	1.6	56.5	24.9	31.6	7.2	1,918
Employment Status:								
Working	45.4	42.4	3.0	49.7	25.1	24.6	4.9	9,113
Housework	34.8	32.1	2.7	57.3	17.6	39.7	7.3	4,240
School	32.9	26.9	6.0	61.2	16.0	45.2	5.9	2,208
Retired	28.9	27.7	1.2	59.9	33.4	26.5	11.0	1,359
Other	57.3	57.3	..	33.8	15.1	18.7	3.9	571

¹ Data are based on the results of a Canada-wide survey conducted May 1978 to March 1979 in which respondents were asked whether they smoked cigarettes daily. For those replying in the negative, an additional question on their past experience with cigarettes was included. Respondents were asked if they had "never smoked," "now smoke occasionally," "used to smoke occasionally" or "used to smoke daily." Results are based on a self-administered questionnaire and may differ from those based on interviewer-administered surveys.

² Due to sample weighting procedures, the components will not necessarily add to the totals.

³ Subject to sampling error of 20 - 39% of cell entry.

Note: Row totals may not necessarily add up to 100% due to rounding or the exclusion of values not released when too small to be expressed.

Source: Canada Health Survey, *The Health of Canadians - Report of the Canada Health Survey* (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-538, 1981).

NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED DAILY BY CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS AGED 15 YEARS
AND OVER ACCORDING TO A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN CANADA, ¹ 1978-79

Sex and Age	Number of Cigarettes Smoked Daily					Total Number ²
	1 - 12 %	13 - 22 %	23 - 32 %	33 and over %	Unknown %	
Total	27.6	36.7	24.9	8.5	2.3	6,525
Male:	22.6	35.3	28.5	10.9	2.7	3,545
15 - 19	44.1	40.2	10.2	..	..	383
20 - 24	25.7	36.6	28.8	7.6	..	541
25 - 44	15.1	36.4	33.5	13.8	1.3 ³	1,440
45 - 64	19.6	31.6	31.5	14.2	3.2	918
65 and over	36.6	32.4	16.8	..	9.9	262
Female:	33.6	38.3	20.7	5.5	1.8	2,981
15 - 19	49.7	34.3	13.1	..	..	388
20 - 24	37.3	41.7	16.0	4.0 ³	..	501
25 - 44	26.0	38.9	25.8	7.4	1.9 ³	1,208
45 - 64	30.8	40.4	22.0	5.4 ³	1.5 ³	728
65 and over	53.8	23.7	9.0 ³	..	..	156

¹ Data are based on the results of a Canada-wide survey conducted May 1978 to March 1979 in which respondents were asked whether they smoked cigarettes daily. For those replying in the negative, an additional question on their past experience with cigarettes was included. Respondents were asked if they had "never smoked," "now smoke occasionally," "used to smoke occasionally" or "used to smoke daily." Results are based on a self-administered questionnaire and may differ from those based on interviewer-administered surveys.

² Due to sample weighting procedures, the components will not necessarily add to the totals.

³ Subject to sampling error of 20 - 39% of cell entry.

Note: Row totals may not necessarily add up to 100% due to rounding or the exclusion of values not released when too small to be expressed.

Source: Canada Health Survey, The Health of Canadians - Report of the Canada Health Survey (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-538, 1981).

TABLE 124

ESTIMATED CIGARETTE SALES,¹ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1973-74 TO 1978-79

Province	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Nfld.	916,600,000	1,066,700,000	1,026,500,000	1,129,905,000	1,092,246,000	1,188,244,000
P.E.I.	266,250,000	230,200,000	252,000,000	285,125,000	303,750,000	311,294,000
N.S.	n.a.	2,165,000,000	2,119,059,000	2,113,524,000	1,942,667,000	2,092,286,000
N.B.	1,30,500,000	1,661,750,000	1,797,000,000	1,910,500,000	1,660,000,000	1,826,581,000
Que.	18,895,750,000	19,760,000,000	17,124,600,000	17,674,125,000	18,130,460,000	19,639,630,000
Ont.	21,814,565,000	22,054,348,000	19,904,971,000	21,706,897,000	20,708,241,000	22,983,911,000
Man.	2,313,500,000	2,398,500,000	2,273,231,000	2,461,750,000	2,457,176,000	2,633,000,000
Sask.	1,925,556,000	2,012,778,000	1,808,810,000	1,994,615,000	2,059,524,000	2,214,444,000
Alta.	4,368,125,000	4,565,937,500	3,838,095,000	5,465,000,000	5,942,187,500	7,008,750,000
B.C.	6,517,812,500	6,647,500,000	5,993,611,000	6,779,375,000	5,626,667,000	6,688,125,000
Yukon	n.a.	72,000,000	74,440,000	82,667,000	84,000,000	85,500,000
N.W.T.	n.a.	138,750,000	125,313,000	126,562,500	132,187,500	380,312,500
Canada ² (excl. N.S.; Yuk., N.W.T.)	58,748,658,500	60,397,713,500	54,018,818,000	59,407,292,000	57,980,251,500	64,493,979,000
All Canada ²	n.a.	62,773,463,500	56,337,630,000	61,730,045,500	60,139,106,000	67,052,077,500

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² Tobacco taxes were included in general sales taxes in Nova Scotia, Yukon and Northwest Territories in 1973-74 and were not reported separately as tobacco tax. For purposes of comparison, figures for 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-1979 have been presented in a similar fashion excluding tobacco tax for Nova Scotia, Yukon and Northwest Territories as well as including it to produce figures for the whole country.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively). Tobacco tax data for 1979 were made available through the courtesy of the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada.

TABLE 125

ESTIMATED ANNUAL CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION¹ PER CAPITA,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1973-74 TO 1978-79

Province	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Nfld.	1,701	1,959	1,857	2,016	1,929	2,082
P.E.I.	2,329	1,986	2,141	2,396	2,508	2,543
N.S.	n.a.	2,657	2,572	2,538	2,319	2,478
N.B.	2,665	2,521	2,679	2,803	2,404	2,620
Que.	3,101	3,216	2,763	2,827	2,891	3,132
Ont.	2,741	2,723	2,424	2,615	2,468	2,714
Man.	2,317	2,377	2,237	2,405	2,386	2,551
Sask.	2,137	2,235	1,980	2,151	2,186	2,327
Alta.	2,566	2,622	2,134	2,937	3,096	3,547
B.C.	2,801	2,769	2,449	2,738	2,245	2,628
Yukon	n.a.	3,462	3,446	3,792	3,925	3,940
N.W.T.	n.a.	3,460	2,984	2,943	3,018	5,696
Canada ² (excl. N.S. ² , Yuk., N.W.T.)	2,761	2,794	2,464	2,676	2,584	2,739
All Canada ²	n.a.	2,791	2,469	2,673	2,576	2,848

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² Tobacco taxes were included in general sales taxes in Nova Scotia, Yukon and Northwest Territories in 1973-74 and were not reported separately as tobacco tax. For purposes of comparison, figures for 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 have been presented in a similar fashion excluding tobacco tax, for Nova Scotia, Yukon and Northwest Territories as well as including it to produce figures for the whole country.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively). Tobacco tax data for 1979 were made available through the courtesy of the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada.

TABLE 126

ESTIMATED DAILY CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION¹ PER ADULT AGED 15 AND OVER, ²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1973-74 TO 1978-79

Province	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Nfld.	7.3	8.3	7.7	8.3	7.8	8.4
P.E.I.	9.1	7.7	8.2	9.1	9.4	9.5
N.S.	n.a.	10.2	9.7	9.5	8.6	9.1
N.B.	10.5	9.8	10.3	10.7	9.1	9.8
Que.	11.7	12.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	11.2
Ont.	10.3	10.1	8.9	9.5	8.9	9.7
Man.	8.8	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.7	9.3
Sask.	8.2	8.5	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.6
Alta.	10.0	10.1	8.1	11.0	11.5	13.1
B.C.	10.4	10.2	8.9	9.9	8.0	9.3
Yukon	n.a.	13.9	13.6	14.7	15.0	15.0
N.W.T.	n.a.	16.0	13.5	13.1	13.3	24.7
Canada ³ (excl. N.S., Yuk., N.W.T.)	10.5	10.5	9.1	9.8	9.4	9.9
All Canada ³	n.a.	10.5	9.2	9.8	9.4	10.3

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² The population at risk of smoking was taken as all individuals aged 15 years and over.

³ Tobacco taxes were included in general sales taxes in Nova Scotia, Yukon and Northwest Territories in 1973-74 and were not reported separately as tobacco tax. For purposes of comparison, figures for 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 have been presented in a similar fashion excluding tobacco tax for Nova Scotia, Yukon and Northwest Territories as well as including it to produce figures for the whole country.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively). Tobacco tax data for 1979 were made available through the courtesy of the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada.

TABLE 127

DETAILED AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO AND SMOKER'S SUPPLIES PER FAMILY, ¹ CANADA, ² 1969 AND 1978

Detailed Expenditure	Average Dollar Expenditure for Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies Per Family		Percentage Expenditure for Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies Relative to Total Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages		Percentage Expenditure for Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies Relative to Total Expenditure for All Goods and Services	
	1969	1978	1969 %	1978 %	1969 %	1978 %
Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies:						
Cigarettes	\$ 139.7	\$ 231.7	45.3	37.8	1.7	1.2
Cigars	3.6	4.4	1.2	0.7	..	..
Tobacco	12.2	14.6	4.0	2.4	0.1	0.1
Smoker's supplies	2.6	3.5	0.8	0.6	..	..
Total Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies	\$ 158.1	\$ 254.1	51.3	41.4	1.9	1.3
Total Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages ³	\$ 308.2	\$ 613.6	100.0	100.0	3.8	3.2
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	\$8,161.1	\$19,033.7	...	...	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.³ See also Expenditure for Alcohol (Table 13).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973).

TABLE 128

DETAILED FAMILY ¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO AND SMOKER'S SUPPLIES, CANADA ² AND PROVINCES, 1978

Average Dollar Expenditure

Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. \$	P.E.I. \$	N.S. \$	N.B. \$	Que. \$	Ont. \$	Man. \$	Sask. \$	Alta. \$	B.C. \$	Canada \$
Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies:											
Cigarettes	261.9	198.3	220.5	230.9	282.3	231.8	170.0	172.4	189.4	189.7	231.7
Cigars	...	...	3.4	...	4.4	5.4	5.4	4.0	4.9	2.0	4.4
Tobacco	17.9	33.3	20.1	18.0	20.9	10.9	16.9	18.5	8.0	10.6	14.6
Smoker's Supplies	3.1	2.7	5.1	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.5
Total Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies	283.0	239.9	249.0	255.2	311.0	251.6	195.9	197.6	205.8	206.2	254.1
Total Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages ³	560.8	417.0	489.2	484.4	677.3	648.5	520.1	493.2	558.4	557.1	613.6
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	16,033.0	15,355.0	16,274.2	16,107.8	18,873.1	19,878.5	16,185.4	16,983.7	20,336.8	19,700.4	19,033.7

Percentage Expenditure for Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies Relative to Total Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages ³

Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. %	P.E.I. %	N.S. %	N.B. %	Que. %	Ont. %	Man. %	Sask. %	Alta. %	B.C. %	Canada %
Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies:											
Cigarettes	46.7	47.6	45.1	47.7	41.7	35.7	32.7	35.0	33.9	34.0	37.8
Cigars	...	...	0.7	...	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7
Tobacco	3.2	8.0	4.1	3.7	3.1	1.7	3.2	3.8	1.4	1.9	2.4
Smoker's Supplies	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies	50.5	57.5	50.9	52.7	45.9	38.8	37.7	40.1	36.9	36.9	41.4

TABLE 128 (Continued)

DETAILED FAMILY ¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO AND SMOKER'S SUPPLIES, CANADA ² AND PROVINCES, 1978

Percentage Expenditure for Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies Relative to Total Expenditure for All Goods and Services

Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. %	P.E.I. %	N.S. %	N.B. %	Que. %	Ont. %	Man. %	Sask. %	Alta. %	B.C. %	Canada %
Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies:											
Cigarettes	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
Cigars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Smoker's Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tobacco and Smoker's Supplies											
	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3
Total Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages ³											
	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.³ See also Expenditure for Alcohol (Table 14).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973).

TOBACCO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

TABLE 129

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TOBACCO,
CANADA, 1978-79

Level of Government	Tobacco Revenue	Tobacco Revenue Per Capita	Tobacco Revenue as a % of Government Revenue
Federal Government	\$ 710,579,000	\$30.18	1.7
<u>Provincial and Territorial Governments</u>			
Nfld.	\$ 16,778,000	\$29.39	1.4
P.E.I.	2,646,000	21.62	1.0
N.S.	14,646,000	17.35	1.0
N.B.	14,156,000	20.30	1.1
Que.	212,108,000	33.82	1.5
Ont.	258,569,000	30.54	1.8
Man.	26,330,000	25.51	1.5
Sask.	21,923,000	23.03	1.0
Alta.	22,428,000	11.35	0.3
B.C.	64,206,000	25.22	1.2
Yukon	513,000	23.64	0.5
N.W.T.	1,217,000	27.91	0.4
All Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$ 655,521,000	\$27.84	1.3
<u>All Levels of Government</u>			
Total Revenue ¹	\$1,366,100,000	\$58.02	1.5

¹ Includes Excise duty and Excise tax. Not included are (a) General retail sales taxes levied in some provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. (b) Provincial and municipal revenues such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporate Income Tax totalled \$42.5 million during 1978 (the latest year for which information is available), that is: Tobacco Products Manufacturers \$37.2 million, Tobacconists \$0.3 million and Tobacco Wholesalers \$5.0 million. For the period 1978-79 the general sales tax is estimated at \$208,365,000. During 1978-79 Government revenue derived from the sale of tobacco was in excess of \$1.6 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 61-208, 1981); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-211, 1980); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1981); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1981).

TABLE 130

NATIONAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES¹ FOR
SMOKING SUPPLIES, CANADA, 1971 TO 1981

Year	Total Print, Radio and Television ² (dollars)	Percentage Annual Change	Percentage of Advertisement Expenditures Relative to All Products
1971	\$17,002,734		4.9
1972	8,229,144	-52	2.2
1973	9,716,508	18	2.3
1974	13,343,861	37	2.8
1975	17,317,117	30	3.2
1976	16,994,706	-2	2.6
1977	19,855,098	17	2.8
1978	19,365,440	-2	2.3
1979	20,750,056	7	2.2
1980	22,919,638	10	2.3
1981	24,914,170	9	2.2

¹ Estimated by Elliot Research Corporation on the basis of space and time exposure to advertisements to which the viewing, listening, and/or reading public is exposed.

² Includes advertising space and time costs in Television, Radio, Daily Newspapers, Consumer Magazines, Weekend Papers and Farm Papers. Excluded are expenditures in other media, such as outdoor advertising, as well as production and related costs.

Source: Television Bureau of Canada, Television Basics 1972-1973, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Toronto: Television Bureau of Canada, Inc., undated); for 1980 and 1981, the data were made available through the courtesy of Television Bureau of Canada, Inc.

TABLE 131

TOTAL WORKERS AND SALARIES AND WAGES IN TOBACCO PROCESSING,
MANUFACTURING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES,¹ CANADA, 1970 TO 1980

Number of Workers	Leaf Tobacco Processors	Tobacco Products Manufacturers	Total
1970	1,509	8,483	9,992
1971	1,418	8,262	9,680
1972	1,407	8,118	9,525
1973	1,247	8,156	9,403
1974	1,376	8,220	9,596
1975	1,329	8,357	9,686
1976	1,009	8,076	9,085
1977	838	8,095	8,933
1978	946	7,832	8,778
1979	1,000	7,690	8,690
1980	877	7,645	8,522

Salaries and Wages

1970	\$ 7,883,000	\$ 66,171,000	\$ 74,054,000
1971	8,359,000	69,146,000	77,505,000
1972	8,650,000	73,890,000	82,540,000
1973	7,283,000	81,744,000	89,027,000
1974	9,143,000	89,386,000	98,529,000
1975	11,137,000	106,195,000	117,332,000
1976	10,355,000	115,389,000	125,744,000
1977	9,446,000	129,530,000	138,976,000
1978	11,843,000	131,438,000	143,281,000
1979	13,496,000	140,948,000	154,444,000
1980	12,876,000	157,097,000	169,973,000

¹ Includes administration, sales, etc.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1978 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1980 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 132

TOBACCO ¹ STORES AND STANDS RETAIL TRADE - NUMBER OF LOCATIONS ² AND PAID EMPLOYEES,³
PAYROLL AND NET SALES AND RECEIPTS, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1971

Province	Locations	Paid Employees	Total Payroll for Year	Net Sales and Receipts
(thousands of dollars)				
Nfld.	5	x	x	x
P.E.I.	1	x	x	x
N.S.	25	49	160	2,554
N.B.	30	56	179	2,641
Que.	839	1,131	3,749	77,433
Ont.	762	1,104	3,718	70,848
Man.	26	46	162	1,818
Sask.	28	48	117	1,780
Alta.	83	139	458	5,957
B.C.	113	181	696	8,228
Yukon	1	x	x	x
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-
Canada	1,913	2,762 ⁴	9,292 ⁴	171,934 ⁴

¹ In general, a business location is classified by kind of business on the basis of its major activity, the type of commodity which accounts for the greatest proportion of total sales.

² These statistics are based on business locations in the retail trade sector which correspond to "the place in which business activity is conducted". Included are statistics of activities of retail stores operated by businesses in other industrial sectors, such as manufacturing or wholesaling, as well as governments and nonprofit institutions. Excluded are data on all forms of direct selling which bypass the retail store, for instance, mail-order agencies, vending machine sales, etc.

³ "Paid employees" correspond to full-time equivalents as part-time employees are reported based on work-week equivalents, using 40 hours as the standard work week. Number of employees is reported as of the last week of September.

⁴ Total includes figures not published due to confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada: Volume VII (7-2) - Retail Trade Business Location Statistics - Provinces and Cities by Kind of Business (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 97-702, 1976).

TABLE 133

TOBACCO ¹ WHOLESALE TRADE - NUMBER OF LOCATIONS ² AND PAID EMPLOYEES, ³
 PAYROLL AND VOLUME OF TRADE, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1971

Tobacco Products ⁴				
Province	Locations	Paid Employees	Total Payroll for Year	Volume of Trade
			(thousands of dollars)	
Nfld.	11	81	539	12,508
P.E.I.	3	18	104	1,462
N.S.	16	169	956	25,616
N.B.	7	x	x	x
Que.	89	1,179	7,548	227,872
Ont.	107	1,543	10,838	264,749
Man.	8	135	798	22,641
Sask.	5	x	x	x
Alta.	14	196	1,222	36,223
B.C.	34	498	3,140	71,196
Yukon	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-
Canada	294	4,002 ⁵	26,259 ⁵	688,888 ⁵

¹ In general, a business location is classified by kind of business on the basis of its major activity, the type of commodity or related commodity group which accounts for the greatest proportion of total sales.

² These statistics are based on business locations in the wholesale trade sector, which correspond to "the place in which business activity is conducted"; included are wholesale trade activities by businesses in other industrial sectors such as manufacturing or retailing.

³ Paid employees correspond to full-time equivalents as the number of part-time employees are reported based on work-week equivalents, using 40 hours as the standard work week. Number of employees is reported as of the last week of September.

⁴ In addition, there were 6 leaf tobacco farm products locations in Canada: 4 in Ontario and 1 each in Quebec and Manitoba.

⁵ Total includes figures not published due to confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada: Volume VIII (8-2) - Wholesale Trade Business Location Statistics - Provinces by Kind of Business and Type of Operation (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 97-722, 1977).

TABLE 134

NUMBER OF FARMS¹ AND HECTARES PLANTED² TO TOBACCO, CANADA
AND PROVINCES, 1971 AND 1976

Province	Number of Census-Farms		Hectares Planted	
	1971	1976	1971	1976
Nfld.	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	82	61	1,317	1,399
N.S.	41	17	511	221
N.B.	11	7	141	138
Que.	864	540	3,989	3,825
Ont.	3,814	2,969	35,294	34,161
Man.	-	2	-	..
Sask.	-	-	-	-
Alta.	-	-	-	-
B.C.	-	-	-	-
Canada ³	4,812	3,596	41,252	39,744

¹ A census-farm was defined as a farm, ranch or other agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products, during the 12-month period prior to the Census, of \$50 or more for the 1971 Census, and of \$1,200 or more for the 1976 Census. Where the census-farm was made up of several tracts of land located in different municipalities, the complete holding was reported as one unit in the municipality where the headquarters was located.

² Crop areas sown refer to the land sown on June 1 of the census year or to be sown for harvest during that year.

³ Includes data for Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1976 Census of Canada: Volume II (Bulletin 11-1) - Agriculture Canada (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 96-800, 1978); Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada: Volume IV - Part 1 (Bulletin 4.1-1) - Agriculture Ontario (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 96-701, 1973).

TABLE 135

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM ALL COUNTRIES,
CANADA, 1968 TO 1981

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Year	Imports ¹	Exports ²
1968	\$ 9,868	\$ 57,467
1969	10,610	62,856
1970	9,884	56,446
1971	11,254	57,480
1972	10,763	59,172
1973	17,043	59,311
1974	19,355	75,520
1975	25,155	72,745
1976	21,054	68,997
1977	22,011	69,043
1978	26,335	104,825
1979	28,835	145,271
1980	57,179	82,358
1981	32,712	141,042

¹ Includes bright flue-cured unstemmed tobacco, cigar leaf unstemmed tobacco, Turkish type unstemmed tobacco, other unspecified unmanufactured unstemmed tobacco, cigar leaf stemmed tobacco, other unspecified unmanufactured stemmed tobacco, smoking cut tobacco, cigars and similar products, cigarettes and other unspecified manufactured tobacco.

² Includes bright flue-cured unstemmed tobacco, other unspecified unmanufactured unstemmed tobacco, bright flue-cured stemmed tobacco, tobacco stems cutting scrap and waste, other unspecified unmanufactured stemmed tobacco and other unspecified manufactured cigarettes and tobacco.

Source: These data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine - readable data base.

CAFFEINE CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 136

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA
AND SOFT DRINKS, CANADA, 1957 TO 1981

Year	Tea ¹ (kgs)	Coffee ² (kgs)	Cocoa ² (kgs)	Soft Drinks ³ (kgs)
1957	1.27	3.82	n.a.	n.a.
1958	1.18	3.91	n.a.	n.a.
1959	1.18	4.27	n.a.	n.a.
1960	1.09	4.09	n.a.	n.a.
1961	1.09	4.09	n.a.	n.a.
1962	1.04	4.41	n.a.	n.a.
1963	1.14	4.41	n.a.	n.a.
1964	1.09	4.04	n.a.	n.a.
1965	1.09	3.95	n.a.	n.a.
1966	1.04	3.68	n.a.	n.a.
1967	1.09	4.23	n.a.	n.a.
1968	1.14	4.41	n.a.	n.a.
1969	1.09	4.23	n.a.	n.a.
1970	1.00	4.18	n.a.	n.a.
1971	1.10	4.07	1.69	n.a.
1972	1.11	4.14	1.71	n.a.
1973	1.13	4.22	1.73	n.a.
1974	1.14	4.19	1.45	61.90
1975	1.10	4.31	1.32	62.74
1976	1.14	4.40	1.42	65.07
1977	1.17	3.52	1.31	65.42
1978	1.03	4.23	1.36	63.69~
1979	0.98	4.50	1.23	74.97
1980	1.03	4.51	1.44	67.29
1981	0.94	4.80	1.51	69.15

¹ Tea is in tea leaf equivalent.

² Coffee and cocoa are in green bean equivalent.

³ Includes cola and non-cola beverages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 32-226 and 32-229 from 1959 to 1982).

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF COFFEE, TEA, COCOA AND CHOCOLATE FROM ALL COUNTRIES,
CANADA, 1968 TO 1981

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Year	Coffee ¹	Tea ²	Cocoa & Chocolate ³	Total ⁴
1968	\$ 83,300	\$23,837	\$ 27,548	\$134,688
1969	82,107	22,222	24,764	129,091
1970	97,954	21,036	32,156	151,148
1971	96,428	23,908	27,593	147,925
1972	100,398	25,082	29,279	154,759
1973	123,998	25,290	38,108	187,396
1974	131,684	29,820	50,476	211,981
1975	168,556	35,095	48,951	252,601
1976	250,478	35,871	55,118	341,469
1977	424,377	73,288	108,994	606,660
1978	438,942	58,463	133,202	630,610
1979	464,671	58,361	120,355	643,383
1980	487,604	64,957	111,544	664,102
1981	440,638	62,353	108,210	611,205

¹ Includes green coffee, roasted or ground coffee, instant coffee and other unspecified coffee preparations.

² Includes black tea, green tea and other unspecified tea preparations.

³ Includes cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa unsweetened in blocks or cakes, cocoa sweetened in blocks or cakes, cocoa or chocolate in powder form and other unspecified cocoa or chocolate preparations.

⁴ Due to rounding, the components will not necessarily add to the totals.

Source: These data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine - readable data base.

ONTARIO REGIONAL STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

ALCOHOL STATISTICS

TABLE 138

NUMBER OF LICENCED ¹ PUBLIC DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS, ² ONTARIO, 1976 TO 1981

Drinking Establishments	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Public Establishments:						
Hotels	1,308	1,315	1,310	1,270	1,221	1,162
Resorts	16	20	25	28	28	34
Taverns	2,169	2,201	2,176	517	459	418
Public houses	113	70	55	30	23	18
Restaurants	499	1,071	1,710	4,026	4,720	5,404
Theatres	10	12	12	17	19	20
Aircraft	9	10	11	11	11	13
Railways	3	3	3	3	3	3
Steamships	4	4	7	11	17	18
Recreational facilities	107	161	215	244	268	288
Public police force	6	7	7	7	7	8
Universities and colleges	84	87	90	90	93	94
Hospitals and rest homes	17	22	52	74	82	86
Total	4,345	4,983	5,673	6,328	6,951	7,566
Clubs:						
Social	604	654	692	702	726	751
Veteran	484	489	496	497	502	504
Labour	45	46	42	43	42	44
Restricted	27	22	1	1	2	10
Total	1,160	1,211	1,231	1,243	1,272	1,309
Military Mess	91	91	83	83	81	81
Total for All Drinking Establishments ³	5,596	6,285	6,987	7,654	8,304	8,956

¹ Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

² A licenced drinking establishment refers to a physical building or premise; each drinking establishment may hold several types of licences (see Table 139).

³ In addition, Special Occasion Permits were issued in each year. In 1981 alone, a total of 154,965 Special Occasion Permits were issued.

Source: The data are based on "Record of licences in effect as of December 31st, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario.

TABLE 139

NUMBER OF LICENCES¹ HELD² BY TYPE OF LICENCE, ONTARIO, 1976 TO 1981

Licences Held	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Public Establishments:						
Dining lounge	3,649	4,181	4,715	5,197	5,736	6,209
Lounge	1,772	1,904	1,997	2,068	2,114	2,125
Dining room	245	326	450	593	661	791
Public house	808	721	650	197	168	152
Patios	93	212	322	421	516	614
Entertainment lounge	5	10	16	15	15	18
Total	6,572	7,354	8,150	8,491	9,210	9,909
Clubs:						
Liquor with meals	387	364	361	366	379	383
Liquor without meals	1,105	1,166	1,198	1,256	1,286	1,318
Beer without meals - men only	21	20	20	... ³	... ³	... ³
Beer without meals - men and women	28	27	27	... ³	... ³	... ³
Beer and wine with meals	10	10	-	... ³	... ³	... ³
Patios	... ³	... ³	... ³	175	184	194
Total	1,551	1,587	1,606	1,797	1,849	1,895
Messes:						
Dining lounge	183	183	184	193	176	176
Dining room	32	32	32	... ³	16	16
Total	215	215	216	193	192	192
Total for All Licences Held ⁴	8,338	9,156	9,972	10,481	11,251	11,996

¹ More than one type of licence may be held by each drinking establishment (see Table 138).

² Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

³ This type of licence was not listed in the years indicated.

⁴ In addition, Special Occasion Permits were issued in each year. In 1981 alone, a total of 154,965 Special Occasion Permits were issued.

Source: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario.

TABLE 140
RATE OF LICENCED¹ DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS² BY DISTRICT
PER 100,000 POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1976 TO 1981

District	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Essex, Kent, Lambton	79.5	84.4	88.2	93.9	102.8	110.4
Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	64.8	70.6	78.2	84.0	90.5	97.0
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	56.3	58.9	66.0	69.8	75.7	82.3
Brant, Haldimand, Niagara, Norfolk	83.2	93.4	101.2	112.1	117.7	128.3
Halton, Wentworth	53.3	59.7	67.5	74.2	82.4	90.3
York	57.2	65.3	74.5	80.5	88.3	95.5
Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Haliburton	61.7	70.1	75.7	81.4	84.9	89.8
Dufferin, Peel, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound	63.0	70.1	75.4	83.7	86.6	92.0
Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	66.4	76.5	84.9	93.6	95.8	102.0
Addington, Frontenac, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Leeds, Lennox, Stormont	74.4	85.7	93.6	104.6	112.2	121.3
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell	71.3	80.9	91.4	101.9	113.4	121.3
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	114.0	117.7	123.6	132.3	139.9	141.8
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	86.1	93.4	101.3	110.9	114.5	121.6
Cochrane, Nipissing, Timiskaming	113.8	120.6	127.9	134.7	144.0	148.3
All Ontario ³	67.7	75.1	82.7	90.0	96.9	103.8

¹ Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

² A licenced drinking establishment refers to a physical building or premise; each drinking establishment may hold several types of licences (see Table 139).

³ The total rate for Ontario does not include Special Occasion Permits, which numbered 154,965 in 1981 alone.

Sources: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario; Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Province of Ontario, Ontario: Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Group and Sex for Counties and Planning Regions, 1971 to 1976 (Toronto, 1978); Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Province of Ontario, Ontario: [1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980] Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, "Working Document - Table 1: 1976 Final Population, 1981 Population; Canada, Provinces, Census Divisions," (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, unpublished, released March 30th, 1982).

TABLE 141
RATE OF LICENCES¹ HELD² BY DISTRICT PER 100,000 POPULATION,
ONTARIO, 1976 TO 1981

District	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Essex, Kent, Lambton	123.4	128.2	132.2	131.5	141.3	149.4
Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	100.2	108.1	116.7	118.1	125.9	134.0
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	82.9	85.0	93.2	95.6	101.3	109.5
Brant, Haldimand, Niagara, Norfolk	130.0	143.3	152.0	158.4	165.1	176.4
Halton, Wentworth	74.3	81.0	90.5	96.3	106.3	114.8
York	77.1	86.6	97.2	103.5	112.3	120.7
Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Haliburton	89.1	97.5	103.6	108.0	111.4	118.3
Dufferin, Peel, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound	90.6	97.6	102.6	111.0	114.6	120.3
Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	100.6	113.8	125.7	133.7	138.8	144.2
Addington, Frontenac, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Leeds, Lennox, Stormont	121.3	135.0	144.9	154.3	164.2	174.8
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell	106.4	116.8	129.0	139.0	153.4	161.2
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	180.9	184.8	190.5	197.3	207.3	211.2
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	141.7	151.7	161.7	164.9	169.9	177.4
Cochrane, Nipissing, Timiskaming	200.2	210.6	218.0	205.5	215.3	217.4
All Ontario ³	100.9	109.3	118.1	123.3	131.3	139.1

¹ More than one type of licence may be held by each drinking establishment (see Table 138).

² Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

³ The total rate for Ontario does not include Special Occasion Permits, which numbered 154,965 in 1981 alone.

Sources: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario; Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Province of Ontario, Ontario: Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Group and Sex for Counties and Planning Regions, 1971 to 1976 (Toronto, 1978); Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Province of Ontario, Ontario: [1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980] Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, "Working Document - Table 1: 1976 Final Population, 1981 Population; Canada, Provinces, Census Divisions," (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, unpublished, released March 30th, 1982).

ALCOHOL-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption ² (litres)	Alcohol-Related Offences ³			Alcohol-Related Hospital Separations ⁴				Deaths ⁵ Liver Cirrhosis			
		Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol		Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	1,076,310	1,594	556	7	2,157	16	187	16	57	2	278	10
Prince Edward	135,254	413	111	-	524	4	16	8	14	-	42	2
Total	1,211,564	2,007	667	7	2,681	20	203	24	71	2	320	12
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	749,226	2,417	626	28	3,071	8	36	9	29	2	84	6
Lanark	435,840	859	197	7	1,063	7	68	7	17	2	101	2
Total	1,185,066	3,276	823	35	4,134	15	104	16	46	4	185	8
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	973,243	2,827	542	20	3,389	7	119	28	60	2	216	12
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry- Stormont	1,104,375	1,014	520	2	1,536	9	143	19	63	-	234	18
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	2,138,193	5,691	2,070	100	7,861	32	211	24	115	6	388	23
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>												
Halton	1,927,384	3,425	1,168	4	4,597	24	200	46	72	6	348	14
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	3,618,285	61	1,643	360	2,064	86	290	33	185	19	613	59
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	756,542	5,126	382	4	5,512	56	244	17	26	3	346	11
Rainy River	252,819	1,949	401	16	2,366	18	98	22	14	3	155	5
Total	1,009,361	7,075	783	20	7,878	74	342	39	40	6	501	16

TABLE 142 (Continued)

ALCOHOL-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption ² (litres)	Alcohol-Related Offences ³			Alcohol-Related Hospital Separations ⁴				Deaths ⁵ Liver Cirrhosis			
		Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol		Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
Kingston												
Frontenac	1,071,556	1,976	701	-	2,677	12	102	37	50	2	203	13
Lennox and Addington	253,090	1,148	266	2	1,416	-	24	5	18	-	47	2
Total	1,324,646	3,124	967	2	4,093	12	126	42	68	2	250	15
Kitchener												
Dufferin	245,788	561	87	-	648	3	48	5	2	1	59	-
Waterloo	2,625,850	2,596	1,509	172	4,277	44	175	36	112	9	376	28
Wellington	1,007,472	1,711	579	2	2,292	15	232	25	48	9	329	10
Total	3,879,110	4,868	2,175	174	7,217	62	455	66	162	19	764	38
London												
Elgin	491,855	2,042	394	4	2,440	10	34	10	38	-	92	8
Huron	444,571	1,586	85	7	1,678	7	81	6	16	1	111	9
Middlesex	2,764,437	6,732	1,236	1	7,969	73	179	30	156	9	447	20
Oxford	597,823	2,670	597	24	3,291	16	88	19	50	6	179	12
Perth	545,899	1,576	373	21	1,970	4	76	14	29	5	128	9
Total	4,844,585	14,606	2,685	57	17,348	110	458	79	289	21	957	58
North Bay												
Parry Sound	401,458	578	241	1	820	11	44	7	23	3	88	2
Nipissing	801,352	1,328	456	31	1,815	16	114	17	47	3	197	11
Timiskaming	392,552	316	167	4	487	4	97	11	18	2	132	8
Muskoka	582,976	1,617	335	3	1,955	1	47	8	28	7	91	7
Total	2,178,338	3,839	1,199	39	5,077	32	302	43	116	15	508	28
Orillia												
Simcoe	2,305,200	7,244	2,025	58	9,327	62	185	32	112	10	401	33
Ottawa-Carleton												
Prescott and Russell	569,795	153	214	4	371	3	40	13	12	1	69	3
Ottawa-Carleton	4,883,191	3,351	1,939	106	5,396	85	491	43	213	15	847	70
Total	5,452,986	3,504	2,153	110	5,767	88	531	56	225	16	916	73

TABLE 142 (Continued)

ALCOHOL-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption ² (litres)	Alcohol-Related Offences ³			Alcohol-Related Hospital Separations ⁴					Deaths ⁵ Liver Cirrhosis		
		Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
Owen Sound												
Bruce	624,865	1,831	349	30	2,210	13	158	8	41	3	223	8
Grey	607,640	2,259	541	20	2,820	21	211	17	40	5	294	9
Total	1,232,505	4,090	890	50	5,030	34	369	25	81	8	517	17
Peel												
Peel	3,491,576	3,258	2,156	-	5,414	57	239	35	119	8	458	29
Pembroke												
Renfrew	906,673	1,264	440	18	1,722	26	113	22	47	3	211	21
Peterborough												
Haliburton	151,999	333	47	-	380	2	17	5	8	-	32	3
Northumberland	542,765	1,113	333	5	1,451	9	62	15	54	6	146	10
Peterborough	1,024,318	1,448	418	-	1,866	21	127	16	42	3	209	18
Victoria	463,849	1,657	314	14	1,985	8	52	2	28	1	91	9
Total	2,182,931	4,551	1,112	19	5,682	40	258	38	132	10	478	40
St. Catharines												
Niagara	3,250,316	3,160	1,571	35	4,766	51	335	68	217	9	680	46
Sarnia												
Lambton	1,041,633	4,832	572	39	5,443	14	134	21	47	-	216	17
Sault Ste. Marie												
Algoma	1,341,441	1,554	737	10	2,301	41	126	50	60	4	281	19
Simcoe												
Haldimand-Norfolk	745,097	3,186	579	1	3,766	9	79	5	41	4	138	4
Brant	841,090	1,023	368	18	1,409	17	154	31	51	2	255	6
Total	1,586,187	4,209	947	19	5,175	26	233	36	92	6	393	10

TABLE 142 (Continued)

ALCOHOL-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption ² (litres)	Alcohol-Related Offences ³				Alcohol-Related Hospital Separations ⁴					Deaths ⁵ Liver Cirrhosis
		Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	
<u>Sudbury</u>											
Manitowlin	146,436	505	166	1	672	4	22	5	2	-	2
Sudbury (R.M.)	1,553,231	1,370	585	11	1,966	34	101	11	93	2	21
Sudbury (T.D.)	317,121	667	344	-	1,011	7	75	7	18	-	4
Total	2,016,788	2,542	1,095	12	3,649	45	198	23	113	2	27
<u>Thunder Bay</u>											
Thunder Bay	1,724,376	4,034	1,190	12	5,236	29	341	28	99	4	24
<u>Timmins</u>											
Cochrane	979,482	1,522	658	18	2,198	34	407	81	83	1	7
<u>Metro Toronto⁶</u>											
Toronto Metro	18,620,377	27,387	8,058	1,431	36,876	310	1,467	157	1,086	29	266
<u>Windsor</u>											
Essex	2,853,397	2,934	1,282	34	4,250	40	182	25	156	3	49
<u>York⁶</u>											
York	1,513,846	3,460	877	-	4,337	21	115	15	90	6	15
All Ontario	75,893,864	131,358	41,005	2,685	175,048	1,401	8,186	1,171	4,046	221	994

¹ Counties of residence have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Counties refer to location of store for alcohol consumption, occurrence of offence for alcohol-related offences, and to place of residence for morbidity and mortality data.

² Provincial totals are obtained by summing individual county data. Counties refer to store location which would in most cases correspond to counties of residence of purchasers. Consumption figures are based on sales data reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) converted into absolute alcohol on the basis of percentage alcohol content for each beverage, with estimated absolute alcohol conversion factors applied to a few products for which exact figures were unavailable. Figures include sales data from LCBO outlets for spirits and wine, and from Brewers Retail for beer. Independent wine store sales were estimated.

³ Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquartered outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. Number refers to offences not persons as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics.

TABLE 142 (Continued)

ALCOHOL-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

⁴ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the medically established conditions when diagnoses specified were noted as primary diagnosis are included. Cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services are excluded. The data cover the 1979-80 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

⁵ Includes only those deaths where liver cirrhosis was noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁶ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: B. Rush, S. Macdonald, N. Giesbrecht, Estimating the Number of Alcoholics in Ontario: An Analysis by County (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1163, 1981); Statistics Canada, Alcohol- and Drug-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Justice Statistics Division - special computer printout provided with the technical expertise of Dr. D.C. McKie, 1981); Statistics Canada, Outcomes by Main Diagnosis, County of Residence, Age and Sex, Ontario, 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity Section - special computer printout, 1982); Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Causes of Death by Sex by Place of Residence for Counties, Districts and Regional Municipalities, Ontario, 1979 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario - prepublication data, 1982).

TABLE 143 (Continued)

RATES PER POPULATION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Per Capita	Per 100,000 Population											
		Alcohol-Related Offences ³					Alcohol-Related Hospital Separations ⁴					Deaths ⁵ Liver Cirrhosis	
		Absolute Alcohol Consumption ² (litres)	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol		Total
Kingston													
Frontenac	9.35	1,724.3	611.7	-	-	2,336.0	10.5	89.0	32.3	43.6	1.7	177.1	11.3
Lennox and Addington	7.70	3,493.4	809.4	6.1	6.1	4,308.9	-	73.0	15.2	54.8	-	143.0	6.1
Total	8.98	2,118.5	655.8	1.4	1.4	2,775.6	8.1	85.4	28.5	46.1	1.4	169.5	10.2
Kitchener													
Dufferin	7.64	1,744.1	270.5	-	-	2,014.6	9.3	149.2	15.5	6.2	3.1	183.3	-
Waterloo	8.56	846.7	492.1	56.1	56.1	1,394.9	14.4	57.1	11.7	36.5	2.9	122.6	9.1
Wellington	7.58	1,287.7	435.8	1.5	1.5	1,725.0	11.3	174.6	18.8	36.1	6.8	247.6	7.5
Total	8.22	1,032.1	461.1	36.9	36.9	1,530.2	13.1	96.5	14.0	34.3	4.0	161.9	8.1
London													
Elgin	7.06	2,929.5	565.2	5.7	5.7	3,500.5	14.3	48.8	14.3	54.5	-	131.9	11.5
Huron	7.91	2,823.5	151.3	12.5	12.5	2,987.2	12.5	144.2	10.7	28.5	1.8	197.7	16.0
Middlesex	8.59	2,091.6	384.0	0.3	0.3	2,475.9	22.7	55.6	9.3	48.5	2.8	138.9	6.2
Oxford	7.00	3,128.4	699.5	28.1	28.1	3,856.0	18.7	103.1	22.3	58.6	7.0	209.7	14.1
Perth	8.23	2,375.1	562.1	31.6	31.6	2,968.8	6.0	114.5	21.1	43.7	7.5	192.8	13.6
Total	8.08	2,436.6	447.9	9.5	9.5	2,894.0	18.4	76.4	13.2	48.2	3.5	159.7	9.7
North Bay													
Parry Sound	12.35	1,777.8	741.2	3.1	3.1	2,522.1	33.8	135.3	21.5	70.7	9.2	270.5	6.2
Nipissing	10.06	1,667.7	572.6	38.9	38.9	2,279.2	20.1	143.2	21.3	59.0	3.8	247.4	13.8
Timiskaming	9.42	758.6	400.9	9.6	9.6	1,169.1	9.6	232.9	26.4	43.2	4.8	316.9	19.2
Muskoka	15.34	4,256.0	881.7	7.9	7.9	5,145.7	2.6	123.7	21.1	73.7	18.4	239.5	18.4
Total	11.36	2,001.6	625.1	20.3	20.3	2,647.1	16.7	157.5	22.4	60.5	7.8	264.9	14.6
Orillia													
Simcoe	10.38	3,262.5	912.0	26.1	26.1	4,200.7	27.9	83.3	14.4	50.4	4.5	180.5	14.9
Ottawa-Carleton													
Prescott and Russell	10.88	292.2	408.7	7.6	7.6	708.5	5.7	76.4	24.8	22.9	1.9	131.7	5.7
Ottawa-Carleton	8.98	616.4	356.7	19.5	19.5	992.5	15.6	90.3	7.9	39.2	2.8	155.8	12.9
Total	9.15	587.9	361.2	18.5	18.5	967.6	14.8	89.1	9.4	37.8	2.7	153.8	12.2

TABLE 143 (Continued)

RATES PER POPULATION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Per Capita	Per 100,000 Population									
		Alcohol-Related Offences ³				Alcohol-Related Hospital Separations ⁴					
		Absolute Alcohol Consumption ² (lit. as)	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol
<u>Sudbury</u>											
Manitowlin	13.47		4,646.7	1,527.4	9.2	6,183.3	36.8	202.4	46.0	18.4	-
Sudbury (R.M.)	9.58		844.6	360.6	6.8	1,212.0	21.0	62.3	6.8	57.3	1.2
Sudbury (T.D.)	12.13		2,552.2	1,316.3	-	3,868.5	26.8	287.0	26.8	68.9	-
Total	10.12		1,276.0	549.7	6.0	1,831.7	22.6	99.4	11.5	56.7	1.0
<u>Thunder Bay</u>											
Thunder Bay	11.45		2,678.0	790.0	8.0	3,476.0	19.3	226.4	18.6	65.7	2.7
<u>Timmins</u>											
Cochrane	10.33		1,605.8	694.2	19.0	2,319.0	35.9	429.4	85.5	87.6	1.1
<u>Metro Toronto⁶</u>											
Toronto Metro	8.73		1,284.1	377.8	67.1	1,729.0	14.5	68.8	7.4	50.9	1.4
<u>Windsor</u>											
Essex	8.96		921.5	402.7	10.7	1,334.9	12.6	57.2	7.9	49.0	0.9
<u>York⁶</u>											
York	6.89		1,573.6	398.9	-	1,972.5	9.6	52.3	6.8	40.9	2.7
All Ontario	8.92		1,544.8	482.2	31.6	2,058.6	16.5	96.3	13.8	47.6	2.6

¹ Counties of residence have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Counties refer to location of store for alcohol consumption, occurrence of offence for alcohol-related offences, and to place of residence for morbidity and mortality data.

² Provincial totals are obtained by summing individual county data. Counties refer to store location which would in most cases correspond to counties of residence of purchasers. Consumption figures are based on sales data reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) converted into absolute alcohol on the basis of percentage alcohol content for each beverage, with estimated absolute alcohol conversion factors applied to a few products for which exact figures were unavailable. Figures include sales data from LCBO outlets for spirits and wine, and from Brewers Retail for beer. Independent wine store sales were estimated.

³ Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquarters outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. Number refers to offences not persons as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics.

⁴ Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquarters outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. Number refers to offences not persons as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics.

TABLE 143 (Continued)

RATES PER POPULATION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

⁴ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the medically established conditions when diagnoses specified were noted as primary diagnosis are included. Cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services are excluded. The data cover the 1979-80 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

⁵ Includes only those deaths where liver cirrhosis was noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁶ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: B. Rush, S. Macdonald, N. Giesbrecht, Estimating the Number of Alcoholics in Ontario: An Analysis by County (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1163, 1981); Statistics Canada, Alcohol- and Drug-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Justice Statistics Division - special computer printout provided with the technical expertise of Dr. D.C. McKie, 1981); Statistics Canada, Outcomes by Main Diagnosis, County of Residence, Age and Sex, Ontario 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity Section - special computer printout, 1982); Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Causes of Death by Sex by Place of Residence for Counties, Districts and Regional Municipalities, Ontario, 1979 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario - prepublication data, 1982); Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, 1979 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1980).

TABLE 144

PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM,
ONTARIO BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption in Litres Per Capita (Aged 15 and over)	Alcoholism ²	
		Estimated Number of Alcoholics ³	Estimated Alcoholics Per 1,000 Population (Aged 15 and over)
<u>Belleville</u>			
Hastings	13.13	3,700	45.1
Prince Edward ⁴	7.56	400	21.6
Total	12.14	4,100	40.9
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>			
Leeds-Grenville	11.89	2,500	39.2
Lanark	12.22	1,500	40.7
Total	12.01	3,900	39.7
<u>Chatham</u>			
Kent	11.89	3,400	41.0
<u>Cornwall</u>			
Dundas-Glengarry- Stormont	14.11	4,000	50.6
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>			
Durham	10.59	5,700	28.1
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>			
Halton	10.49	5,100	27.7
<u>Hamilton</u>			
Hamilton-Wentworth	11.07	11,600	35.5
<u>Kenora</u>			
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	18.28	3,400	81.2
Rainy River	13.97	1,000	53.9
Total	16.97	4,300	72.9
<u>Kingston</u>			
Frontenac	11.92	3,500	39.3
Lennox and Addington	10.26	800	31.9
Total	11.56	4,300	37.7
<u>Kitchener</u>			
Dufferin	10.40	800	32.5
Waterloo	11.36	8,500	36.8
Wellington	9.95	3,100	30.6
Total	10.89	12,400	34.7

PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM,
ONTARIO BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption in Litres Per Capita (Aged 15 and over)	Alcoholism ²	
		Estimated Number of Alcoholics ³	Estimated Alcoholics Per 1,000 Population (Aged 15 and over)
<u>London</u>			
Elgin	9.26	1,600	29.5
Huron	10.39	1,500	33.9
Middlesex	11.06	9,250	37.0
Oxford	9.15	1,900	29.0
Perth	10.70	1,800	35.3
Total	10.48	16,000	34.5
<u>North Bay</u>			
Parry Sound ⁴	13.67	1,300	50.5
Nipissing	13.46	2,900	49.4
Timiskaming	12.38	1,400	45.3
Muskoka ⁴	15.71	1,900	63.3
Total	13.72	7,600	51.5
<u>Orillia</u>			
Simcoe	13.59	8,700	51.3
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>			
Prescott and Russell	14.48	2,000	52.0
Ottawa-Carleton	11.42	19,100	44.6
Total	11.68	21,100	45.3
<u>Owen Sound</u>			
Bruce ⁴	13.41	2,300	50.3
Grey	10.72	2,100	36.6
Total	11.91	4,300	42.7
<u>Peel</u>			
Peel	11.17	9,500	30.2
<u>Pembroke</u>			
Renfrew	13.52	3,200	47.0
<u>Peterborough</u>			
Haliburton ⁴	14.79	400	53.8
Northumberland	10.55	1,700	33.2
Peterborough	13.09	3,500	44.9
Victoria ⁴	11.61	1,400	37.9
Total	12.12	7,000	40.4
<u>St. Catharines</u>			
Niagara	11.40	10,200	35.6

TABLE 144 (Continued)

PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM,
ONTARIO BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption in Litres Per Capita (Aged 15 and over)	Alcoholism ²	
		Estimated Number of Alcoholics ³	Estimated Alcoholics Per 1,000 Population (Aged 15 and over)
<u>Sarnia</u>			
Lambton	11.04	3,500	36.9
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>			
Algoma	14.12	5,200	54.6
<u>Simcoe</u>			
Haldimand-Norfolk	10.68	2,400	33.7
Brant	10.70	2,700	33.8
Total	10.69	5,000	33.8
<u>Sudbury</u>			
Manitoulin ⁴	16.23	500	67.6
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	13.05	5,600	47.2
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	16.64	1,300	68.0
Total	13.69	7,500	51.0
<u>Thunder Bay</u>			
Thunder Bay	15.01	6,900	59.9
<u>Timmins</u>			
Cochrane	14.13	3,800	54.7
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>			
Toronto Metro	10.98	81,500	48.1
<u>Windsor</u>			
Essex	11.77	9,800	40.4
<u>York⁵</u>			
York	9.05	3,900	23.0
<u>All Ontario</u>	11.53	273,200	41.6

¹ Counties of residence have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February 1980. In a similar fashion, to maintain table standardization, county data for all years have been presented in terms of the situation in 1978 regarding a county or municipality's status and boundaries.

² Alcohol consumption of over 14.7 cl/day was used as the definition of alcoholism. The Ledermann formula was applied to alcohol consumption data of each of the 49 Ontario counties. County estimates were adjusted to take into account expected variation in prevalence estimates obtained by mortality data. Due to rounding, components will not add up to provincial and ARF Centre totals.

³ ARF Centre totals may differ from county totals due to independent rounding.

PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM,
ONTARIO BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

⁴ Effects of tourism partialled out.

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: the Northeast Branch, which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and the West Branch, which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: B. Rush, S. Macdonald, N. Giesbrecht, Estimating the Number of Alcoholics in Ontario: An Analysis by County (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1163, 1981); Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Province of Ontario, Ontario: 1979 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto, 1980).

DRUG STATISTICS

TABLE 145

DRUG-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Drug-Related Offences ²					Drug-Related Hospital Separations ³						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	Poisoning by Opiates and Related Narcotics	Poisoning by Salicylates	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	198	-	-	3	8	209	4	4	8	2	20	38
Prince Edward	18	-	1	-	-	19	-	2	1	-	-	3
Total	216	-	1	3	8	228	4	6	9	2	20	41
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	203	-	-	-	15	218	1	-	1	1	5	8
Lanark	18	-	-	4	-	22	-	5	3	-	16	24
Total	221	-	-	4	15	240	1	5	4	1	21	32
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	214	-	2	4	20	240	-	10	6	4	9	29
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	146	-	4	8	10	168	8	11	2	-	19	40
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	1,223	-	-	11	30	1,264	10	15	5	5	45	80
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>												
Halton	592	-	4	6	19	621	11	12	11	3	44	81
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	3,163	1	11	18	123	3,316	15	11	15	11	109	161
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	107	1	1	4	2	115	2	11	3	2	31	49
Rainy River	307	-	-	-	12	319	2	2	-	2	4	10
Total	414	-	1	4	14	434	4	13	3	4	35	59
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac	166	-	-	2	18	186	3	7	7	3	20	40
Lennox and Addington	38	-	1	1	2	42	-	-	2	2	3	7
Total	204	-	1	3	20	228	3	7	9	5	23	47

TABLE 145 (Continued)

DRUG-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Drug-Related Offences ²					Drug-Related Hospital Separations ³						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	Poisoning by Opiates and Related Narcotics	Poisoning by Salicylates	Total
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin	11	-	-	-	-	11	2	4	-	1	3	10
Waterloo	469	2	12	9	95	587	4	13	8	2	68	95
Wellington	162	-	1	7	2	172	5	16	2	3	17	43
Total	642	2	13	16	97	770	11	33	10	6	88	148
<u>London</u>												
Elgin	94	-	1	3	2	100	-	1	4	1	14	20
Huron	59	-	-	1	-	60	-	2	3	2	4	11
Middlesex	807	-	5	5	101	918	9	13	12	8	46	88
Oxford	125	-	1	5	4	135	1	5	5	1	19	31
Perth	149	-	1	3	16	169	1	6	-	2	4	13
Total	1,234	-	8	17	123	1,382	11	27	24	14	87	163
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound	23	-	-	3	3	29	1	1	1	-	6	9
Nipissing	255	-	12	7	21	295	1	3	2	-	13	19
Timiskaming	33	-	-	1	-	34	1	1	3	-	5	10
Muskoka	123	-	-	6	3	132	1	2	2	-	15	20
Total	434	-	12	17	27	490	4	7	8	-	39	58
<u>Orillia</u>												
Simcoe	793	-	4	27	45	869	4	6	8	4	23	45
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	25	1	-	3	4	33	1	3	1	1	2	8
Ottawa-Carleton	529	10	15	8	26	588	34	42	24	4	42	146
Total	554	11	15	11	30	621	35	45	25	5	44	154
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce	58	-	-	3	5	66	2	3	8	1	1	15
Grey	136	-	-	-	5	141	3	2	4	1	7	17
Total	194	-	-	3	10	207	5	5	12	2	8	32
<u>Peel</u>												
Peel	1,228	-	10	10	44	1,292	7	16	14	10	66	113

TABLE 145 (Continued)

DRUG-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Drug-Related Offences ²						Drug-Related Hospital Separations ³					
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	Poisoning by Opiates and Related Narcotics	Poisoning by Salicylates	Total
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	72	-	-	5	8	85	2	8	5	1	16	32
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	3	4
Northumberland	90	8	1	2	8	109	3	3	4	1	10	21
Peterborough	148	1	-	-	5	154	1	6	10	4	19	40
Victoria	144	-	-	-	7	151	3	-	-	-	7	10
Total	392	9	1	2	20	424	7	9	14	6	39	75
<u>St. Catharines</u>												
Niagara	317	1	18	10	30	376	13	42	8	6	40	109
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	396	-	10	4	30	440	8	4	4	-	17	33
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	315	-	-	-	14	329	6	4	3	3	25	41
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk	226	-	1	3	17	247	1	3	3	1	9	17
Brant	149	-	1	4	18	172	1	6	10	1	32	50
Total	375	-	2	7	35	419	2	9	13	2	41	67
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	12	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	4	4
Sudbury (R.M.)	394	-	1	12	20	427	4	7	6	8	44	69
Sudbury (T.D.)	56	-	-	-	3	59	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total	462	-	1	12	24	499	4	7	6	8	51	76
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	357	-	2	9	19	387	1	11	12	4	24	52
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	212	-	-	10	8	230	11	14	7	-	23	55

TABLE 145 (Continued)
DRUG-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Drug-Related Offences ²					Drug-Related Hospital Separations ³						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	Poisoning by Opiates and Related Narcotics	Poisoning by Salicylates	Total
Metro Toronto ⁴												
Toronto Metro	5,100	43	139	105	406	5,793	51	114	144	28	208	545
Windsor												
Essex	867	4	17	34	100	1,022	16	60	13	4	39	132
York ⁵												
York	464	1	8	3	24	500	7	7	18	-	37	69
All Ontario	20,801	73	284	363	1,353	22,874	261	518	412	138	1,240	2,569

¹ Counties of residence have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February 1980. Counties refer to occurrence of offence for drug-related offences, and to place of residence for morbidity data.

² Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquartered outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. These figures differ from those in Table 110 which refer to convictions only. Numbers refer to offences not persons as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics. For drugs included under drug offences see Technical Notes.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the medically established conditions when diagnosis specified was noted as primary diagnosis are included. Cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services are excluded. The data cover the 1979-80 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

⁴ For Ontario, the number of cases by each type of drug is as follows: Tobacco - 3; Cannabis - 8; Hallucinogens - 40; Barbiturates and Tranquillizers - 43; Morphine type - 4; Cocaine type - 2; Amphetamine type - 14; Antidepressants - 9; and Other, Mixed or Unspecified - 289.

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Notes: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: Statistics Canada, Alcohol- and Drug-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Justice Statistics Division - special computer printout provided with the technical expertise of Dr. D.C. McKie, 1981); Statistics Canada, Outcomes by Main Diagnosis, County of Residence, Age and Sex, Ontario 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity Section - special computer printout, 1982).

TABLE 146

RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF DRUG-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARE REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Drug-Related Offences ²					Drug-Related Hospital Separations ³						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Poisoning by Opiates and Related Narcotics	Poisoning by Salicylates	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	186.7	-	-	2.8	7.5	197.0	3.8	3.8	7.5	1.9	18.9	35.8
Prince Edward	80.6	-	4.5	-	-	85.1	-	9.0	4.5	-	-	13.4
Total	168.2	-	0.8	2.3	6.2	177.6	3.1	4.7	7.0	1.6	15.6	31.9
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	250.5	-	-	-	18.5	269.0	1.2	-	1.2	1.2	6.2	9.9
Lanark	39.9	-	-	8.9	-	48.7	-	11.1	6.6	-	35.5	53.2
Total	175.2	-	-	3.2	11.9	190.2	0.8	4.0	3.2	0.8	16.6	25.4
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	198.7	-	1.9	3.7	18.6	222.9	-	9.3	5.6	3.7	8.4	26.9
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	143.9	-	3.9	7.9	9.9	165.6	7.9	10.8	2.0	-	18.7	39.4
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	455.4	-	-	4.1	11.2	470.7	3.7	5.6	1.9	1.9	16.8	29.8
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>												
Halton	242.6	-	1.6	2.5	7.8	254.5	4.5	4.9	4.5	1.2	18.0	33.2
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	759.8	0.2	2.6	4.3	29.5	796.5	3.6	2.6	3.6	2.6	26.2	38.7
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	183.0	1.7	1.7	6.8	3.4	196.7	3.4	18.8	5.1	3.4	53.0	83.8
Rainy River	1250.7	-	-	-	48.9	1299.6	8.1	8.1	-	8.1	16.3	40.7
Total	498.7	1.2	1.2	4.8	16.9	522.8	4.8	15.7	3.6	4.8	42.2	71.1
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac	144.9	-	-	1.7	15.7	162.3	2.6	6.1	6.1	2.6	17.5	34.9
Lennox and Addington	115.6	-	3.0	3.0	6.1	127.8	-	-	6.1	6.1	9.1	21.3
Total	138.3	-	0.7	2.0	13.6	154.6	2.0	4.7	6.1	3.4	15.6	31.9

TABLE 146 (Continued)

RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF DRUG-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARE REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Drug-Related Offences ²					Drug-Related Hospital Separations ³						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Poisoning by Opiates and Related Narcotics	Poisoning by Salicylates	Total
Kitchener												
Dufferin	34.2	-	-	-	-	34.2	6.2	12.4	-	3.1	9.3	31.1
Waterloo	153.0	0.6	3.9	2.9	31.0	191.4	1.3	4.2	2.6	0.7	22.2	31.0
Wellington	121.9	-	0.7	5.3	1.5	129.4	3.8	12.0	1.5	2.3	12.8	32.4
Total	136.1	0.4	2.8	3.4	20.6	163.3	2.3	7.0	2.1	1.3	18.7	31.4
London												
Elgin	134.9	-	1.4	4.3	2.9	143.5	-	1.4	5.7	1.4	20.1	28.7
Huron	105.0	-	-	1.8	-	106.8	-	3.6	5.3	3.6	7.1	19.6
Middlesex	250.7	-	1.5	1.5	31.4	285.2	2.8	4.0	3.7	2.5	14.3	27.3
Oxford	146.5	-	1.2	5.9	4.7	158.2	1.2	5.9	5.9	1.2	22.3	36.3
Perth	224.5	-	1.5	4.5	24.1	254.7	1.5	9.0	-	3.0	6.0	19.6
Total	205.9	-	1.3	2.8	20.5	230.5	1.8	4.5	4.0	2.3	14.5	27.2
North Bay												
Parry Sound	70.7	-	-	9.2	9.2	89.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	18.5	27.7
Nipissing	320.2	-	15.1	8.8	26.4	370.4	1.3	3.8	2.5	-	16.3	23.9
Timiskaming	79.2	-	-	2.4	-	81.6	2.4	2.4	7.2	-	12.0	24.0
Muskoka	323.7	-	-	15.8	7.9	347.4	2.6	5.3	5.3	-	39.5	52.6
Total	226.3	-	6.3	8.9	14.1	255.5	2.1	3.6	4.2	-	20.3	30.2
Orillia												
Simcoe	357.1	-	1.8	12.2	20.3	391.4	1.8	2.7	3.6	1.8	10.4	20.3
Ottawa-Carleton												
Prescott and Russell	47.7	1.9	-	5.7	7.6	63.0	1.9	5.7	1.9	1.9	3.8	15.3
Ottawa-Carleton	97.3	1.8	2.8	1.5	4.8	108.2	6.3	7.7	4.4	0.7	7.7	26.9
Total	93.0	1.8	2.5	1.8	5.0	104.2	5.9	7.6	4.2	0.8	7.4	25.8
Owen Sound												
Bruce	97.4	-	-	5.0	8.4	110.9	3.4	5.0	13.4	1.7	1.7	25.2
Grey	186.7	-	-	-	6.9	193.6	4.1	2.7	5.5	1.4	9.6	23.3
Total	146.6	-	-	2.3	7.5	156.4	3.8	3.8	9.1	1.5	6.0	24.2
Peel												
Peel	286.4	-	2.3	2.3	10.3	301.3	1.6	3.7	3.3	2.3	15.4	26.4

TABLE 146 (Continued)

RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF DRUG-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Drug-Related Offences ²					Drug-Related Hospital Separations ³						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Poisoning by Opiates and Related Narcotics	Poisoning by Salicylates	Total
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	82.1	-	-	5.7	9.1	96.9	2.3	9.1	5.7	1.1	18.2	36.5
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	95.9	-	1.5	-	-	95.9	-	-	-	9.6	28.8	38.4
Northumberland	136.4	12.1	-	3.0	12.1	165.1	4.5	4.5	6.1	1.5	15.2	31.8
Peterborough	147.7	1.0	-	-	5.0	153.7	1.0	6.0	10.0	4.0	19.0	39.9
Victoria	313.4	-	-	-	15.2	328.6	6.5	-	-	-	15.2	21.8
Total	176.1	4.0	0.4	0.9	9.0	190.5	3.1	4.0	6.3	2.7	17.5	33.7
<u>St. Catharines</u>												
Niagara	86.2	0.3	4.9	2.7	8.2	102.3	3.5	11.4	2.2	1.6	10.9	29.6
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	320.4	-	8.1	3.2	24.3	356.0	6.5	3.2	3.2	-	13.8	26.7
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	245.6	-	-	-	10.9	256.6	4.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	19.5	32.0
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk	249.5	-	1.1	3.3	18.8	272.7	1.1	3.3	3.3	1.1	9.9	18.8
Brant	145.8	-	1.0	3.9	17.6	168.3	1.0	5.9	9.8	1.0	31.3	48.9
Total	194.5	-	1.0	3.6	18.2	217.4	1.0	4.7	6.7	1.0	21.3	34.8
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	110.4	-	-	-	9.2	119.6	-	-	-	-	36.8	36.8
Sudbury (R.M.)	242.9	-	0.6	7.4	12.3	263.2	2.5	4.3	3.7	4.9	27.1	42.5
Sudbury (T.D.)	214.3	-	-	-	11.5	225.8	-	-	-	-	11.5	11.5
Total	231.9	-	0.5	6.0	12.0	250.5	2.0	3.5	3.0	4.0	25.6	38.1
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	237.0	-	1.3	6.0	12.6	256.9	0.7	7.3	8.0	2.7	15.9	34.5
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	223.7	-	-	10.6	8.4	242.7	11.6	14.8	7.4	-	24.3	58.0

TABLE 146 (Continued)

RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF DRUG-RELATED ONTARIO STATISTICS BY COUNTIES¹ GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1979

Centre/County	Drug-Related Offences ²					Drug-Related Hospital Separations ³						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Poisoning by Opiates and Related Narcotics	Poisoning by Salicylates	Total
Metro Toronto ⁴	239.1	2.0	6.5	4.9	19.0	271.6	2.4	5.3	6.8	1.3	9.8	25.6
Toronto Metro												
Windsor												
Essex	272.3	1.3	5.3	10.7	31.4	321.0	5.0	18.8	4.1	1.3	12.2	41.5
York ⁴												
York	211.0	0.5	3.6	1.4	10.9	227.4	3.2	3.2	8.2	-	16.8	31.4
All Ontario	244.6	0.9	3.3	4.3	15.9	269.0	3.1	6.1	4.8	1.6	14.6	30.2

¹ Counties of residence have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February 1980. Counties refer to occurrence of offence for drug-related offences, and to place of residence for morbidity data.

² Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquartered outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. These figures differ from those in Table 110 which refer to convictions only. Numbers refer to offences not persons as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics. For drugs included under drug offences see Technical Notes.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the medically established conditions when diagnosis specified was noted as primary diagnosis are included. Cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services are excluded. The data cover the 1979-80 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modification to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

⁴ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: Statistics Canada, Alcohol- and Drug-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Justice Statistics Division - special computer printout provided with the technical expertise of Dr. D.C. McKie, 1981); Statistics Canada, Outcomes by Main Diagnosis, County of Residence, Age and Sex, Ontario 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity Section - special computer printout, 1982); Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, 1979 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1980).

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 147

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977Absolute Alcohol² in Litres Per Capita

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Africa								
Algeria	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.32	0.27	0.21	0.27	n.a.
Angola	2.74	2.44	2.24	2.44	2.31	1.87	2.04	2.17
Benin	0.59	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.70	1.23	1.17	1.24
Botswana	3.70	3.87	3.88	3.76	3.31	2.63	2.57	2.53
Burundi	13.74	13.50	12.61	13.82	13.27	13.87	13.94	13.83
Cape Verde	1.02	1.21	1.76	1.68	1.96	2.24	1.72	1.72
Central African Republic ³	1.95	1.91	n.a.	n.a.	1.89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chad	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.44
Comoros	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12
Congo	1.39	1.43	1.90	2.23	2.10	3.30	2.86	2.63
Egypt	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
Ethiopia	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.70	0.68	0.86	n.a.	n.a.
Gabon	3.85	4.15	4.50	4.63	5.42	8.03	10.82	9.63
Gambia	1.95	2.10	2.17	1.96	2.08	2.12	1.01	1.30
Ghana	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.29	1.24	1.24	n.a.	n.a.
Guinea	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08
Guinea-Bissau	2.86	2.82	2.78	3.38	2.98	2.87	2.92	2.19
Ivory Coast	1.27	1.49	1.54	1.55	1.68	1.91	2.05	2.02
Kenya	1.73	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.77	1.80	1.87	n.a.
Lesotho	1.71	1.71	1.54	1.54	1.67	1.75	1.58	1.51
Liberia	0.62	1.88	0.66	2.10	2.18	0.75	2.81	n.a.
Libya	0.01	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	0.67	0.76	0.61	0.75	0.62	0.74	0.79	0.86
Malawi	2.31	2.91	3.05	2.96	3.09	3.21	3.21	3.02
Mali	1.00	0.82	0.81	0.74	0.69	0.84	0.97	0.95
Mauritania	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11
Mauritius	1.42	1.51	1.84	2.01	2.46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	0.36	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.29	n.a.
Mozambique	0.79	0.72	0.77	0.73	0.81	0.60	0.47	0.48
Niger	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
Nigeria	3.78	3.80	3.80	3.73	3.66	3.74	3.76	3.71
Réunion	4.04	4.28	3.80	4.57	4.73	5.02	5.32	5.42
Rhodesia	0.79	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.80	0.79	0.80
Rwanda	5.37	5.13	5.09	5.12	4.69	4.83	4.94	5.05
Sao Tome and Principe	5.78	4.94	4.11	4.01	4.18	3.89	3.60	3.62
Senegal	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.42	0.43
Sierra Leone	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.24
Somalia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	0.01	0.01
South Africa	4.30	4.57	4.95	5.36	5.54	5.28	5.21	5.16
Sudan	1.23	1.24	1.21	1.01	1.21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 147 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977

Absolute Alcohol ² in Litres Per Capita								
Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Africa (cont'd)								
Swaziland	3.46	4.04	3.40	4.17	3.66	3.83	3.71	4.00
Togo	1.43	1.40	1.56	1.70	1.83	2.22	2.28	2.17
Tunisia	0.76	0.83	0.85	0.77	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.51
Uganda	12.56	12.54	12.52	12.91	12.49	12.21	11.74	11.70
United Republic of Cameroon	6.74	6.74	6.91	6.85	6.96	7.16	7.06	7.02
United Republic of Tanzania	4.61	4.00	4.26	3.79	4.09	4.52	4.10	4.03
Upper Volta	2.32	2.19	2.15	2.07	2.50	2.70	2.70	2.38
Zaire	2.66	2.76	2.83	2.92	3.03	2.84	2.70	2.88
Zambia	3.54	3.75	3.48	3.18	2.95	3.20	3.12	3.05
America, North								
Antigua	5.14	5.21	5.12	4.69	3.52	2.92	3.07	3.25
Bahamas	11.04	10.83	11.66	11.46	11.62	10.37	10.07	9.66
Barbados	8.02	7.04	12.53	12.36	11.39	13.67	16.02	16.16
Belize	4.55	3.31	3.35	2.39	1.07	3.67	3.28	2.80
Bermuda	6.40	6.72	7.20	7.70	6.62	6.34	6.16	6.26
Canada	6.45	7.02	7.40	7.85	8.18	8.32	8.35	8.53
Costa Rica	1.38	1.48	1.63	1.69	1.63	1.74	1.82	2.37
Cuba	1.48	1.81	2.34	2.20	1.81	2.27	2.22	n.a.
Dominica	3.74	2.96	3.63	2.76	2.77	2.57	2.72	2.87
Dominican Republic	2.04	2.09	2.15	2.11	2.49	2.10	2.08	2.07
El Salvador	0.73	0.88	0.91	0.95	1.75	1.88	1.84	1.83
Grenada	2.32	2.41	1.87	2.14	2.04	2.19	2.35	2.44
Guadeloupe	6.50	6.55	7.40	7.25	7.68	7.32	8.06	8.98
Guatemala	1.35	1.31	1.21	1.48	1.72	1.77	1.76	1.86
Haiti	3.97	3.99	3.94	3.97	4.09	4.02	3.95	3.88
Honduras	1.30	1.50	1.56	1.50	1.44	1.47	1.38	1.35
Jamaica	2.08	2.29	2.29	2.43	2.30	2.26	2.49	2.56
Martinique	9.50	9.11	9.28	9.75	9.31	9.69	10.63	10.13
Mexico	2.14	2.14	2.08	2.30	2.40	2.35	2.24	2.36
Netherlands Antilles	4.43	4.20	4.34	4.78	4.82	5.97	6.06	7.04
Nicaragua	3.01	3.04	2.96	3.00	2.94	2.88	2.96	2.67
Panama	2.85	2.92	2.37	2.77	2.92	3.05	2.94	2.76
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	3.33	2.68	2.56	2.55	1.79	2.02	2.08	2.08
Saint Lucia	4.74	4.66	4.62	4.57	3.53	4.23	4.45	3.76
Saint Vincent	1.43	1.51	1.35	1.16	1.11	1.46	1.37	1.30
Trinidad and Tobago	2.86	3.16	3.28	3.19	3.86	4.49	5.21	5.16
United States	6.84	6.99	7.24	7.46	7.70	7.85	7.90	8.13

TABLE 147 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977Absolute Alcohol² in Litres Per Capita

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
America, South								
Argentina	13.08	12.35	11.83	11.09	11.99	13.05	13.09	14.02
Bolivia	1.75	1.78	1.75	1.80	1.89	1.86	1.86	2.00
Brazil	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.31	2.34	2.34	2.40	2.39
Chile	6.51	6.78	6.80	5.82	5.52	5.79	6.45	7.08
Colombia	2.21	2.23	2.20	2.16	2.35	2.20	2.55	2.53
Ecuador	0.93	0.94	1.13	1.23	1.43	1.66	n.a.	n.a.
French Guiana	12.14	12.12	12.50	12.14	10.23	10.46	10.90	10.27
Guyana	3.46	3.64	3.10	3.61	3.50	3.51	4.50	4.92
Paraguay	2.11	2.10	2.18	2.28	2.37	2.51	2.63	2.78
Peru	2.36	2.49	2.43	2.44	2.41	2.60	2.50	2.49
Suriname	4.27	4.25	4.39	4.29	4.41	3.40	3.71	3.65
Uruguay	5.57	5.63	5.54	5.61	6.13	6.26	6.69	n.a.
Venezuela	3.68	3.89	4.00	3.80	4.02	4.05	4.07	4.06
Asia								
Afghanistan	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Bhutan	2.70	2.71	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.75	2.74	2.74
Brunei	0.90	0.91	0.96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Burma	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.18	n.a.	n.a.
China	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	n.a.
Cyprus	3.33	3.51	4.17	3.98	3.22	3.38	3.54	3.82
Democratic Kampuchea	0.59	0.28	0.32	0.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hong Kong	1.75	1.96	1.84	2.22	1.78	1.84	2.11	2.23
India	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.01
Indonesia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	0.18	0.21	0.27	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.38	n.a.
Iraq	0.17	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.28	0.37	0.38	0.38
Israel	2.82	2.89	3.19	3.06	2.97	2.91	2.93	2.87
Japan	4.94	5.11	5.36	5.62	5.54	5.58	5.46	n.a.
Jordan	0.13	n.a.	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.17	n.a.	n.a.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	2.93	3.00	3.06	3.08	3.18	3.24	3.33	3.40
Korea, Republic of	3.62	4.52	4.76	5.52	6.14	6.88	6.86	7.01
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.36	0.19	0.27	0.35	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.28
Lebanon	1.86	2.11	2.00	2.04	1.99	1.94	1.73	n.a.
Macau	2.11	2.26	2.19	2.87	2.51	2.44	2.70	2.75
Malaysia	6.64	6.58	6.54	6.51	6.53	6.45	6.54	6.29
Mongolia	1.08	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.56	1.90	1.87	1.95
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 147 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977Absolute Alcohol² in Litres Per Capita

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Asia (cont'd)								
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	n.a.
Philippines	3.04	3.17	n.a.	3.60	3.78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Singapore	1.38	1.35	1.48	1.46	2.08	1.64	1.74	1.66
Sri Lanka	0.29	0.29	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.07	n.a.
Syria	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Thailand	0.41	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.45	0.59	0.70	0.62
Turkey	0.54	0.63	0.63	0.76	0.79	0.95	0.86	n.a.
Viet Nam	0.26	0.27	0.31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	-
Yemen, Democratic	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34
Europe								
Albania	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.76	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56
Austria	11.88	12.36	12.36	11.77	11.61	11.68	11.94	11.48
Belgium	8.94	9.16	9.48	10.05	9.78	9.92	10.03	10.06
Bulgaria	7.24	6.84	7.58	7.96	7.86	7.55	8.23	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	9.12	9.22	9.49	9.58	9.50	9.87	9.99	9.91
Denmark	6.30	6.87	7.41	7.99	8.12	8.67	9.05	8.81
Faeroe Islands	2.54	2.71	3.23	2.37	2.22	3.05	3.44	3.77
Finland	4.46	4.91	5.34	5.89	6.88	6.71	6.79	6.86
France	19.59	19.28	19.08	18.96	18.96	18.64	18.39	17.31
German Democratic Republic	6.29	6.52	6.82	7.26	7.67	8.22	8.63	9.13
Germany, Federal Republic of	11.23	12.04	11.86	11.98	11.46	12.26	12.73	12.20
Greece	5.90	5.87	5.92	5.69	5.86	5.96	6.31	6.25
Hungary	10.13	10.64	10.82	11.11	11.33	12.32	13.10	13.60
Iceland	2.67	2.76	2.90	3.05	3.13	2.94	2.99	3.23
Ireland*	4.22	4.38	4.66	5.06	5.54	5.76	5.64	5.84
Italy	14.45	14.10	14.07	14.24	14.21	13.24	12.78	12.43
Luxembourg	10.19	10.88	11.47	n.a.	12.71	12.82	13.42	14.37
Malta	2.29	2.43	2.38	2.62	2.62	2.70	3.08	3.29
Netherlands	5.68	6.15	6.69	7.56	8.12	8.94	8.39	8.87
Norway	3.57	3.75	3.92	3.99	4.27	4.39	4.37	4.45
Poland	5.09	5.56	6.05	6.45	6.21	6.94	7.79	8.23
Portugal	9.86	14.26	11.75	12.02	13.98	13.32	14.13	14.00
Romania	6.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.44	n.a.
Spain	11.26	11.24	11.92	13.30	13.70	14.18	13.66	12.81
Sweden	5.64	5.61	5.85	5.78	6.17	6.35	6.32	6.04
Switzerland	10.52	10.69	10.77	11.43	10.93	10.83	10.26	10.57

TABLE 147 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977Absolute Alcohol² in Litres Per Capita

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Europe (cont'd)								
United Kingdom	5.23	5.48	5.78	6.44	6.73	6.81	7.12	6.75
Yugoslavia	7.55	7.58	7.80	7.88	7.85	7.66	7.26	6.87
Oceania								
Australia	8.22	8.23	8.38	8.85	9.48	9.71	9.65	9.81
Fiji	1.25	1.45	1.71	2.03	2.11	2.04	2.08	2.04
French Polynesia	9.09	9.74	8.28	8.68	8.48	8.27	8.36	9.01
New Caledonia	8.64	9.55	7.29	7.46	6.89	6.97	6.24	5.88
New Hebrides	1.87	1.94	1.69	2.19	2.50	1.44	1.58	1.64
New Zealand	6.66	7.09	7.28	7.84	8.08	8.17	8.32	8.36
Papua New Guinea	0.48	0.66	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.75	0.74	0.73
Samoa	0.50	0.57	0.61	0.79	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.95
Solomon Islands	0.33	0.34	0.46	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.31
Tonga	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.63	0.64	0.53	0.69	0.73
USSR	5.06	5.17	4.66	5.21	5.14	5.31	5.26	5.19

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

² Beverage figures were converted into absolute alcohol using the following average values: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, fermented beverages - 12%, wine - 12%, vermouths and similar beverages - 18%, distilled beverages - 40%, if no country- or beverage-specific data were available.

³ Population figures for 1970 and 1974 are estimates based on the 1968 "recensement instantané" of 1968. Population figures for 1971 were estimated using a straight line interpolation.

⁴ Figures for 1970 to 1974 are for the twelve months ending March 31 of the year stated. Figures for 1975 to 1977 correspond to the twelve month period ending December 31 of the year stated.

Source: Data are based on a report on "International Trends in Alcohol Production, Trade and Consumption, 1970 to 1977" prepared by the Statistical Information Section of the Addiction Research Foundation, as a collaborating centre of the World Health Organization (Toronto, unpublished).

ALCOHOL MORTALITY STATISTICS

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Absolute Numbers								
Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Africa</u>								
Egypt	T	3,857	3,874	3,850		3,598		
	M	2,756	2,753	2,798	n.a.	2,555	n.a.	n.a.
	F	1,101	1,121	1,052		1,043		
Mauritius	T	56	53		86	89	124	108
	M	44	45	n.a.	75	78	112	95
	F	12	8		11	11	12	13
<u>America</u>								
Antigua	T				9	4	6	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	4	5	n.a.
	F				3	-	1	
Argentina	T					4,624	4,167	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,452	3,135	n.a.
	F					1,172	1,032	
Bahamas	T			13		41 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	29	n.a.	n.a.
	F			6		12		
Barbados	T	15		12	17	19	19	
	M	8	n.a.	9	13	12	12	n.a.
	F	7		3	4	7	7	
Belize	T			2		8		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.
	F			-		2		
Bermuda	T				13	6	7	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	4	5	n.a.
	F				4	2	2	
Canada	T	2,508	2,618	2,725	2,791	2,762		
	M	1,735	1,802	1,880	1,941	1,924	n.a.	n.a.
	F	773	816	845	850	838		
Chile	T	3,244	2,724	2,678	2,804	3,205	3,882	
	M	2,427	1,935	1,893	1,992	2,291	2,793	n.a.
	F	817	789	785	812	914	1,089	
Colombia	T		700 ³	729 ³				
	M	n.a.	455	472	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		245	257				
Costa Rica	T	109	111	94	104	120	133	
	M	69	74	69	63	88	86	n.a.
	F	40	37	25	41	32	47	
Cuba	T	547	510	530	481	544	530	
	M	325	295	332	298	307	296	n.a.
	F	222	215	198	183	237	234	
Dominica	T			2			8	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.
	F			2			4	
Dominican Republic	T	380	413	384	401	442	451	
	M	247	279	245	253	269	289	n.a.
	F	133	134	139	148	173	162	
Ecuador	T	360	390			406		
	M	244	267	n.a.	n.a.	293	n.a.	n.a.
	F	116	123			113		
El Salvador	T	226	241					
	M	165	186	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	61	55					
French Guiana	T						23	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.
	F						5	

TABLE 148 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Absolute Numbers								
Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>America</u>								
Grenada	T			9		6		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.
	F			3		1		
Guadeloupe	T		58		78	92	85	
	M	n.a.	40	n.a.	57	64	56	n.a.
	F		18		21	28	29	
Guatemala	T			530 ³	519		559	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	350	366	n.a.	391	n.a.
	F			180	153		168	
Honduras	T	140	164	95	92			
	M	89	99	68	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	51	65	27	35			
Martinique	T		74	57				
	M	n.a.	41	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		33	28				
Mexico	T	11,489	11,244	12,202	12,242			
	M	8,609	8,483	9,307	9,413	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2,880	2,761	2,895	2,829			
Montserrat	T							1
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1
	F							-
Nicaragua	T	82	86	94	103	84	50	
	M	54	67	71	80	62	35	n.a.
	F	28	19	23	23	22	15	
Panama	T	54	51					
	M	37	30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	17	21					
Paraguay	T	67 ⁴		71 ⁴	64 ⁴	86 ⁴	65 ⁴	
	M	47	n.a.	52	48	68	46	n.a.
	F	20		19	16	18	19	
Peru	T	1,047				867		
	M	690	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	568	n.a.	n.a.
	F	357				299		
Puerto Rico	T	774	771	750				
	M	606	602	602	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	168	169	148				
St. Kitts-Nevis -Anguilla	T					5	8	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	3	n.a.
	F					1	5	
Saint Lucia	T			16		29		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.
	F			4		7		
St. Pierre & Miquelon	T				3			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				-			
St. Vincent & Grenadines	T						2	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.
	F						1	
Suriname	T	15		28	38			
	M	13	n.a.	20	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2		8	6			
Trinidad & Tobago	T	145	117	114	125			
	M	113	94	83	98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	32	23	31	27			
United States of America	T	33,350	33,319	31,623	31,453	30,848	30,066	
	M	21,782	21,806	20,830	20,668	20,167	19,693	n.a.
	F	11,568	11,513	10,793	10,785	10,681	10,373	

TABLE 148 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Absolute Numbers								
Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>America</u>								
Uruguay	T	302	247	263	241	204	259	
	M	228	187	204	188	152	182	n.a.
	F	74	60	59	53	52	77	
Venezuela	T	728	778	799	781	887	968	
	M	505	530	584	573	647	708	n.a.
	F	223	248	215	208	240	260	
<u>Asia</u>								
Hong Kong	T	335	372	337	383	352	295	383 ⁵
	M	253	292	249	307	256	223	287
	F	82	80	88	76	96	72	96
Iran	T		865 ⁶	807 ⁶			1,250 ⁶	589 ⁶
	M	n.a.	562	493	n.a.	n.a.	770	389
	F		303	314			480	200
Israel	T	192	177	183	193	260	215	
	M	123	107	114	137	163	138	n.a.
	F	69	70	69	56	97	77	
Japan	T	14,242	14,658	15,129	15,462	15,453	16,077	16,382 ⁵
	M	10,114	10,591	10,898	11,332	11,191	11,678	11,987
	F	4,128	4,067	4,231	4,130	4,262	4,399	4,395
Jordan	T	49 ³	103 ³	60 ³				69 ³
	M	32	67	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40
	F	17	36	18				29
Kuwait	T			40 ³	47 ³	36	48	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	26	39	30	33	n.a.
	F			14	8	6	15	
Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia	T					237		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	202	n.a.	n.a.
	F					35		
Philippines	T	1,674	1,694	1,650	1,823			
	M	1,258	1,311	1,263	1,429	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	416	383	387	394			
Singapore	T	141	142	143	165	122	118	129 ⁵
	M	113	105	114	123	94	84	94
	F	28	37	29	42	28	34	35
Sri Lanka	T					477 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	392	n.a.	n.a.
	F					85		
Syrian Arab Republic	T				132	112	102	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82	69	68	n.a.
	F				50	43	34	
Thailand	T	1,910	2,137	1,289	1,360	1,631	1,684	1,958 ⁵
	M	1,372	1,488	968	1,026	1,208	1,198	1,453
	F	538	649	321	334	423	486	505
<u>Europe</u>								
Austria	T	2,244	2,461	2,446	2,314	2,442	2,345	2,304
	M	1,613	1,748	1,752	1,648	1,727	1,673	1,625
	F	631	713	694	666	715	672	679
Belgium	T	1,283	1,404	1,364	1,417			
	M	772	848	833	861	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	511	556	531	556			
Bulgaria	T	607	627	707	708	819	838	913
	M	420	440	495	480	589	610	677
	F	187	187	212	228	230	228	236
Czechoslovakia	T	2,464	2,599	2,562				
	M	1,742	1,804	1,808	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	722	795	754				

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Absolute Numbers								
Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Europe</u>								
Denmark	T	547	526	540	537	479	498	536
	M	313	313	318	341	303	315	348
	F	234	213	222	196	176	183	188
Finland	T	213	257	296	268	254		
	M	135	188	217	168	179	n.a.	n.a.
	F	78	69	79	100	75		
France	T	17,972	17,226	17,754	17,418	16,728		
	M	12,564	12,236	12,477	12,322	11,923	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5,408	4,990	5,277	5,096	4,805		
German Democratic Republic ⁷	T	1,924	2,005	2,103	2,191			
	M	1,139	1,202	1,256	1,335	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	785	803	847	856			
Germany, Federal Republic of ⁷	T	15,930	16,709	17,280	17,305	16,938	16,952	
	M	10,652	11,203	11,661	11,729	11,352	11,351	n.a.
	F	5,278	5,506	5,619	5,576	5,586	5,601	
Greece	T	1,315	1,216	1,218	1,207	1,210	1,176	
	M	947	833	829	834	846	811	n.a.
	F	368	383	389	373	364	365	
Hungary	T	1,501	1,693	1,921	2,031	2,142	2,461	2,769 ⁵
	M	1,006	1,082	1,274	1,302	1,376	1,646	1,850
	F	495	611	647	729	766	815	919
Iceland	T	2	7	2	-	4	3	3
	M	-	5	1	-	4	2	2
	F	2	2	1	-	-	1	1
Ireland	T	105	115	93	121 ⁸	108		
	M	61	75	50	75	60	n.a.	n.a.
	F	44	40	43	46	48		
Italy	T	17,664	17,697	18,612	19,210			
	M	12,598	12,564	13,142	13,609	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5,066	5,133	5,470	5,601			
Luxembourg	T	101	110	88	96	108	96	88 ⁵
	M	68	76	60	69	75	75	62
	F	33	34	28	27	33	21	26
Malta	T				27	23		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	20	n.a.	n.a.
	F				7	3		
Netherlands	T	614	614	643	663	630	730	747 ⁵
	M	378	385	407	433	385	453	492
	F	236	229	236	230	245	277	255
Norway	T	157	163	199	219	170	205	212
	M	104	108	126	136	97	132	132
	F	53	55	73	83	73	73	80
Poland	T	3,223	3,277	3,462	3,722	3,979	4,195	
	M	1,970	2,027	2,189	2,340	2,552	2,665	n.a.
	F	1,253	1,250	1,273	1,382	1,427	1,530	
Portugal	T	2,714	2,751	3,259				
	M	1,772	1,849	2,263	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	942	902	996				
Romania	T	4,381	4,472	4,584	4,702	5,113	5,388	
	M	2,750	2,771	2,899	2,928	3,165	3,356	n.a.
	F	1,631	1,701	1,685	1,774	1,948	2,032	
Spain	T	7,712	7,836	7,970	8,422	8,175		
	M	5,205	5,306	5,436	5,790	5,771	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2,507	2,530	2,534	2,632	2,404		
Sweden	T	843	859	998	1,062	1,022	1,031	1,013
	M	577	613	694	717	703	720	721
	F	266	246	304	345	319	311	292

TABLE 148 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Absolute Numbers								
Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Europe</u>								
Switzerland	T	873	940	812	806	809	839	857
	M	664	715	609	608	620	618	644
	F	209	225	203	198	189	221	213
United Kingdom, England & Wales	T	1,804	1,754	1,835	1,890	1,820	1,926	2,186 ⁵
	M	943	901	920	1,038	991	1,023	1,198
	F	861	853	915	852	829	903	988
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	T	65	67	64	80	64	56	
	M	26	32	31	44	39	29	n.a.
	F	39	35	33	36	25	27	
United Kingdom, Scotland	T	264	328	309	319	336	382	431 ⁵
	M	142	182	181	179	200	221	255
	F	122	146	128	140	136	161	176
Yugoslavia	T	2,533	2,816	2,789	2,862	3,290		
	M	1,737	1,974	1,956	2,004	2,260	n.a.	n.a.
	F	796	842	833	858	1,030		
<u>Oceania</u>								
Australia	T	927	1,104	1,102	1,127	1,171	1,185	1,174 ⁵
	M	655	776	811	801	851	879	863
	F	272	328	291	326	320	306	311
Fiji	T						28	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	n.a.
	F						6	
New Zealand	T	143	165	191	150	179	141	
	M	93	109	129	100	122	89	n.a.
	F	50	56	62	50	57	52	
Papua, New Guinea	T					15 ⁶		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.
	F					4		

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the World Health Organization.

² Unless otherwise noted, the figures represent category 102 of the A List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

³ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 37 of the B List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

⁴ These figures, including total, male and female, represent deaths registered in reporting areas only.

⁵ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 347 of the Basic Tabulation List of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth (1975) Revision.

⁶ These figures, including total, male and female, represent 14 selected cities in Iran.

⁷ Figures for the German Democratic Republic and for the Federal Republic of Germany include East and West Berlin, respectively (without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved).

⁸ Deaths in hospitals and health centres only.

Source: World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I - Vital Statistics and Causes of Death 1973-76, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Africa</u>								
Egypt	T	11.0	10.6	10.4		9.6		
	M	15.5	15.0	14.8	n.a.	13.4	n.a.	n.a.
	F	6.3	6.2	5.8		5.7		
Mauritius	T	6.7	6.3		9.9	10.1	13.8	11.8
	M	10.5	10.6	n.a.	17.3	17.8	25.2	21.2
	F	2.9	1.9		2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8
<u>America</u>								
Antigua	T				12.7 ⁴	5.6	8.1	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.8	11.7	14.2	n.a.
	F				8.0	-	2.6	
Argentina	T					17.7	15.8	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.5	23.8	n.a.
	F					9.0	7.8	
Bahamas	T			6.4		18.6 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	n.a.	26.6	n.a.	n.a.
	F			5.8		10.8		
Barbados	T	6.2		4.9	6.9	7.5	7.2	
	M	7.0	n.a.	7.8	11.2	9.9	9.5	n.a.
	F	5.4		2.3	3.1	5.3	5.1	
Belize	T			1.4				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			-				
Bermuda	T				22.8	10.3	12.1	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.4	13.7	17.2	n.a.
	F				14.1	6.9	6.9	
Canada	T	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.9		
	M	15.7	16.0	16.6	17.0	16.6	n.a.	n.a.
	F	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2		
Chile	T	31.4	27.0	26.1	26.8	30.1	35.8	
	M	48.2	39.0	37.4	38.6	43.6	52.1	n.a.
	F	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.3	16.9	19.8	
Colombia	T		3.1 ³	3.1 ³				
	M	n.a.	4.0	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		2.1	2.2				
Costa Rica	T	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.3	
	M	7.4	7.7	7.0	6.2	8.5	8.0	n.a.
	F	4.3	3.9	2.5	4.1	3.1	4.5	
Cuba	T	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.1 ⁴	5.7	5.5	
	M	7.1	6.3	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.0	n.a.
	F	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.9	
Dominica	T			2.7			9.8	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	n.a.
	F			5.1			9.3	
Dominican Republic	T	8.6	9.1	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.8	
	M	11.2	12.3	10.5	10.5	10.8	11.3	n.a.
	F	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.9	6.3	
Ecuador	T	5.4	5.6			5.4		
	M	7.3	7.7	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.4	3.5			3.0		
El Salvador	T	5.8	6.2					
	M	8.6	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.1	2.8					
French Guiana	T						34.8	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50.4	n.a.
	F						16.5	
Grenada	T			9.4		5.5		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	13.4	n.a.	9.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F			5.9		1.7		
Guadeloupe	T				21.7	27.9	25.8	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.3	39.5	34.6	n.a.
	F				11.5	16.7	17.3	

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>America</u>								
Guatemala	T			8.7 ³	8.3		8.4	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	11.5	11.5	n.a.	11.7	n.a.
	F			5.9	5.0		5.1	
Honduras	T	5.0	5.6	3.5	2.9			
	M	6.4	6.8	5.0	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.7	4.4	1.9	2.2			
Martinique	T		20.7	15.7				
	M	n.a.	23.6	16.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		17.9	15.0				
Mexico	T	21.2	19.3	20.3	19.6			
	M	31.8	28.9	30.7	29.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	10.6	9.6	9.7	9.2			
Montserrat	T							10.0 ⁶
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.3
	F							-
Nicaragua	T	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	3.6	2.1	
	M	5.5	6.6	6.7	7.3	5.5	3.0	n.a.
	F	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.2	
Panama	T	3.4	3.2					
	M	4.6	3.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.2	2.6					
Paraguay	T	5.0 ⁵		4.9 ⁵	4.3 ⁵	6.4 ⁸	2.3 ^{5, 6}	
	M	7.1	n.a.	7.3	6.5	10.3	3.2	n.a.
	F	2.9		2.6	2.1	2.6	1.3	
Peru	T	7.2				5.3 ⁶		
	M	9.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.9				3.7		
Puerto Rico	T	26.2	25.4	24.0				
	M	41.9	40.5	39.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	11.2	10.9	9.3				
St. Kitts-Nevis -Anguilla	T					10.4	16.5	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.3	13.2	n.a.
	F					4.0	19.5	
Saint Lucia	T			14.8		25.9		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	23.5	n.a.	41.6	n.a.	n.a.
	F			7.0		11.8		
St. Pierre & Miquelon	T				60.0 ^b			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	121.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				-			
St. Vincent & Grenadines	T						2.1	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	n.a.
	F						2.0	
Suriname	T			7.8	10.3 ⁶			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	11.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			4.4				
Trinidad & Tobago	T	13.7	11.0	10.6	11.4 ⁴			
	M	20.8	17.2	15.0	18.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	6.2	4.4	5.9	4.9			
United States of America	T	15.9	15.8	14.8	14.7	14.3	13.8	
	M	21.3	21.2	20.1	19.8	19.2	18.6	n.a.
	F	10.7	10.6	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.3	
Uruguay	T	10.1	8.2	9.5	8.6	7.2	9.0	
	M	15.3	12.4	14.7	13.5	10.9	13.0	n.a.
	F	4.9	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.6	5.3	
Venezuela	T	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.3	7.0	7.4	
	M	9.0	9.1	9.7	9.3	10.2	10.8	n.a.
	F	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.0	
<u>Asia</u>								
Hong Kong	T	8.1	8.8	7.7	8.6	7.8	6.4	7.8 ¹⁰
	M	11.9	13.4	11.1	13.5	11.1	9.5	11.3
	F	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.4	3.2	4.1

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Asia</u>								
Iran	T							
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F							
Israel	T	6.9	6.2	6.2	5.5	7.2	5.8	
	M	8.9	7.5	7.8	7.7	9.0	7.5	n.a.
	F	5.0	4.9	4.7	3.2	5.4	4.2	
Japan	T	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.6	14.0	14.2 ¹⁰
	M	19.0	19.7	19.9	20.5	20.0	20.7	21.1
	F	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5
Jordan	T	2.7 ³	5.5 ^{3,7}	3.1 ^{3,7}				3.2 ³
	M	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.6
	F	1.9						2.8
Kuwait	T			4.0 ⁸	4.4 ⁸	3.2 ⁸	4.0	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	6.7	4.9	5.0	n.a.
	F			3.1	1.7	1.2	2.8	
Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia	T					2.2 ⁶		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	n.a.
	F					0.7		
Philippines	T	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.2			
	M	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8			
Singapore	T	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.2	5.3	5.1	5.5 ¹⁰
	M	10.1	9.3	9.9	10.6	8.0	7.1	7.8
	F	2.6	3.4	2.6	3.8	2.5	3.0	3.0
Sri Lanka	T					3.4 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	n.a.	n.a.
	F					1.3		
Syrian Arab Republic	T				1.7	1.4 ⁹	1.2	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	1.7	1.6	n.a.
	F				1.4	1.1	0.8	
Thailand	T	5.1	5.5	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.3 ¹⁰
	M	7.3	7.7	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.3	6.3
	F	2.8	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2
<u>Europe</u>								
Austria	T	30.0	32.7	32.5	30.8	32.5	31.2	30.7
	M	45.9	49.3	49.4	46.5	48.7	47.2	45.8
	F	15.9	17.9	17.5	16.8	18.0	17.0	17.2
Belgium	T	13.2	14.4	13.9	14.4			
	M	16.2	17.8	17.4	17.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.1			
Bulgaria	T	7.0	7.2	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.5	10.3
	M	9.8	10.2	11.4	11.0	13.4	13.9	15.4
	F	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Czechoslovakia	T	16.9	17.7	17.3				
	M	24.6	25.2	25.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.7	10.6	9.9				
Denmark	T	10.9	10.4	10.7	10.6	9.4	9.8	10.5
	M	12.6	12.5	12.7	13.6	12.0	12.5	13.8
	F	9.3	8.4	8.7	7.6	6.8	7.1	7.3
Finland	T	4.6	5.5	6.3	5.7	5.4		
	M	6.0	8.3	9.5	7.4	7.8	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.2	2.8	3.2	4.1	3.1		
France	T	34.5	32.8	33.7	32.9	31.5		
	M	49.2	47.6	48.3	47.6	45.9	n.a.	n.a.
	F	20.3	18.6	19.6	18.9	17.7		
German Democratic Republic ¹¹	T	11.3	11.8	12.5	13.1			
	M	14.5	15.3	16.1	17.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	8.6	8.8	9.4	9.5			
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹¹	T	25.7	26.9	27.9	28.1	27.6	27.6	
	M	35.9	37.8	39.5	40.0	38.8	38.9	n.a.
	F	16.3	17.0	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.4	

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Europe								
Greece	T	14.7	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.1	12.6	n.a.
	M	21.7	19.0	18.7	18.6	18.6	17.7	
	F	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.6	
Hungary	T	14.4	16.2	18.2	19.2	20.1	23.0	25.9 ¹⁰
	M	19.9	21.3	24.9	25.3	26.6	31.7	35.7
	F	9.2	11.3	11.9	13.4	14.0	14.8	16.7
Iceland	T	0.9	3.3	0.9	-	1.8	1.3	1.3
	M	-	4.6	0.9	-	3.6	1.8	1.8
	F	1.9	1.9	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9
Ireland	T	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.8 ¹¹	3.3	n.a.	n.a.
	M	4.0	4.8	3.2	4.7	3.6		
	F	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0		
Italy	T	32.3	31.9	33.3	34.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	M	47.2	46.4	48.1	49.5			
	F	18.1	18.1	19.2	19.5			
Luxembourg	T	28.6	30.8	24.6 ⁴	26.8 ⁴	30.0 ⁸	26.9	24.3 ¹⁰
	M	39.0	42.9	34.2	39.3	42.1	43.0	35.0
	F	18.5	18.9	15.4	14.7	18.2	11.5	14.0
Malta	T	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.9	7.4	n.a.	n.a.
	M				13.7	13.4		
	F				4.5	1.9		
Netherlands	T	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.2	5.3 ¹⁰
	M	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.6	6.5	7.1
	F	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.6
Norway	T	4.0	4.1	5.0	5.4	4.2	5.1	5.2
	M	5.3	5.5	6.3	6.8	4.8	6.6	6.5
	F	2.7	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.9
Poland	T	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.8	11.5	12.0	n.a.
	M	12.1	12.3	13.2	14.0	15.1	15.6	
	F	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.0	8.5	
Portugal	T	31.7	31.3	34.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	M	43.8	44.7	51.0				
	F	20.9	19.4	19.9				
Romania	T	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.9	23.6	24.7	n.a.
	M	26.8	26.8	27.7	27.7	29.6	31.1	
	F	15.4	15.9	15.6	16.3	17.7	18.3	
Spain	T	22.3	22.5	22.6	23.4	22.5	n.a.	n.a.
	M	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.9	32.4		
	F	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.4	13.0		
Sweden	T	10.4	10.5	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.2
	M	14.2	15.1	17.0	17.5	17.1	17.5	17.5
	F	6.5	6.0	7.4	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.0
Switzerland	T	13.8	14.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.3	13.6
	M	21.5	23.0	19.6	19.8	20.2	20.2	21.0
	F	6.5	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.6
United Kingdom, England & Wales	T	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4 ¹⁰
	M	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.3	5.0
	F	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.9
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	T	4.2	4.3	4.2	5.2	4.2	3.6	n.a.
	M	3.4	4.2	4.1	5.8	5.1	3.8	
	F	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.5	
United Kingdom, Scotland	T	5.1	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.4	8.3 ¹⁰
	M	5.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	8.0	8.9	10.2
	F	4.5	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.0	6.0	6.6
Yugoslavia	T	12.1	13.3	13.1	13.3	15.1	n.a.	n.a.
	M	16.9	19.0	18.6	18.9	21.1		
	F	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.8	9.3		
Oceania								
Australia	T	7.1	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.1 ¹⁰
	M	9.9	11.6	11.7	11.5	12.1	12.3	11.9
	F	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3

TABLE 149 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Oceania								
Fiji	T						4.6	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.1	n.a.
	F						2.0	
New Zealand	T	4.8	5.4	6.2	4.8	5.8	4.5	
	M	6.2	7.2	8.4	6.4	7.9	5.7	n.a.
	F	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.3	
Papua, New Guinea	T					0.5 ^{12,13}		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F					0.3		

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the World Health Organization.

² Unless otherwise noted, the figures represent category 102 of the A List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

³ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 37 of the B List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

⁴ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using World Health Organization population figures.

⁵ These rates, including total, male and female, represent deaths registered in reporting areas only.

⁶ Sex-specific rates were calculated using figures estimated on the basis of the most recent proportional sex distribution data for that country.

⁷ Rates for Jordan have been calculated using population figures adjusted to correspond to the population figures used by the World Health Organization for the 1973 rates.

⁸ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using United Nations population figures.

⁹ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using United Nations population figures which include Palestinian refugees numbering 193,000 at midyear 1977.

¹⁰ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 347 of the Basic Tabulation List of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth (1975) Revision.

¹¹ Figures for the German Democratic Republic and for the Federal Republic of Germany include East and West Berlin, respectively (without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved).

¹² Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using United Nations population figures which do not include urban population.

¹³ Deaths in hospitals and health centres only.

Source: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I -Vital Statistics and Causes of Death 1973-76, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981* (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981 respectively).

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Africa</u>								
Egypt	T	8.4	8.5 ³	8.6 ³		7.9 ³		
	M	11.6	11.7	11.9	n.a.	10.6	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.9	5.1	4.9		4.8		
Mauritius	T	8.6	8.5		12.6	12.8 ³	19.4 ³	16.3 ³
	M	12.3	13.2	n.a.	18.9	19.2	30.1	23.9
	F	4.1	2.8		3.9	3.8	4.5	4.9
<u>America</u>								
Antigua	T				18.3	8.1	14.9	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.8	16.7	24.4	n.a.
	F				11.6	-	5.1	
Argentina	T					19.4 ³	17.8 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24.9	23.2	n.a.
	F					11.7	10.5	
Bahamas	T			6.4		38.5 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	n.a.	50.0	n.a.	n.a.
	F			5.8		24.7		
Barbados	T	7.0		5.8	7.3	8.8	9.3	
	M	8.2	n.a.	9.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	n.a.
	F	6.0		2.7	3.3	6.1	6.2	
Belize	T			2.3		10.5		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	n.a.	14.5	n.a.	n.a.
	F			-		5.8		
Bermuda	T				33.8	16.3	19.3	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39.5	17.8	24.4	n.a.
	F				25.5	13.9	12.7	
Canada	T	15.3	15.7	16.3 ³	16.7 ³	16.5 ³		
	M	18.2	18.7	19.4	20.1	19.9	n.a.	n.a.
	F	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.9		
Chile	T	39.1	34.8	36.1	35.3 ³	43.6 ³	53.7 ³	
	M	51.9	45.3	46.3	46.4	56.0	68.8	n.a.
	F	22.6	22.2	23.6	22.3	28.0	34.3	
Colombia	T		4.3 ⁴	4.8 ⁴				
	M	n.a.	5.2	5.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		3.3	3.6				
Costa Rica	T	11.2	11.7	9.8	11.1 ³	13.5	15.4 ³	
	M	13.0	13.7	12.8	12.0	17.2	17.3	n.a.
	F	9.1	9.0	5.9	10.0	8.5	12.8	
Cuba	T	10.7	9.6	10.4 ³	9.1	9.7	9.6 ³	
	M	11.2	9.8	11.5	9.9	9.6	9.4	n.a.
	F	10.1	9.4	9.0	8.1	9.9	9.9	
Dominica	T			4.2			19.2	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	19.6	n.a.
	F			8.0			18.9	
Dominican Republic	T	14.4	15.7	15.0	16.0	17.7	19.5 ³	
	M	17.2	19.3	17.7	18.4	19.6	22.9	n.a.
	F	11.0	11.3	11.9	13.0	15.3	15.5	
Ecuador	T	5.5	6.1			6.8 ³		
	M	7.2	8.0	n.a.	n.a.	9.5	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.6	4.0			4.0		
El Salvador	T	7.1	7.9					
	M	9.5	10.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.2	4.1					
French Guiana	T						49.3	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62.1	n.a.
	F						28.2	

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>America</u>								
Grenada	T			13.1		7.4		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	17.8	n.a.	13.2	n.a.	n.a.
	F			8.6		2.3		
Guadeloupe	T		24.2		32.9	40.6	41.7	
	M	n.a.	31.2	n.a.	44.6	51.2	51.4	n.a.
	F		16.1		19.3	27.6	30.6	
Guatemala	T			6.9 ⁴	6.2		8.7 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	8.4	n.a.	11.0	n.a.
	F			5.0	3.9		5.9	
Honduras	T	6.7	8.5	4.9	5.1 ³			
	M	8.0	9.5	6.6	5.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5.2	7.4	3.0	4.2			
Martinique	T		32.2	26.0 ⁴				
	M	n.a.	32.3	24.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		32.1	28.0				
Mexico	T	25.0	26.0	28.1 ³	27.0 ³			
	M	34.6	35.4	38.7	37.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	13.7	14.3	14.9	14.0			
Montserrat	T							9.1
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.9
	F							-
Nicaragua	T	7.0	8.1 ³	8.4 ³	8.3 ³	6.7	5.4 ³	
	M	8.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	8.8	6.6	n.a.
	F	5.3	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	
Panama	T	5.9	5.7					
	M	7.4	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.1	5.3					
Paraguay	T	5.4 ⁵		5.9 ⁵	4.8 ⁵	6.6 ⁵	5.0 ⁵	
	M	7.3	n.a.	8.3	7.0	9.9	6.8	n.a.
	F	3.4		3.3	2.5	3.0	3.0	
Peru	T	10.0 ³				10.7		
	M	12.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.4	n.a.	n.a.
	F	7.1				7.7		
Puerto Rico	T	40.2	39.6	39.3				
	M	54.3	53.9	53.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	20.7	20.3	18.7				
St. Kitts-Nevis -Anguilla	T					10.0	17.2	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.8	14.6	n.a.
	F					4.3	19.2	
Saint Lucia	T			18.6		35.5		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	26.8	n.a.	51.5	n.a.	n.a.
	F			9.7		17.9		
St. Pierre & Miquelon	T				90.9			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	142.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				-			
St. Vincent & Grenadines	T						2.7	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	n.a.
	F						2.7	
Suriname	T	8.6		10.5 ³	14.7			
	M	13.0	n.a.	13.7	22.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.7		6.6	5.2			
Trinidad & Tobago	T	19.3	17.4	16.5 ³	16.9			
	M	28.0	26.2	22.1	24.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.2	7.2	9.9	8.0			
United States of America	T	16.9	17.2	16.7	16.5 ³	16.2 ³	15.6 ³	
	M	19.9	20.3	19.8	19.6	19.3	18.7	n.a.
	F	13.2	13.3	12.8	12.6	12.5	11.9	

TABLE 150 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>America</u>								
Uruguay	T	10.6	8.7	9.6 ⁴	8.4 ³	7.1 ³	9.2 ³	
	M	14.3	11.9	13.4	11.6	9.4	11.7	n.a.
	F	5.9	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.1	6.2	
Venezuela	T	9.5	10.5	10.7	10.2 ³	11.9 ³	13.4 ³	
	M	12.0	13.0	14.1	13.5	15.5	17.2	n.a.
	F	6.5	7.5	6.5	6.1	7.3	8.3	
<u>Asia</u>								
Hong Kong	T	15.7	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.0 ³	12.9 ³	14.6 ^{3,6}
	M	21.1	23.9	21.3	23.8	20.0	17.9	19.7
	F	8.8	8.1	9.2	7.4	9.0	6.9	8.3
Iran	T		17.4 ⁷	14.9 ⁷			15.2 ⁷	10.7 ⁷
	M	n.a.	20.1	16.0	n.a.	n.a.	16.5	12.5
	F		14.0	13.5			13.5	8.3
Israel	T	9.4	8.3	8.5	8.0 ³	10.4 ³	8.5 ³	
	M	11.2	9.3	9.7	10.4	12.1	10.1	n.a.
	F	7.4	7.1	7.0	5.2	8.4	6.7	
Japan	T	20.1	20.6	21.5	22.0	22.4 ³	23.1 ³	23.8 ^{3,6}
	M	26.4	27.7	28.8	29.9	30.1	31.1	32.1
	F	12.7	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.4	13.7	13.9
Jordan	T	7.7 ^{3,4}	16.0 ^{3,4}	9.2				10.5 ³
	M	9.1	17.9	11.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.7
	F	6.0	13.3	6.4				11.9
Kuwait	T			8.4 ⁴	10.1 ⁴	6.7	9.7	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	9.3	13.9	9.1	10.5	n.a.
	F			7.1	4.3	2.9	8.4	
Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia	T					9.7 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	n.a.	n.a.
	F					3.8		
Philippines	T	5.9	6.0	6.1 ³	6.1 ³			
	M	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0			
Singapore	T	11.8	12.2	12.5	14.2	10.2 ³	9.8 ³	10.3 ^{3,6}
	M	15.8	15.2	16.6	17.9	13.5	12.0	13.1
	F	5.9	7.7	6.3	8.8	5.6	6.7	6.6
Sri Lanka	T					4.6 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	n.a.	n.a.
	F					1.9		
Syrian Arab Republic	T				4.3	3.7	3.6	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	3.9	4.1	n.a.
	F				3.7	3.3	2.8	
Thailand	T	8.0	8.7	5.4	6.3	6.9 ³	7.2 ³	8.1 ^{3,6}
	M	10.2	10.8	7.2	8.3	9.0	8.9	10.4
	F	5.1	6.0	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.9	5.0
<u>Europe</u>								
Austria	T	24.2	26.1	25.5	24.3	26.4 ³	24.8 ³	25.0 ³
	M	35.4	37.7	37.4	36.0	38.8	36.7	36.6
	F	13.4	14.9	14.1	13.5	14.9	13.7	14.3
Belgium	T	10.8	12.1	11.4	11.9 ³			
	M	12.3	13.9	13.3	13.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.2	10.1	9.3	9.9			
Bulgaria	T	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.7 ³	9.1 ³	9.7 ³
	M	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	11.5	12.3	13.2
	F	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Europe</u>								
Czechoslovakia	T	14.6	15.1	15.1 ³				
	M	19.5	19.9	20.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.1	9.8	9.4				
Denmark	T	10.9	10.2	10.7	10.0	9.5 ³	9.5 ³	9.9 ³
	M	11.4	11.1	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.1	11.8
	F	10.3	9.2	9.6	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6
Finland	T	4.9	5.8	6.7 ³	6.0 ³	5.7 ³		
	M	5.7	7.7	9.1	6.9	7.4	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.9	3.8		
France	T	32.7	31.3	31.7 ³	31.3 ³	31.2 ³		
	M	44.3	42.8	42.9	42.6	42.4	n.a.	n.a.
	F	20.3	18.8	19.6	19.1	18.8		
German Democratic Republic ⁵	T	8.3 ³	8.8 ^{3,4}	8.7	9.4			
	M	10.5	11.3	11.4	12.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7			
Germany, Federal Republic of ⁵	T	21.8	23.0	23.1	23.6 ³	24.0 ³	23.4 ³	
	M	29.1	31.1	31.4	32.5	32.6	31.9	n.a.
	F	14.4	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.6	15.2	
Greece	T	16.9	15.9	15.2	14.8 ³	14.4 ³	14.4 ³	
	M	23.7	21.2	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.1	n.a.
	F	9.7	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.0	9.3	
Hungary	T	12.2	13.5	14.7	15.4	16.2 ³	17.6 ³	20.2 ^{3,6}
	M	15.7	16.5	18.7	19.0	20.0	22.5	25.7
	F	8.4	10.1	10.3	11.4	12.1	12.2	14.2
Iceland	T	1.4	4.7	1.4	-	2.8 ³	2.1 ³	2.0 ³
	M	-	5.8	1.2	-	5.0	2.6	2.4
	F	3.1	3.2	1.7	-	-	1.6	1.5
Ireland	T	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.5 ^{3,4}	3.2		
	M	3.3	4.0	2.8	4.1	3.3	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1		
Italy	T	32.3	33.3	33.6 ³	34.9 ³			
	M	43.5	44.5	44.6	46.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	19.6	20.7	21.1	21.8			
Luxembourg	T	24.2	25.7	20.1	21.4	26.6	23.0 ³	22.0 ^{3,6}
	M	29.0	33.0	25.7	28.6	33.6	33.2	29.0
	F	18.0	17.1	13.7	13.0	18.1	10.9	14.0
Malta	T				8.8	7.8 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.7	13.0	n.a.	n.a.
	F				4.8	2.1		
Netherlands	T	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7 ³	6.4 ³	6.6 ^{3,6}
	M	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.3	7.1	7.9
	F	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.1
Norway	T	3.9	4.1	5.0	5.4	4.3 ³	5.0 ³	5.1 ³
	M	4.8	5.0	5.8	6.2	4.5	6.0	5.8
	F	2.9	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.2
Poland	T	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.2 ³	12.7 ³	12.9 ³	
	M	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.3	15.0	15.1	n.a.
	F	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.9	10.3	
Portugal	T	28.4	28.4	33.3				
	M	36.6	37.3	44.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	20.0	19.0	21.3				
Romania	T	21.5	23.4	23.2 ³	23.0	24.5 ³	25.4 ³	
	M	26.6	28.2	28.5	27.9	29.4	30.4	n.a.
	F	16.3	18.3	17.6	17.8	19.3	20.0	
Spain	T	26.0	26.5	26.7 ³	28.2 ³	27.8 ³		
	M	34.0	34.7	35.0	37.1	37.5	n.a.	n.a.
	F	17.5	17.7	17.8	18.4	17.1		

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1973 TO 1979Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Europe</u>								
Sweden	T	9.8	10.0	11.3	11.7	11.6 ³	11.5 ³	11.1 ³
	M	12.2	12.9	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.4
	F	6.9	6.3	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.1
Switzerland	T	15.3	16.7	14.5	14.1	14.5 ³	14.5 ³	14.9 ³
	M	22.3	24.0	20.5	20.1	21.0	20.2	21.4
	F	7.7	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.2	8.1	7.8
United Kingdom, England & Wales	T	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2 ³	3.3 ³	3.7 ^{3,6}
	M	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.0
	F	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	T	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.7 ³	3.8 ³	3.5 ³	
	M	2.8	4.5	3.6	5.0	4.4	3.4	n.a.
	F	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.1	3.5	
United Kingdom, Scotland	T	4.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.4 ³	5.9 ³	6.6 ^{3,6}
	M	4.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.4	6.8	7.8
	F	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.4
Yugoslavia	T	14.0	15.8	15.1	15.6 ³	18.0 ³		
	M	18.5	21.2	20.3	21.1	23.4	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.2	9.9	9.4	9.8	11.9		
<u>Oceania</u>								
Australia	T	8.4	9.5	10.1	10.0 ³	10.8 ³	10.9 ³	11.0 ^{3,6}
	M	10.6	12.1	13.4	12.8	14.1	14.6	14.6
	F	5.5	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.6
Fiji	T						8.6 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.5	n.a.
	F						4.4	
New Zealand	T	5.7	6.5	7.6	5.9 ³	6.9 ³	5.7 ³	
	M	6.7	7.9	9.3	7.2	8.5	6.5	n.a.
	F	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.9	4.7	
Papua, New Guinea	T					5.6 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.2	n.a.	n.a.
	F					3.5		

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the World Health Organization.

² Unless otherwise noted, the figures represent category 102 of the A List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

³ When World Health Organization figures were not available, these proportions, including total, male and female, have been calculated using the absolute numbers for liver cirrhosis and total deaths.

⁴ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 37 of the B List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

⁵ These figures, including total, male and female, represent deaths registered in reporting areas only.

⁶ The figures represent category 347 of the Basic Tabulation List of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth (1975) Revision.

⁷ These figures, including total, male and female, represent 14 selected cities in Iran.

⁸ Figures for the German Democratic Republic and for the Federal Republic of Germany include East and West Berlin, respectively (without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved).

⁹ Deaths in hospitals and health centres only.

Source: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I - Vital Statistics and Causes of Death, 1973-76, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981* (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - TABLES IN IMPERIAL MEASURE UNITS

TABLE 5A

DOLLAR SALES¹ AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978-79

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Province	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	\$ 62,874	\$ 5,436	\$ 42,509	\$ 110,819
P.E.I.	9,985	1,715	12,017	23,717
N.S.	65,133	14,891	76,497	156,521
N.B.	58,456	9,484	47,683	115,623
Que.	421,274	219,603	358,394	999,271
Ont.	587,386	232,629	729,098	1,549,113
Man.	64,531	19,736	98,571	182,838
Sask.	72,269	13,096	88,077	173,442
Alta.	145,899	58,448	249,743	454,090
B.C.	177,297	109,049	299,768	586,114
Yukon	3,627	1,460	4,829	9,916
N.W.T.	4,850	1,327	6,606	12,783
Canada	\$1,673,581	\$686,874	\$2,013,792	\$4,374,247

Thousands of Gallons of Absolute Alcohol² in:

Province	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	537.8	38.2	340.0	916.0
P.E.I.	103.3	13.8	101.4	218.5
N.S.	689.8	119.2	626.4	1,435.4
N.B.	576.9	72.0	392.0	1,040.9
Que.	6,472.3	1,644.5	2,992.9	11,109.7
Ont.	8,082.6	1,900.6	6,426.0	16,409.2
Man.	776.4	180.9	876.8	1,834.1
Sask.	741.8	117.4	719.6	1,578.8
Alta.	1,637.0	488.7	2,082.7	4,208.4
B.C.	2,046.5	934.0	2,585.2	5,565.7
Yukon	29.7	8.3	33.6	71.6
N.W.T.	33.6	7.3	43.2	84.1
Canada ³	21,727.8	5,525.0	17,219.9	44,472.7

¹ See also sales receipts for alcoholic beverages consumed outside the home (Tables 7, 8, 13, 14).

² To convert litres of beverage to litres of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

³ Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1981).

TABLE 6A

DOLLAR SALES¹ AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Province	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	\$ 70,532	\$ 6,333	\$ 46,016	\$ 122,881
P.E.I.	10,602	2,126	13,172	25,900
N.S.	70,791	16,780	83,124	170,695
N.B.	63,934	10,599	50,879	125,412
Que.	463,560	228,321	313,389	1,005,270
Ont.	606,639	266,036	788,531	1,661,206
Man.	80,325	21,810	100,941	203,076
Sask.	77,079	14,406	91,128	182,613
Alta.	168,049	71,185	277,486	516,720
B.C.	222,697	121,672	315,690	660,059
Yukon	4,017	1,562	4,988	10,567
N.W.T.	5,190	1,389	6,801	13,380
Canada	\$1,843,415	\$762,219	\$2,092,145	\$4,697,779

Thousands of Gallons of Absolute Alcohol² in:

Province	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	575.4	41.8	349.6	966.8
P.E.I.	99.9	13.8	97.9	211.7
N.S.	696.3	122.2	633.8	1,452.3
N.B.	591.7	76.6	391.7	1,060.0
Que.	6,491.8	1,651.5	2,462.8	10,606.1
Ont.	8,164.7	1,982.9	6,493.3	16,640.9
Man.	874.8	181.4	840.2	1,896.4
Sask.	747.6	122.5	733.6	1,603.7
Alta.	1,839.4	539.0	2,194.2	4,572.6
B.C.	2,518.6	961.0	2,510.0	5,989.6
Yukon	36.2	9.7	32.2	78.1
N.W.T.	33.0	7.3	41.7	82.1
Canada ³	22,669.6	5,709.7	16,781.0	45,160.3

¹ See also sales receipts for alcoholic beverages consumed outside the home (Tables 7, 8, 13, 14).

² To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13%, and spirits - 40%.

³ Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1981).

TABLE 10A

GALLONS OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL¹ PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974-75 TO 1979-80

Province	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Nfld.	2.30	2.33	2.33	2.35	2.35	2.43
P.E.I.	2.21	2.28	2.23	2.34	2.42	2.31
N.S.	2.20	2.10	2.20	2.27	2.27	2.26
N.B.	1.97	2.07	2.04	1.80	2.03	2.03
Que.	2.26	2.32	2.30	2.29	2.31	2.18
Ont.	2.52	2.51	2.50	2.53	2.53	2.52
Man.	2.50	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.35	2.42
Sask.	2.29	2.21	2.32	2.29	2.23	2.22
Alta.	2.60	2.67	2.78	2.83	2.87	3.00
B.C.	2.86	2.90	2.71	2.92	2.82	2.96
Yukon	4.65	4.04	4.43	4.58	4.59	4.91
N.W.T.	3.39	3.27	3.15	3.20	3.06	2.96
Canada	2.45	2.47	2.45	2.49	2.48	2.48

¹ To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

TABLE 12A

THE COST OF A GALLON OF ABSOLUTE¹ ALCOHOL AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL DISPOSABLE
INCOME PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, ONTARIO, 1949-79 AND CANADA,² 1955-79³

Year	Ontario				Canada			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
1949	2.07	1.93	3.87	2.53				
50	2.01	1.81	3.69	2.46				
51	1.88	1.84	3.44	2.30				
52	1.79	1.87	3.29	2.21				
53	1.75	1.86	3.19	2.15				
54	1.74	1.89	3.17	2.15				
55	1.65	1.83	3.00	2.05	1.96	2.16	3.54	2.44
56	1.57	1.76	2.89	1.97	1.82	2.03	3.33	2.29
57	1.54	1.73	2.82	1.93	1.77	2.03	3.29	2.25
58	1.48	1.64	2.68	1.90	1.73	1.94	3.16	2.20
59	1.49	1.62	2.69	1.88	1.71	1.93	3.17	2.18
60	1.50	1.60	2.66	1.88	1.70	1.90	3.13	2.15
61	1.50	1.63	2.66	1.88	1.71	1.97	3.18	2.19
62	1.42	1.63	2.53	1.80	1.60	1.95	3.02	2.07
63	1.36	1.65	2.42	1.74	1.53	1.91	2.91	1.99
64	1.32	1.71	2.45	1.73	1.49	1.94	2.89	1.96
65	1.25	1.73	2.34	1.66	1.42	1.91	2.73	1.89
66	1.16	1.73	2.25	1.59	1.34	1.86	2.60	1.81
67	1.12	1.74	2.20	1.57	1.30	1.88	2.55	1.77
68	1.14	1.73	2.19	1.61	1.29	1.88	2.55	1.77
69	1.09	1.68	2.07	1.51	1.27	1.83	2.44	1.71
70	1.05	1.67	2.00	1.45	1.26	1.82	2.36	1.68
71	1.00	1.63	1.86	1.36	1.20	1.76	2.18	1.59
72	0.96	1.64	1.72	1.30	1.11	1.73	2.00	1.48
73	0.88	1.57	1.55	1.19	1.01	1.64	1.78	1.35
74	0.83	1.50	1.41	1.11	0.94	1.56	1.61	1.25
75	0.80	1.44	1.34	1.07	0.91	1.51	1.52	1.20
76	0.80	1.37	1.29	1.05	0.90	1.47	1.45	1.17
77	0.77	1.31	1.24	1.02	0.89	1.43	1.40	1.14
78	0.76	1.29	1.20	0.99	0.87	1.41	1.34	1.12
79	0.72	1.29	1.17	0.96	0.84	1.38	1.29	1.08

¹ To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol, the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume; wine - 16% alcohol by volume until 1960, decreasing steadily to 13% for 1974 and subsequent years; spirits - 40% alcohol by volume.

² Yukon and Northwest Territories excluded until 1971, and excluding Prince Edward Island from 1955 to 1962. Prince Edward Island did not report wine volume in 1962, so value of wine for that year in that province was also deducted.

³ Calendar years were used which were approximated for the fiscal years used for volume and value of sales in the source material, e.g., 1969 calendar = 1/4 1968 fiscal + 3/4 1969 fiscal.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202 from 1950 to 1981); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Volume I - The Annual Estimates 1926-1974 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 13-531, 1976); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (1965-1979) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 13-201, 1980).

Adapted from: S.M. Israelstam, Some Statistics Concerning Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages and Deaths by Liver Cirrhosis, for Ontario and Canada, 1945-74, with International Comparisons (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 846, 1977).

TABLE 50A

RATE OF ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS ¹ INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS PER 100,000,000 VEHICLE MILES ²
BY NATURE OF INJURY, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1974 TO 1978

Province	Fatal Accidents					Non-Fatal Accidents					All Accidents with Alcohol Involvement ³				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Nfld.	2.0	1.4	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	15.3	13.6	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	59.1	50.3	38.0	n.a.	n.a.
P.E.I.	3.4	3.0	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	22.5	16.7	15.7	n.a.	n.a.	70.3	62.8	54.1	n.a.	n.a.
N.S.	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	12.4	11.4	11.1	9.5	12.2	46.9	42.2	42.1	38.1	41.7
N.B.	1.9 ⁴	1.7 ⁴	1.5 ⁴	1.6 ⁴	1.8 ⁴	22.1 ⁴	20.1 ⁴	20.5 ⁴	20.4 ⁴	21.4 ⁴	70.8 ⁴	59.5 ⁴	60.4 ⁴	63.4 ⁴	63.1 ⁴
Que.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ont.	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	34.2	31.9	28.3	31.7	30.2	80.9	77.7	72.4	74.5	65.2
Man.	1.4	1.4	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	20.7	15.1	15.7	n.a.	n.a.	53.0	40.5	40.8	n.a.	n.a.
Sask.	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	33.2	30.6	27.1	25.7	22.7	90.8	83.9	77.2	77.2	76.4
Alta.	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9 ⁵	23.8	21.1	19.2	12.7	17.4 ⁵	86.4	81.4	69.8	51.0	56.8 ⁵
B.C.	1.1 ⁴	0.9 ⁴	0.8 ⁴	n.a.	n.a.	7.6 ⁴	0.6 ⁴	0.9 ⁴	n.a.	n.a.	25.0 ⁴	3.2 ⁴	3.5 ⁴	n.a.	n.a.
Yukon	1.4	0.3	1.6	1.1	n.a.	19.4	15.4	15.2	13.5	n.a.	53.3	45.1	44.7	30.3	n.a.
N.W.T.	1.7	1.9	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	17.4	15.0	11.3	n.a.	n.a.	52.2	46.4	50.3	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	1.2 ⁴	1.1 ⁴	0.9 ⁴	n.a.	n.a.	19.5 ⁴	17.0 ⁴	15.4 ⁴	n.a.	n.a.	51.9 ⁴	46.2 ⁴	42.9 ⁴	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Includes drivers involved in accidents with ability impaired by drink or who had been drinking.

² Based on sales of petroleum fuels on which taxes were remitted at road-use rates, and an estimated 13.72 miles per gallon.

³ Includes fatal, non-fatal and property damage accidents with alcohol involvement.

⁴ Not restricted to alcohol impaired but includes all drivers with impaired abilities.

⁵ Based on estimated yearly fuel sales due to the removal of the road tax in Alberta in 1978.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-206, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Road Motor Vehicles - Fuel Sales 1976 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-218, 1978 and 1980 respectively); Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977 and 1978 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated). Other provincial traffic data subsequent to 1976 were made available through the courtesy of Transport Canada.

NUMBER OF FARMS¹ AND ACRES PLANTED² TO TOBACCO, CANADA
AND PROVINCES, 1971 AND 1976

Province	Number of Census-Farms		Acres Planted	
	1971	1976	1971	1976
Nfld.	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	82	61	3,254	3,457
N.S.	41	17	1,263	545
N.B.	11	7	348	342
Que.	864	540	9,858	9,452
Ont.	3,814	2,969	87,213	84,413
Man.	-	2	-	-
Sask.	-	-	-	-
Alta.	-	-	-	-
B.C.	-	-	-	-
Canada ³	4,812	3,596	101,936	98,210

¹ A census-farm was defined as a farm, ranch or other agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products, during the 12-month period prior to the Census, of \$50 or more for the 1971 Census, and of \$1,200 or more for the 1976 Census. Where the census-farm was made up of several tracts of land located in different municipalities, the complete holding was reported as one unit in the municipality where the headquarters was located.

² Crop areas sown refer to the land sown on June 1 of the census year or to be sown for harvest during that year.

³ Includes data for Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1976 Census of Canada: Volume II (Bulletin 11-1) - Agriculture Canada (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 96-800, 1978); Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada: Volume IV - Part 1 (Bulletin 4.1-1) - Agriculture Ontario (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 96-701, 1973).

TABLE 136A

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA
AND SOFT DRINKS, CANADA, 1957 TO 1981

Year	Tea ¹ (lbs)	Coffee ² (lbs)	Cocoa ² (lbs)	Soft Drinks ³ (lbs)
1957	2.80	8.40	n.a.	n.a.
1958	2.60	8.60	n.a.	n.a.
1959	2.60	9.40	n.a.	n.a.
1960	2.40	9.00	n.a.	n.a.
1961	2.40	9.00	n.a.	n.a.
1962	2.30	9.70	n.a.	n.a.
1963	2.50	9.70	n.a.	n.a.
1964	2.40	8.90	n.a.	n.a.
1965	2.40	8.70	n.a.	n.a.
1966	2.30	8.10	n.a.	n.a.
1967	2.40	9.30	n.a.	n.a.
1968	2.50	9.70	n.a.	n.a.
1969	2.40	9.30	n.a.	n.a.
1970	2.20	9.20	n.a.	n.a.
1971	2.43	8.95	3.72	n.a.
1972	2.44	9.11	3.76	n.a.
1973	2.48	9.29	3.81	n.a.
1974	2.52	9.23	3.20	136.20
1975	2.42	9.50	2.91	138.00
1976	2.51	9.71	3.13	143.10
1977	2.58	7.75	2.88	143.90
1978	2.26	9.30	3.00	140.10
1979	2.16	9.93	2.71	164.90
1980	2.27	9.95	3.18	148.04
1981	2.07	10.56	3.32	152.13

¹ Tea is in tea leaf equivalent.

² Coffee and cocoa are in green bean equivalent.

³ Includes cola and non-cola beverages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 32-226 and 32-229 from 1959 to 1982).

APPENDIX B - POPULATION FIGURES

TABLE B-1

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF JULY 1ST, 1974 TO 1977¹ AND AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1978 AND 1979²

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(in thousands)						
Nfld.	350.3	359.9	370.8	379.4	386.4	394.5
P.E.I.	81.2	83.5	85.2	87.5	89.7	91.1
N.S.	581.1	592.7	606.1	617.1	628.2	640.0
N.B.	459.2	471.6	485.4	497.5	508.3	519.0
Que.	4,502.5	4,598.9	4,692.7	4,767.7	4,806.8	4,859.0
Ont.	5,925.6	6,068.5	6,205.4	6,329.6	6,447.0	6,553.5
Man.	733.7	745.0	757.3	769.7	778.1	783.3
Sask.	645.9	658.3	674.7	691.7	704.2	717.8
Alta.	1,224.5	1,280.8	1,340.0	1,395.2	1,447.0	1,502.9
B.C.	1,771.3	1,831.0	1,875.1	1,912.3	1,954.2	2,000.2
Yukon	13.9	14.8	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.7
N.W.T.	23.4	24.9	26.3	27.0	27.5	27.6
Canada ³	16,312.5	16,730.3	17,135.0	17,490.5	17,793.0	18,104.7

TABLE B-2

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1974 TO 1979¹

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(in thousands)						
Nfld.	352.8	363.1	373.3	381.6	389.4	398.6
P.E.I.	81.7	83.9	85.9	88.3	90.2	91.7
N.S.	584.3	597.0	610.1	620.6	632.6	643.6
N.B.	463.4	476.1	489.0	501.1	512.2	522.7
Que.	4,527.3	4,622.4	4,712.8	4,774.2	4,818.6	4,874.3
Ont.	5,965.3	6,107.2	6,236.5	6,366.0	6,485.0	6,587.9
Man.	735.8	747.6	760.1	771.2	779.0	782.8
Sask.	647.5	663.3	679.6	695.8	708.4	721.9
Alta.	1,239.6	1,296.4	1,355.8	1,412.0	1,467.1	1,523.7
B.C.	1,789.5	1,843.9	1,884.1	1,924.2	1,970.7	2,021.7
Yukon	14.2	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.6	15.9
N.W.T.	23.8	25.4	26.5	27.3	27.5	27.7
Canada ³	16,425.2	16,841.8	17,230.2	17,578.1	17,895.6	18,212.4

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-3

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 20 AND OVER
AS OF JULY 1ST, 1974 TO 1977¹ AND AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1978, 1979 AND 1980²

Province	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
(in thousands)							
Nfld.	290.0	298.8	308.0	316.1	323.2	331.2	340.4
P.E.I.	69.0	70.9	72.3	74.5	76.5	77.8	79.7
N.S.	497.4	507.6	519.3	529.6	540.1	551.4	561.9
N.B.	387.6	399.2	411.5	423.1	433.5	444.0	454.7
Que.	3,849.5	3,940.3	4,026.7	4,104.9	4,151.7	4,215.6	4,283.3
Ont.	5,151.8	5,279.4	5,395.6	5,507.8	5,613.5	5,715.7	5,825.4
Man.	635.1	645.8	656.8	668.3	676.3	682.1	687.3
Sask.	551.8	563.2	577.7	593.8	605.9	619.8	633.5
Alta.	1,042.0	1,092.1	1,146.3	1,196.4	1,242.8	1,294.4	1,353.6
B.C.	1,544.6	1,597.5	1,637.0	1,671.1	1,709.8	1,754.8	1,820.2
Yukon	12.0	12.7	13.3	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.2
N.W.T.	19.6	20.9	21.9	22.4	22.6	22.4	22.2
Canada ³	14,050.5	14,429.1	14,786.8	15,121.1	15,409.2	15,722.7	16,075.5

¹ For methodology used in estimating midyear population figures see Technical Notes.

² Population rates for the calendar years 1974 to 1977 were calculated using the estimated midyear July 1st population. Beginning with calendar year 1978, population rates were calculated using the June 1st population figures as given by Statistics Canada. The discrepancy between rates using these two methods was negligible, not exceeding 1 in 1,000,000 e.g., a rate of 30.4 per 100,000 population obtainable by one method may correspond to a rate of 30.5 using the other method.

³ Canada totals will not necessarily equal the sum of the individual provinces since each population figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces June 1, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-202, 1980, 1980 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Population - Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979); Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces - July 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-001, 1981).

TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES

Key

"_"	zero or nil
".."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

A version of relevant tables in imperial measures is presented in Appendix A.

Periods Covered

"1976"	-	denotes the calendar year commencing January 1st and terminating December 31st, 1976.
"1976-77"	-	denotes the fiscal year 1976 commencing April 1st, 1976 and terminating March 31st, 1977.

To convert calendar years to fiscal years, and vice versa, the following method was used:

1976 fiscal year	=	$3/4$ (1976 calendar) + $1/4$ (1977 calendar)
1976 calendar year	=	$1/4$ (1975 fiscal) + $3/4$ (1976 fiscal)

Other time periods covered as indicated for specific tables.

Revised Figures

Whenever possible, the latest available data or revised figures were incorporated in this statistical report. Where table figures differ from those published in previous reports, it is due to revisions which have been made as new data became available. Any tables containing preliminary figures are subject to further adjustment and corrections.

Population

Rates for Canada and the provinces were calculated using the midyear population of each respective year. For calendar years, the midyear point was taken as July 1st, and for fiscal years, it was October 1st. Beginning with calendar year 1978, however, population rates were calculated using the June 1st population figures as given by Statistics Canada. The discrepancy between rates using June 1st figures and those using July 1st figures was negligible, not exceeding 1 in 1,000,000, i.e., a rate of 30.4 per 100,000 population obtainable by one method may correspond to a rate of 30.5 using the other method.

The sources for these population data were as follows:

- (1) Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces January 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-001, 1980).

Where rates were calculated on the basis of a specific age group (i.e., aged 15 and over or 20 and over), the midyear population for this age group had to be estimated, as quarterly population data by age and sex are not readily available.

Using data source (1) cited above and sources (2) and (3) listed below,

- (2) Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces June 1, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-202, 1980, 1980 and 1982 respectively).
- (3) Statistics Canada, Population-Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979).

midyear population estimates, for both calendar and fiscal years, for these specified age groups were calculated in the manner outlined below.

The proportion of individuals of a specified age group relative to all ages, as given in (2) and (3) above, was assumed to increase (or decrease) in a linear fashion from year to year. For instance, if the proportion of individuals aged 20 years and older relative to the total population of a province was 0.520 on June 1st, 1972, and it was 0.544 on June 1st, 1973, the annual difference of 0.024 was assumed to have grown at a steady rate of $0.024 \div 12 \text{ months} = 0.002$ per month. The proportion of the population aged 20 and over on July 1st, 1972 would be:

$$0.520 + (1 \times 0.002) = 0.522$$

where:

0.520	=	proportion on June 1st
1	=	number of months between June 1st and July 1st
0.002	=	monthly increase in proportion
0.522	=	proportion on July 1st

Generally, after rounding, there was no difference between rates calculated using June 1st and those using July 1st population figures (see above).

Similarly, the proportion of the population aged 20 and over on October 1st, 1973 would be:

$$0.520 + (4 \times 0.002) = 0.528$$

where:

0.520	=	proportion on June 1st
4	=	number of months from June 1st to October 1st
0.002	=	monthly increase in proportion
0.528	=	proportion on October 1st

To obtain the number of individuals aged 20 and over, the proportions calculated for July 1st and October 1st were multiplied by the total population reported in (1) above. The resulting midyear population estimates can be found in Appendix B.

Where rates were calculated for jurisdictions other than Canada and the provinces (eg. Ontario county statistics), the population data source has been noted on each respective table.

Differences in Reporting Agency Sources

Slight discrepancies in figures nominally concerned with the same subject matter for the same jurisdiction and the same reporting period may occur when sources of data or reporting agencies differ. For example, local agencies may differ from one another by a day or so in reporting period used, and central statistical services may or may not adjust data reported by local agencies with a view to rendering them comparable from one reporting area to another. In general, the magnitude of such differences is fairly small (see Reporting Systems in the Introduction).

Factor for Converting Alcohol-Content of Wine into Absolute Alcohol

Revised factors for converting beverage alcohol in wine into absolute alcohol from 1960 onwards result in different consumption figures from those published in previous years.

In recent years, there has been a shift in consumption patterns from high alcohol wines (14% to 20% alcohol by volume) to low alcohol wines (under 14% alcohol by volume). The actual factors used to convert volume of wine to volume of absolute alcohol were based on an analysis by E.W. Single and N. Giesbrecht of data available from the Liquor Control Board of Ontario for the period 1967 to 1974.¹ It was assumed that Ontario data reflected consumption trends across the country. A straight line interpolation was used from 1960 when the conversion factor equalled 16.0%, to 1974 when the conversion factor equalled 13.0%. The conversion factor was maintained at 13.0% for 1975 and subsequent years.

Number of Alcoholics and the Jellinek Formula

The number of alcoholics in Canada and the Provinces has been estimated from data on cirrhosis mortality using the Jellinek formula as modified by Popham.² The number of alcoholics in a particular reporting area is given by:

$$A = \frac{PD}{R}$$

where:

A = the total number of alcoholics alive during a given year

D = the number of reported liver cirrhosis deaths in the given year

¹E.W. Single and N. Giesbrecht, Rates of Alcohol Consumption and Patterns of Drinking in Ontario 1950-1975 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 961, 1978).

²R. E. Popham, "The Jellinek Alcoholism Estimation Formula and its Application to Canadian Data," Quart. J. Stud. Alc., 17: 559-593, 1956.

P = the proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths attributable to alcoholism

R = the proportion of deaths from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics

D is obtainable from Vital Statistics reports and a centred two-year moving average is used to smooth out short-term fluctuations unrelated to alcoholism.

The value of P is taken as 0.37, but the true value of P is subject to temporal variations if the liver cirrhosis mortality rate differs greatly from the level attained when the P value was originally established. As the proportion of alcohol-related cirrhosis increases according to level of alcohol consumption and as overall consumption has in fact increased in the last twenty years since the value of P was established, it is likely that the proportion of cirrhosis mortality attributable to alcoholism has also increased. A value of 0.37 for P is likely to be conservative and the number of alcoholics computed using this value is likely to be an underestimate.

The value of R is taken as 0.001653 (or 16.53 per 10,000). This value is based on a study of Ontario data,³ and similar conditions to those in Ontario were assumed to exist in the remaining provinces of Canada. Differences between provinces are likely to be small and errors introduced as a result are expected to be negligible.

The value of R used in this report differs from that in the original Jellinek formula where it was equal to 17.35 per 10,000 and it is known that the value of R used in this report is not applicable for other countries or more distant geographical areas or jurisdictions where conditions differ more markedly from those in Ontario.

In estimating the number of alcoholics for each sex, it was assumed that the mortality from liver cirrhosis due to alcoholism is the same for both males and females. There is some evidence which tends to support this.

Roizen and Milkes⁴ in their review of the Jellinek formula's history point out that based on the mortality experience of males and females in the United States between 1916 and 1920, a period which witnessed severe restrictions on alcohol supplies, the sex-specific P values should have been roughly equal. This they conclude from the fact that although males experienced greater declines than females in both cirrhosis and general mortality during this period, the net declines in cirrhosis mortality, that is, that which could be associated with reduced alcohol consumption, was nearly the same for both sexes.

Sex-specific alcoholism prevalence estimates may also be reasonably used. For instance in females, there are a number of additional chemical challenges to the liver function, such as pregnancy and hormonal contraceptives, which are not present in males. In addition, primary biliary cirrhosis, one of the major types of non-alcoholic liver cirrhosis, occurs in females in the overwhelming majority of

³W. Schmidt and J. de Lint, "Estimating the Prevalence of Alcoholism from Alcohol Consumption and Mortality Data," Quart. J. Stud. Alc., 31 (4): 957-964, 1970.

⁴R. Roizen and J. Milkes, "The Strange Case of the Jellinek Formula's Sex Ratio," J. Stud. Alc., 41(7): 682-692, 1980.

cases.⁵ In such an instance, the result would undoubtedly be an overestimation of liver cirrhosis mortality due to alcoholism, and, therefore, an overestimation of the actual number of female alcoholics and an underestimation of the actual number of male alcoholics. Thus the percentage of male and female alcoholics would tend to be at best a minimum for males and a maximum for females.

Number of Alcoholics and the Ledermann Formula

The Ledermann formula is an empirically established relationship stating that alcohol consumption in a homogeneous population is lognormally distributed. That is to say, that the persons in a given population are normally distributed with respect to the level of absolute alcohol consumption so long as the level of consumption is measured in terms of its logarithmic transformation. (A logarithmic transformation, according to Ledermann, is reasonable when dealing with behaviour which is susceptible to social influences.)

It is therefore possible to determine the proportion of the population consuming at a given level x , when the average per capita consumption of the whole population is known.

This relationship can be written as:

$$t_s = 2.302585 \left[\frac{\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2(\log_e m - \log_e D)}}{-2(\log_e m - \log_e D)} \right] (\log_{10} x - \log_{10} D) + \theta$$

where:

t_s = corresponds to the area under the normal distribution curve or standardized score (effectively corresponds to a Z-score)

x = average absolute alcohol consumption of an individual

$$0 \leq x \leq D$$

D = 365 litres per year, which is the lethal level of absolute alcohol consumption of an individual

m = average per capita consumption of all consumers in the population to which the individual referred above belongs (\underline{m} is the population parameter)

θ = 3.43 (with $\sum_{s=0}^D F_s = 99.97\%$)

$\sum_{s=0}^D F_s$ = proportion of the population which consumes between 0 litre per year and 365 litres per year

⁵W.A. Tisdale, J.L. La Mont, K.J. Isselbacher, "Cirrhosis" in Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 7th ed., edited by M.M. Wintrobe, G.W. Thorn, R.D. Adams, E. Braunwald, K.J. Isselbacher, R.G. Petersdorf (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974) pp. 1540-1551.

$\log_e =$ logarithm base e , or natural logarithm

$\log_{10} =$ logarithm base 10 or common logarithm

Knowing \underline{m} the population parameter or average per capita absolute alcohol consumption of a given population, it is possible to determine F_s the proportion of the population consuming at a given level \underline{x} of consumption by consulting a table of standardized scores (Z-scores).⁶

Alternatively, it is possible to consult the Alcohol Consumption Tables prepared by J. Hyland and S. Scott (ARF, Toronto, 1969) which tabulate the percentage distribution of consumers consuming at a level \underline{x} , for an average per capita consumption \underline{m} in a given population, as well as the percentage of consumers who consume in excess of specified hazardous levels when the average per capita consumption \underline{m} in a given population is known.⁷

Persons consuming at a level in excess of 14.7 centilitres per day or 53.7 litres per year were considered to be consuming at a level sufficient to do themselves physical damage, and this level of consumption was used as the definition of alcoholism.⁸

Definitions

Juvenile Delinquents - Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act a child is defined as any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 16 or such other age as may be directed in any province. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the statutory age limit for a juvenile is under 16 years; in Newfoundland and British Columbia it is under 17 years; and in Quebec and Manitoba, under 18 years (definition in effect in 1979).

Locations and Establishments - Data on retail sales of alcoholic beverages in taverns, restaurants, hotels, motels, etc., are available either in terms of locations or establishments, as these are defined by Statistics Canada.

A location means that every physically separate place of business is classified to its own specific kind of business classification.

The establishment concept is based on the smallest separate accounting entity capable of reporting all elements of basic industrial statistics; the sales activities of two or more business locations, not all of which are necessarily in the same industrial sector or kind of business, may be measured.

⁶S. Ledermann, Alcool, Alcoolisme, Alcoolisation - Données scientifiques de caractère physiologique, économique et social (Institut national d'études démographiques, Travaux et Documents, Cahier no. 29, Presses Universitaires de France, France, 1956) pp 123-128 and 260-265.

⁷J. Hyland and S. Scott, op. cit.

⁸B. Rush, S. Macdonald and N. Giesbrecht, Estimating the Number of Alcoholics in Ontario: An analysis by County (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1163, 1981).

Offence Classification

Federal Drug Acts - The Federal Drug Acts refer to both the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act.

The Narcotic Control Act⁹ prohibits possession, trafficking, possession for the purpose of trafficking, importing and exporting, and cultivation of natural and synthetic opiate narcotics such as opium, morphine, codeine, heroin and methadone, as well as other substances included in the Schedule appended to the Act such as cocaine, cannabis (including marihuana, hashish, hashish oil and THC) and phencyclidine (PCP).

Under the Food and Drugs Act,⁹ however, the manufacture, sale, trade, transport or delivery of substances classified as either Controlled or Restricted Drugs are regulated. Controlled Drugs fall under Part III of the Act and refer to any drug or substance included in Schedule G (i.e., amphetamines, barbiturates, benzphetamines, diethylpropion, methamphetamines, methaqualone, methylphenidate, pentazocine, phenmetrazine, phentermine, and their salts or derivatives, whereas Restricted Drugs are under Part IV of the Act and refer to any drug or substance included in Schedule H (i.e., LSD, DET, DMT, STP (DOM), MMDA, MDA, TMA, DMA, Psilocybin (PCP), Harmaline, Harmalol, and Psilocin).

Liquor Acts - Included here are all offences under Provincial Statutes regulating the supply and use of liquor in the province, including sale outlets, days and hours of trade, minimum authorized buying age, etc.

Traffic Offences - Traffic offences involving the use of alcohol and falling under the Criminal Code (C.C.) include the following:

Driving While Ability to Drive is Impaired (S.234C.C.)

Failure or Refusal to Provide Sample of Breath (S.235(2)C.C.)

Driving with More Than 80 mg of Alcohol in Blood (S.236C.C.)

Medical Conditions and Diagnostic Categories

Unless otherwise noted, the morbidity and mortality data included in this report are based on either the 8th or 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, depending on the year to which the data refer. Data for the period prior to 1979 are based on the diagnostic categories described in the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted,¹⁰ which was put into effect in Canada in 1969. The medical conditions included under each diagnostic category have been printed in the previous edition of this report. Data for 1979 and

⁹Bryan, C.M., and Crawshaw, P. "Law and Social Policy." Part 3 of Core Knowledge in the Drug Field (Ottawa: Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, 1978) pp. 17 and 21; Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, 15th ed. (Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, 1980).

¹⁰U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, 2 vols. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967-68), 1(1967).

subsequent years are based on the diagnostic categories described in the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (1975)¹¹ which was implemented in Canada in 1979. The medical conditions included under each three- and four-digit diagnostic category of the 9th Revision follow below. Where disease titles have changed between Revisions, the former title under the 8th Revision is enclosed in parenthesis in *italics*.

Nature of Injury

Mental Disorders¹²

- 291 Alcoholic psychoses (*Alcoholic psychosis*):** 291.0 Delirium tremens (*Alcoholic delirium*); 291.1 Korsakov's psychosis, alcoholic (*Alcoholic polyneuritic psychosis*); 291.2 Other alcoholic dementia (*Alcoholic dementia, Chronic alcoholic brain syndrome*); 291.3 Other alcoholic hallucinosis; 291.4 Pathological drunkenness; 291.5 Alcoholic jealousy (*Alcoholic paranoia*); 291.8 Other (*Alcohol withdrawal syndrome*); 291.9 Unspecified (*Alcoholic: mania, psychosis, Alcoholism (chronic) with psychosis*).
- 292 Drug psychoses:** 292.0 Drug withdrawal syndrome; 292.1 Paranoid and/or hallucinatory states induced by drugs; 292.2 Pathological drug intoxication; 292.8 Other; 292.9 Unspecified.
- 303 Alcohol dependence syndrome (*Alcoholism*):** (*Acute drunkenness in alcoholism, Chronic alcoholism, Dipsomania*).
- 304 Drug dependence:** 304.0 Morphine type (*Heroin, Methadone, Opium, Opium alkaloids and their derivatives, Synthetics with morphine-like effects*); 304.1 Barbiturate type (*Barbiturates, Nonbarbiturate sedatives and tranquillizers with a similar effect: chlordiazepoxide, diazepam, glutethimide, meprobamate*); 304.2 Cocaine (*Coca leaves and derivatives*); 304.3 Cannabis (*Hemp, Hashish, Marijuana*); 304.4 Amphetamine type and other psychostimulants (*Phenmetrazine, Methylphenidate*); 304.5 Hallucinogens (*LSD and derivatives, Mescaline, Psilocybin*); 304.6 Other (*Absinthe addiction, Glue sniffing*); 304.7 Combinations of morphine type drug with any other; 304.8 Combinations excluding morphine type drug; 304.9 Unspecified (*Drug addiction, Drug dependence*).
- 305 Nondependent abuse of drugs:** 305.0 Alcohol (*Drunkenness, Excessive drinking of alcohol, "Hangover" (alcohol), Inebriety*); 305.1 Tobacco (*Tobacco dependence*); 305.2 Cannabis; 305.3 Hallucinogens (*LSD reaction*); 305.4 Barbiturates and tranquillizers; 305.5 Morphine type; 305.6 Cocaine type; 305.7 Amphetamine type; 305.8 Antidepressants; 305.9 Other, mixed or unspecified (*"Laxative habit", Misuse of drugs, Nonprescribed use of drugs or patent medicinals*).

¹¹World Health Organization, International Classification of Diseases, 1975 Revision, 2 vols. (Geneva: World Health Organization, 1977-78), 1(1977).

¹²For a discussion of how physicians ascribe patients to these diagnostic categories see Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 2nd ed. Prepared by the Committee on Nomenclature and Statistics of the American Psychiatric Association (Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1968).

Diseases of the Digestive System

- 571 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (*Cirrhosis of liver*):** 571.0 Alcoholic fatty liver; 571.1 Acute alcoholic hepatitis; 571.2 Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver (Laënnec's cirrhosis); 571.3 Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified; 571.4 Chronic hepatitis (Chronic hepatitis: active, aggressive, persistent, Recurrent hepatitis); 571.5 Cirrhosis of liver without mention of alcohol (Cirrhosis of liver: cryptogenic, macronodular, micronodular, postnecrotic, Portal cirrhosis); 571.6 Biliary cirrhosis (Chronic nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis); 571.8 Other chronic nonalcoholic liver disease (Chronic yellow atrophy (liver), Fatty liver, without mention of alcohol); 571.9 Unspecified chronic liver disease without mention of alcohol.

Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances

- 965 Poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics (*Adverse effect of analgesics and antipyretics*):** 965.0 Opiates and related narcotics (Codeine (methymorphine), Heroin (diacetylmorphine), Pethidine (meperidine), Methadone, Morphine, Opium (alkaloids)); 965.1 Salicylates (Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), Salicylic acid salts); 965.4 Aromatic analgesics, not elsewhere classified (Acetanilide, Paracetamol (acetaminophen), Phenacetin (acetophenetidin)); 965.5 Pyrazole derivatives (Aminophenazone (amidopyrine), Phenylbutazone); 965.6 Antirheumatics (antiphlogistics) (Indometacin, Gold salts); 965.7 Other non-narcotic analgesics (Pyrabital); 965.8 Other (Pentazocine); 965.9 Unspecified.
- 967 Poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics (*Adverse effect of other sedatives and hypnotics*):** 967.0 Barbiturates (Amobarbital (amylobarbitone), Barbitol (barbitone), Butobarbital (butobarbitone), Pentobarbital (pentobarbitone), Phenobarbital (phenobarbitone), Secobarbital (quinalbarbitone)); 967.1 Chloral hydrate group; 967.2 Paraldehyde; 967.3 Bromine compounds (Bromide, Carbamic esters, Carbromal (derivatives)); 967.4 Methaqualone compounds; 967.5 Glutethimide group; 967.6 Mixed sedatives, not elsewhere classified; 967.8 Other; 967.9 Unspecified (Sleeping: draught, drug, tablet).
- 969 Poisoning by psychotropic agents (*Adverse effect of psychotherapeutics*):** 969.0 Antidepressants (Amitriptyline, Imipramine, Monoamine oxidase inhibitors); 969.1 Phenothiazine-based tranquillizers (Chlorpromazine, Fluphenazine, Prochlorperazine, Promazine); 969.2 Butyrophenone-based tranquillizers (Haloperidol, Spiperone, Trifluoperidol); 969.3 Other antipsychotics, neuroleptics and major tranquillizers; 969.4 Benzodiazepine-based tranquillizers (Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam, Flurazepam, Lorazepam, Medazepam, Nitrazepam); 969.5 Other tranquillizers (Hydroxyzine, Meprobamate); 969.6 Psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) (Cannabis (derivatives), Lysergide (LSD), Marihuana (derivatives), Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine); 969.7 Psychostimulants (Amphetamine, Caffeine); 969.8 Other psychotropic agents; 969.9 Unspecified.

Toxic Effects of Substances Chiefly Nonmedicinal as to Source

- 980 Toxic effect of alcohol:** 980.0 Ethyl alcohol; 980.1 Methyl alcohol; 980.2 Isopropyl alcohol; 980.3 Fusel oil (Alcohol: amyl, butyl, propyl); 980.8 Other; 980.9 Unspecified.

External Cause of Injury

Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals

- E850 Accidental poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics** (*Accidental poisoning by analgesics and antipyretics*): E850.0 Opiates and related narcotics (Codeine (methylmorphine), Heroin (diacetylmorphine), Methadone, Morphine, Opium (alkaloids), Pethidine (meperidine)); E850.1 Salicylates (Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), Amino derivatives of salicylic acid, Salicylic acid salts); E850.2 Aromatic analgesics, not elsewhere classified (Acetanilide, Paracetamol (acetaminophen), Phenacetin (acetophenetidin)); E850.3 Pyrazole derivatives (Aminophenazone (amidopyrine), Phenylbutazone); E850.4 Antirheumatics (antiphlogistics) (Indometacin, Gold salts); E850.5 Other non-narcotic analgesics (Pyribital); E850.8 Other (Pentazocine); E850.9 Unspecified.
- E851 Accidental poisoning by barbiturates:** (Amobarbital (amylobarbitone), Barbitol (barbitone), Pentobarbital (pentobarbitone), Phenobarbital (phenobarbitone), Secobarbital (quinalbarbitone)).
- E852 Accidental poisoning by other sedatives and hypnotics:** E852.0 Chloral hydrate group; E852.1 Paraldehyde; E852.2 Bromine compounds (Bromides, Carbamic esters, Carbromal (derivatives)); E852.3 Methaqualone compounds; E852.4 Glutethimide group; E852.5 Mixed sedatives, not elsewhere classified; E852.8 Other; E852.9 Unspecified (Sleeping: draught, drug, tablet).
- E853 Accidental poisoning by tranquillizers:** E853.0 Phenothiazine-based tranquillizers (Chlorpromazine, Fluphenazine, Prochlorperazine, Promazine); E853.1 Butyrophenone-based tranquillizers (Haloperidol, Spiperone, Trifluoperidol); E853.2 Benzodiazepine based (Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam, Flurazepam, Lorazepam, Medazepam, Nitrazepam); E853.8 Other; E853.9 Unspecified.
- E854 Accidental poisoning by other psychotropic agents:** E854.0 Antidepressants (Amitriptyline, Imipramine, Monoamine oxidase inhibitors); E854.1 Psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) (Cannabis (derivatives), Lysergide (LSD), Marihuana (derivatives), Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine); E854.2 Psychostimulants (Amphetamine, Caffeine); E854.3 Central nervous system stimulants (Analeptics, Opiate antagonists).

Accidental Poisoning by Other Solid and Liquid Substances, Gases and Vapours

- E860 Accidental poisoning by alcohol, not elsewhere classified:** E860.0 Alcoholic beverages (Alcohol in preparations intended for consumption); E860.1 Other and unspecified ethyl alcohol and its products (Denatured alcohol, Ethanol, Grain alcohol); E860.2 Methyl alcohol (Methanol, Methylated spirit, Wood alcohol); E860.3 Isopropyl alcohol (Dimethylcarbinol, Isopropanol, Rubbing alcohol substitute, Secondary propyl alcohol); E860.4 Fusel oil (Fusel oil: amyl, butyl, propyl); E860.8 Other; E860.9 Unspecified.

Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury

- E950 Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by solid or liquid substances:** E950.0 Analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics; E950.1 Barbiturates; E950.2 Other sedatives and hypnotics; E950.3 Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents; E950.4 Other specified drugs and medicaments; E950.5 Unspecified drug or medicament.

Injury Undetermined Whether Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted

E980 Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted: E980.0 Analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics; E980.1 Barbiturates; E980.2 Other sedatives and hypnotics; E980.3 Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents; E980.4 Other specified drugs and medicaments; E980.5 Unspecified drug or medicament.

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